Per Orient Co.'s S.S. John Elder.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 15,090. SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886. 16 PAGES. PRICE 2d.

Births.

BOWDEN.—August 3, at her residence, Allison-road, Randwick, the wife of A. Mc. N. Bowden, of a son.

STEEL.—July 24, at her residence, Beaufort, Denison-street, Waverley, the wife of T. R. Steel, Roads Department, of a son.

TALBOT.—July 31, the wife of Robert F. Talbot, Pelican Flat, Lake Macquarie, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—July 30, at her residence, Woldtofte House, Short-street, Balmain, the wife of Thomas Williams, of a daughter.

Marriages.

BYRNE—M'CULLOUGH.—June 24, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Piquett, Joseph Wall Byrne, of Wagga Wagga, to Mary Agnes (Pollie), daughter of the late William M'Cullough, of Blacktown.

COTTOR—HADDEN.—July 8, 1886, at Holy Trinity Church, by Ven. Archdeacon King, Thomas Cottor, eldest son of Richard Cottor, of London, to Jane, eldest daughter of William Hadden, of Argyle-street, Sydney.

FITZPATRICK—TWENTYMAN.—June 19, at St. Patrick's Church, by special license, by Rev. P. Le Rennetel, S.M., Ambrose Augustine, eldest son of A. Fitzpatrick, of Hunter's Hill, to Rachel Lilis, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Twentyman, of Balmain.

LLOYD—READ.—July 26, by Rev. W. White, Harry Arthur, youngest son, of J. W. Lloyd, builder, to Ada Eugenie, youngest daughter of David Wellesley Read, Esq., late of Lincoln's Inn, London, and Walthamstow, Essex.

PERRY—GILLICK.—July 14, 1886, by special license, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. W. Fahey, John, eldest son of the late John Perry, of Erskinville, Sydney, to Kate Madeline, fourth daughter of the late John Gillick, of Collingwood, New South Wales, and formerly of Sydney.

WILSON—SMITH.—August 2, at St. David's Church, Surry Hills, by the Rev. J. Hargreave, Louis Joseph, youngest son of the late S. E. Wilson, Coburg, Victoria, to Emilie Alice, eldest daughter of W. F. Smith, Ellerslie, Galargambone.

Deaths.

EVANS.—July 30, at his residence, Coach and Horses Hotel, Launceston, Tasmania, of congestion of the lungs, Henry, only son of the late Robert Evans, Esq., aged 56 years; colonist of 54 years' standing.

KIDD.—August 1, at her parents' residence, Strathmore, Minto, Vesta May, dearly-beloved youngest daughter of Thomas and Jane Kidd, aged 9 years and 7 months.

The light is from our household gone,
The voice we loved is still;
A place is vacant on our hearth,
Which never can be filled.

MANNING.—July 31, at Ryde, Morton Hart Manning, aged 21 years, 2nd lieutenant of the 2nd Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and eldest surviving son of John E. Manning, J.P.

TAYLOR.—August 3, William M'Donald, the eldest and beloved son of David and Marian Taylor, of Manly Beach, and beloved husband of Elizabeth Mann, Bellinger River, aged 29 years.

" Shed not for me the bitter tear,
Nor give the heart to vain regret;
'Tis but the casket that lies here,
The gem that filled it sparkles yet."

Inserted by his loving wife.

WILCOCK.—July 31, at Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, of typhoid fever, Frederick Wilcock, late of West Vale, Halifax, Yorkshire, aged 24 years. Home papers please copy.

In Memoriam.

DIND.—In affectionate remembrance of our dear brother, Claude Frederick Dind, who departed this life on August 5, 1882.

Shipping.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited.

SAN FRANCISCO ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK, CALLING AT AUCKLAND AND HONOLULU.
Avoiding alike the heat of the Red Sea and the cold of Cape Horn.

Under Contract with the Postmasters-General of New South Wales and New Zealand, the steamers of the line are appointed to leave Sydney and Auckland for Honolulu and San Francisco EVERY FOUR WEEKS, sailing as under:—

Steamer.	Tns.	Leave Sydney.	Arrive at San Francisco.
Mararoa ...	3000	12th August ...	6th September.
Alameda ...	3000	9th September ...	4th October.

Each steamer carries duly qualified surgeon.
These steamers are fitted with electric light and with a refrigerating chamber for ship's provisions, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice throughout the voyage.
Passengers are booked to San Francisco or through to European destinations, and have at San Francisco choice of the unrivalled Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, and other Companies.
All first-class passengers are allowed 350lb. of baggage to San Francisco, and 250lb. "Overland," free of charge.

THROUGH FARE TO LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS ... ... £60 to £71.

Time cards, railway maps, and guide books, showing all routes to any point in the United States, may be had on application.
For rates of passage and freight, and all other information, apply to
FRED. W. JACKSON, Manager, Margaret-street.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION TO ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

FROM SYDNEY:
TARAWERA, 2003 tons, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, August 5, at 4 p.m., for Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, Port Chalmers, Bluff, and Melbourne. Passengers and cargo for Russell are transhipped at Auckland.
HAUROTO, 1988 tons, TUESDAY, August 10, at 4 p.m., for Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers, transhipping to outports.

FROM MELBOURNE:
WAIHORA, 2003 tons, TUESDAY, August 10, via Bluff and Northern ports.
WAIRARAPA, 1786 tons, TUESDAY, August 17, via Hobart.

Tourists' Handbooks and Pocket Guides, for information and guidance of passengers, may be had on application at Company's Offices, New Zealand wharf, Margaret and Sussex streets.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW SOUTH WALES and SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE.
The following Royal Mail Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, will leave SYDNEY at 1 p.m. on the undermentioned dates, for PLYMOUTH and LONDON, via Melbourne, Adelaide, Diego Garcia (at company's option), the Suez Canal, calling at Naples:—

Ship.	Tons.	Date.	Ship.	Tons.	Date.
AUSTRAL ...	5588	Aug. 14	IBERIA	4702	Sept. 11
LIGURIA ...	4688	Aug. 28	CHIMBORAZO	3847	Sept. 25

and fortnightly thereafter.
SALOON PASSENGERS allowed to break their journey.
PASSENGERS FROM LONDON.—Special facilities afforded for bringing out friends and relatives by prepayment of the passage money here.
ENTIRE CABINS reserved on most liberal terms.
PASSAGE MONEY, £18 to £70.
EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

ORIENT PARCELS EXPRESS.—Parcels booked through to any address in the United Kingdom on special terms.

MANAGERS—F. GREEN and CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.
Full particulars on application to
G. SKELTON YUILL, General Manager in Australia.
28, Pitt-street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's Steamships (under contract with the Victorian Government for the conveyance of H.M. Mails) will be despatched as under, from the Company's Wharf, Circular Quay, DIRECT TO PLYMOUTH and LONDON, via Colombo, and Bombay, calling at Melbourne, Glenelg, and King George's Sound:—

Steamer.	Tns	Commander	Leave Sydney.	Leave Melbourne, 1 p.m.	Leave Glenelg
Clyde ...	4124	E. M. Edmond ...	Aug. 18	Aug. 24	Aug. 26
Sutlej ...	4194	A. H. Johnson ...	Sept. 1	Sept. 7	Sept. 9
Thames ...	4101	W. A. Seaton ...	Sept. 15	Sept. 21	Sept. 23
Ganges ...	4196	E. Stewart ...	Oct. 1	Oct. 7	Oct. 9

and thenceforth every alternate week.
Rates of Passage Money to Plymouth or London:—£30 first, and £37 second.
Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, or Marseilles, £65 first and £35 second class. No Egyptian transit or Canal dues.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE.
Available 9 months—First class, £105.
Available 12 months—First class, £115; second class, £65.
RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained on most moderate terms.
Passengers, cargo, and parcels are booked through to India, China, and Japan, to which places return passage tickets are granted at very favourable rates, giving passengers the option of breaking their journey en route.
For all information apply at the Company's Offices, 247, George-street.
J. WEIR, Agent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
MONTHLY LINE of DIRECT STEAMERS from
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and ADELAIDE to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN, via Aden, Suez, and Port Said, connecting from ALEXANDRIA by direct MAIL and PASSENGER LINE to BRINDISI and TRIESTE.
The first-class Steamer
SALIER
will be despatched from Sydney on the 18th September, leaving Melbourne on the 20th September, and Adelaide on the 22nd September.
On arrival of each vessel in SYDNEY, a connecting steamer will leave for TONGA and SAMOA.
The S.S. LUBECK
will inaugurate this service, leaving Sydney on the 7th September.

PASSAGE from SYDNEY to BREMEN ... £13 10s to £67 10s.

Passage from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.
Cargo taken at through rates for all leading European ports.
For FREIGHT, PASSAGE, and all further particulars apply to the Agents,
FINCK and BETZ, Limited, 6, O'Connell-street, Sydney
OSTERMEYER, DEWEZ, and CO., Limited, Melbourne
H. MUECKE and CO., Adelaide.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM SYDNEY TO MARSEILLES, via MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, MAURITIUS, and SUEZ CANAL.
BOOKING PASSENGERS THROUGH TO LONDON OVERLAND, via MARSEILLES.
Steamers under postal contract with the Government of France.

The service is carried on by powerful steamers of 4000 tons and 3000 effective h.p., built expressly for the Australian and New Caledonian line, which will be despatched as follows:—

Steamer.	Commander.	Leave Sydney at NOON.	Leave Melbourne 1 p.m.
YARRA...	Poydenot ...	August 10 ...	August 14.
CALEDONIEN..	De Maubeuge ...	September 7 ...	September 11.
OCEANIEN ...	Didier	October 5 ...	October 9.

And thenceforth every 28 days.
Rates of passage money to Marseilles from £23 to £65, including table wine and the Suez Canal dues on passengers.
RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Available 9 months ...	£105 ...	£84 ...	£40
Available 12 months ...	£115 ...	£92 ...	£42

N.B.—Passengers' Luggage conveyed free of cost from Marseilles to London.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply at the Company's Office, 15, Macquarie-place.
A. CONIL, Principal Agent.

STEAM TO ENGLAND.

QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

The British-India Company being under postal contract with the Queensland Government for the Conveyance of Mails monthly between Queensland and England, the following magnificent steamships will be despatched from Brisbane and London, via North Queensland ports, Batavia, Aden, and the Suez Canal:—
DACCA, 4500 tons, Arthur Morris, commander, TUESDAY, 10th August.
QUETTA, 3302 tons, Captain J. E. Withers, TUESDAY, 7th September.
BULIMBA, 2508 tons, Captain G. D. CLARKE, TUESDAY, 5th October.

Passengers by this route have the advantage of visiting the Queensland ports, and can leave Sydney by any of the steamers of the Queensland Steam Shipping Company, embarking on board the British-India steamer at Brisbane, Townsville, Cooktown, or Thursday Island.
The magnificent scenery, smooth-water passage, and the frequent opportunities afforded to travellers to break the monotony of a long sea voyage by visiting Batavia and other interesting ports of call, offer great inducements to passengers.
The steamers are fitted with all the latest improvements, and the accommodation and table attendance are unrivalled.
The agents now issue passenger tickets on the following moderate scale:—

Saloon, Sydney to London	£53 0 0
*Second Class	36 10 0
*Third Class	20 0 0
Saloon, return (available for 12 months) ...	85 0 0

Through passages issued to Padang, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Singapore, and other ports in the Eastern Archipelago, exchanging at Batavia to the fine steamers of the Netherlands-India S. N. Company.
* Should sufficient inducement offer.

For full particulars apply to
BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, Agents, Bridge-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.
The fine new full-powered steamship
MARANOA,
F. W. MORRIS, Commander,
will be despatched for BRISBANE, ROCKHAMPTON, MACKAY, BOWEN, TOWNSVILLE, CAIRNS, PORT DOUGLAS, and COOKTOWN, taking passengers for Maryborough and Bundaberg, for transhipment at Brisbane; for Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, and Johnstone River, for transhipment at Townsville; and for Thursday Island and Normanton, for transhipment at Cooktown,
on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 1 p.m.
Cargo will be received at the wharf up to 11 o'clock on day of sailing.
Steerage passengers victualled and supplied with bedding free of charge.
BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, Agents, 10, Bridge-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.
The STEAMERS of this Company will be despatched from the Company's Wharf, foot of Margaret-street, to the undermentioned Ports, as follows:—

	MARANOA, August 11.	WARREGO, August 18.	BARCOO, August 25.
BRISBANE, &c.			
a MARYBOROUGH	ditto	ditto	ditto
a BUNDABERG	ditto	ditto	ditto
b ROCKHAMPTON..	ditto	ditto	ditto
b MACKAY ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
BOWEN ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
TOWNSVILLE ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
c DUNGENESS ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
c MOURILYAN ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
c JOHNSTONE RIV.	ditto	ditto	ditto
CAIRNS ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
PORT DOUGLAS ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
COOKTOWN... ...	ditto	ditto	ditto
THURSDAY ISLND. / NORMANTON	MARANOA, August 11, transhipping at Cooktown.		

a Passengers for Maryborough and Bundaberg transhipped at Brisbane.
b Passengers and cargo for Rockhampton transhipped at Keppel Bay.
b Passengers for Mackay transhipped at Flat Top Island.
c Passengers and Cargo for Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, and Johnstone River, transhipped at Townsville.
Passengers booking on board will be charged 5s extra.
Cargo received daily, and up to 11 o'clock on day of sailing.
Steerage passengers victualled and supplied with bedding free of charge.
For all particulars of freight and passage apply to
BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, Agents, 10, Bridge-street.

KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELDS.
The British India Co.'s Magnificent Steamer
RAJPOOTANA,
2030 Tons, A. SANDERS, Commander,
will be positively despatched from the Central Wharf, on
FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST,
for CALCUTTA, via QUEENSLAND PORTS and JAVA, calling at KING SOUND (Derby), and CAMBRIDGE GULF, the nearest ports to the Kimberley Goldfields.

This fine steamer still has accommodation for a few passengers, and owing to the favourable news received this day, it has been decided to keep the steamer until FRIDAY NOON, and also to send her to Derby (King's Sound).
The horse accommodation is fully taken up, and immediate application for the few remaining berths is requested.
BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, 10, Bridge-street.

KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELDS.
The fast, powerful, and favourite steamship
HERO,
having just completed a most successful trip, landing all her horses in splendid order, will be despatched positively
AUGUST 18th.
Passengers, horses, and cargo now being booked.
Special terms for parties.
For further particulars apply
J. MITCHELL, Agent, 65, Pitt-street.

HUDDART, PARKER, and CO.'S LINE.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

BURRUMBEET ...	SATURDAY, August 7 ...	At 12 noon.
WENDOUREE ...	TUESDAY, August 10 ...	At 12 noon.

The powerful new steel steamship
BURRUMBEET,
3500 tons,
J. A. ROBERTS, Commander,
LEAVES on SATURDAY, August 7th, at 12 o'clock noon, for MELBOURNE direct.

The BURRUMBEET and CORANGAMITE are the largest steamships on this coast, and admittedly unrivalled for comfort, elegance, and promenade deck.
The Saloons are of exquisite design; full width of ships.
ELECTRIC LIGHT is installed; FORECABINS on main deck, cleanly, lofty, well ventilated, with perfect sanitation and lavatories.
Fore-cabin passengers found in food, beds, and rugs.
The BURRUMBEET and CORANGAMITE, in addition to being of the highest class at Lloyd's, built by eminent builders under special surveys of owners and experts, with Board of Trade certificates,
ARE THE ONLY SHIPS OWNED IN AUSTRALIA WHICH ARE PLACED ON THE ADMIRALTY LIST FOR TRANSPORTS,
being built with
EIGHT WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS,
and with double bottoms protecting the vital parts of the ship, and are of steel THROUGHOUT.
HUDDART, PARKER, and CO., Foot of Margaret-street.

MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE DIRECT.

REGULAR TWICE-WEEKLY SERVICE.

The ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, despatch their SPLENDID EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
ADELAIDE, 1667 tons, 2200 horse-power
VICTORIA, 800 " 1200 "
or other first-class vessels when practicable,
from MELBOURNE, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and from ADELAIDE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
Unequalled passenger accommodation. Large, airy cabins, specially ventilated. Magnificent Saloons. The best attendance. Superior table.
Saloon: Single, £2 15s; return (available for six months), £4 10s. Steerage £1 5s each way.
J. F. OGDEN, Agent, 130, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION.
The ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, despatch steamers from Melbourne ABOUT EVERY 14 DAYS, for Albany, Vasse, Bunbury, and Fremantle, transhipping at Fremantle for all NORTHERN PORTS.
For rates of passage and freights, and all other particulars, apply to
J. F. OGDEN, Agent, 130, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

TASMANIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers leave Tasmanian Jetty, Grafton Wharf, foot of Margaret-street—
For LAUNCESTON, via EDEN:
S. CORINNA, FRIDAY, 6th August, at 10 a.m.
For HOBART, via EDEN:
S. SOUTHERN CROSS, MONDAY, 9th August, at 4 p.m.

No cargo received within one hour of sailing.
For full particulars apply to
T. and W. WILLIS, 15, Pitt-street.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., Limited.

The splendid Steamship
MENMUIR, 2000 tons,
P. T. HELMS, Commander,
will be despatched from Sydney
for THURSDAY ISLAND, PORT DARWIN, and HONGKONG, calling at Townsville and Cooktown, leaving the Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, on SATURDAY, 7th AUGUST, at 11 a.m.

SPLENDID PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
For freight and passage money apply to
GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., 37, Pitt-street, Managing Agents.

Cargo now being received.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steam to
THURSDAY ISLAND, PORT DARWIN, and HONGKONG.

The Steamship
WOOSUNG,
1800 Tons,
will be despatched
on SATURDAY, 14th AUGUST.

For rates and freight or passage, apply to
LORIMER, ROME, and CO., Agents, 34, O'Connell-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY intend despatching their steamers to the following ports:—

Port	Steamer	Date
MELBOURNE ...	Elamang ...	Saturday, noon.
Ditto ...	Rockton ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
ADELAIDE (direct)	Steamer ...	Early.
NOUMEA WHARF	Gunga ...	Friday, 5 p.m.
SUVA (FIJI) ...	Gunga ...	Friday, 5 p.m.
LEVUKA (FIJI) ...	Gunga ...	Friday, 5 p.m.
BRISBANE ...	Eurimbla ...	Friday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Quiraing ...	Saturday, 1 p.m.
Ditto ...	Egmont ...	Monday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
MARYBOROUGH...	Eurimbla ...	Friday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Egmont ...	Monday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
BUNDABERG ...	Egmont ...	Monday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
GLADSTONE ...	Egmont ...	Monday, 4 p.m.
ROCKHAMPTON...	Eurimbla ...	Friday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Quiraing ...	Saturday, 1 p.m.
Ditto ...	Egmont ...	Monday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
PORT MACKAY ...	Quiraing ...	Saturday, 1 p.m.
Ditto ...	Egmont ...	Monday, 4 p.m.
Ditto ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
BOWEN ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
TOWNSVILLE ...	Quiraing ...	Saturday, 1 p.m.
Ditto ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
DUNGENESS ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
CARDWELL ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
MOURILYAN ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
JOHNSTONE RIV.	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
CAIRNS ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
CAIRNS WHARF...	Quiraing ...	Saturday, 1 p.m.
PORT DOUGLAS...	Quiraing ...	Saturday, 1 p.m.
Ditto ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
COOKTOWN ...	Cintra ...	Tuesday, 3 p.m.
THURSDAY ISL. / NORMANTON (the nearest port to Croydon Goldfields) / BURKETOWN	Quiraing, taking passengers and cargo to connect with Alexandra, leaving Brisbane, 11th instant	Saturday, 1 p.m.

Passengers and cargo by this line are taken direct to Town Wharf at Melbourne, and not transhipped in the Bay.
Fore-cabin passengers are provided with bedding and victualled.
Return Saloon Tickets are available for six months.
Passengers' tickets issued on board steamers will be charged 5s extra.
Special attention is given by this company—
1. TO VENTILATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF CABINS.
2. TO CLEANLINESS.
3. TO VICTUALLING (not by providores).

INSPECTION INVITED.

Apply at Branch Office, King and York streets; or to Head Office, Circular Quay.
FRED. H. TROUTON, Manager.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS' (Ltd.) LINE of FAST INTERCOLONIAL STEAMSHIPS.

The undersigned will despatch their STEAMERS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF and the NEW WHARF, foot of KING-STREET:—

FOR MELBOURNE.

GABO ...	W. Donaldson	TO-MORROW, 2 p.m.
LEURA ...	J. Pain ...	SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 12 noon
KONOOWARRA	J. Tozer ...	TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 2 p.m.
BUNINYONG ...	J. D. Joy ...	FRIDAY, August 13, 2 p.m.

FOR ADELAIDE (Via MELBOURNE).

KONOOWARRA	J. Tozer ...	TUESDAY, August 10, 2 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.

BARRABOOL ...	H. B. Bristow	SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1 p.m.
RODONDO ...	W. Ellis ...	TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 4 p.m.
LEURA ...	J. Pain ...	SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1 p.m.

FOR MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE, DUNGENESS, CARDWELL, MOURILYAN HARBOUR, GERALDTON, RUSSELL RIVER, AND PLANTATION CREEK.

BARRABOOL ...	H. B. Bristow	SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1 p.m.

Cargo received for above ports every day. Fore-cabin passengers supplied with bedding and victualled free.
All passengers' tickets issued on board the steamers will be charged 5s in excess of the ordinary rate.
Return fares are available for six months.
WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited, 79, York-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The magnificent new steel steamship
GABO, 3000 tons, W. DONALDSON, Commander,
will leave the NEW WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 2 p.m.

The attention of the public is invited to this splendid vessel (sister ship to the Buninyong), which is one of the largest steamers owned in Australia. Full advantage has been taken of latest improvements in passenger steamships to make the GABO one of the most comfortable and luxurious vessels on the Australian coast.
Her SALOON occupies the full width of the ship; the large STATEROOMS contain only TWO BERTHS each; the ELECTRIC LIGHT is fitted throughout, and her roomy deck affords a commodious promenade for passengers.
WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited, 79, York-street.

STEAM TO BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, ROCKHAMPTON, MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE, DUNGENESS, CARDWELL, MOURILYAN HARBOUR, GERALDTON, RUSSELL RIVER, and PLANTATION CREEK.

The fast and favourite
S.S. BARRABOOL, W. B. BRISTOW, Commander,
will be despatched from the NEW WHARF, FOOT of KING-STREET, for the above ports, transhipping at Brisbane,
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 p.m.

No goods received for shipment after 12 noon.

The undersigned have now arranged the movements of their steamers so that passengers for Queensland can call successively at all Northern Ports as far as Townsville. Steamers leaving Brisbane on Wednesdays call at MARYBOROUGH, ROCKHAMPTON, MACKAY, and TOWNSVILLE, landing passengers and cargo at Town Wharfs.
WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited, 79, York-street.

WEEKLY STEAM SERVICE TO ADELAIDE.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have commenced a WEEKLY STEAM SERVICE between SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and ADELAIDE (without transhipment).

PASSENGERS to Adelaide will be allowed to break the journey at Melbourne; and RETURN TICKETS will be available for SIX MONTHS.

CARGO for the above port will not now be subjected to transhipment.
The favourite steamer KONOOWARRA will leave on TUESDAY NEXT, at 2 p.m., and other steamers will leave Sydney every TUESDAY regularly.
WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited, 79, York-street.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.
Steamers from Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street,
TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, and RAYMOND TERRACE.
THIS NIGHT, Thursday, at 11, the NEWCASTLE.
No cargo received after 4 p.m.
For particulars apply at Branch Office, next Opera House, York-street; or at Lime-street office.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, and RAYMOND TERRACE.—Hunter River and New. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
From Wharf, foot of Market-street,
THIS NIGHT (Thursday), at 11, the MAITLAND.
Goods will not be received after 4 p.m.
For particulars apply at the Central Booking Office, 353, George-street; or at Office, 147, Sussex-street.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

RICHMOND RIVER.

S.S. TOMKI.
THIS EVENING, at 7.

The s.s. Tomki is now alongside receiving cargo, and will be despatched positively as above.
Superior accommodation. Ladies' cabin on deck.
RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.
C. and R. R. S. N. Company, 3, Sussex-street North.

MACLEAY RIVER.

S.S. WOODBURN,
MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.

RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.
C. and R. R. S. N. Company,
Clarence Wharf, 3, Sussex-street North.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.

S.S. CITY OF GRAFTON,
TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9.

Superior accommodation for passengers.
RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.
C. and R. R. S. N. Company,
Clarence Wharf, 3, Sussex-street North.

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.—The S.S. ROSE OF SHARON will leave the Caledonian Wharf, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 6. Cargo now received.
JNO. RITCHIE, Agent.

FOR PEAT'S FERRY.—The fast and commodious steamship MARRAMARRA leaves Patent Slip Wharf at 9.30 a.m. Cargo received all day. Freights payable in Sydney.
MELVEY and FORD.

RICHMOND RIVER.

S.S. RICHMOND
(having arrived)
will positively be despatched
THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
at 7 p.m.

Cargo received until 6 p.m.

Passengers are invited to inspect the splendid passenger accommodation of the s.s. Richmond.
B. B. NICOLL, Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

SHOALHAVEN and BROUGHTON CREEK, Via WOLLONGONG.

S.S. MERINDERRY,
THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 8,
taking passengers only.
B. B. NICOLL, Victoria Wharf.

MANNING RIVER.

S.S. ROSEDALE
will leave the Market Wharf, Market-street,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

JOHN SEE and CO., 129, Sussex-street.

PORT MACQUARIE.

S.S. BRUNSWICK,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 9.

JOHN SEE and CO., 129, Sussex-street.

BELLINGER RIVER.

S.S. FERNMOUNT,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.
JOHN SEE and CO., 129, Sussex-street.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.

S.S. HELEN NICOLL
will leave Market Wharf, Market-street,
SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9.

S.S. AUSTRALIAN
TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9.
Return tickets available by either steamer.

JOHN SEE and CO., 129, Sussex-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS to

WOLLONGONG—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 11 p.m.; Friday, at 10 a.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, at noon. (Passengers only.)
KIAMA—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN—Tuesday and Friday, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA—Wednesday, noon; Cargo, 11 a.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.; Cargo, 8 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER—Friday, 10 a.m.; Cargo, 8 a.m.
BATEMAN'S BAY—Friday, 10 a.m.; Cargo, 8 a.m.
MORUYA—Friday, 10 a.m.; Cargo, 8 a.m.
MERIMBULA—Wednesday and Saturday, noon; Cargo, 11 a.m.
TATHRA (for BEGA)—Wednesday and Saturday, noon; Cargo, 11 a.m.
EDEN—Wednesday and Saturday, noon; Cargo, 11 a.m.
BERMAGUI—Saturday, at noon. (Passengers only.)

GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER.

S.S. CHARLOTTE FENWICK.

The above steamer leaves Patent Slip Wharf daily at 8.30 a.m., and No. 2 Jetty, Circular Quay, at 9 a.m., returning from Gosford at 2 p.m., giving passengers two hours in Gosford, and landing them in Sydney at about 5 p.m.

SPECIAL TRIPS ON SUNDAYS
at excursion rates, leaving Patent Slip Wharf at 8.30 a.m., Balmain (Darling-street Wharf) at 8.40 a.m., and No. 2 Jetty, Circular Quay, at 9 a.m., leaving Gosford on the return trip at 2 p.m.

Intending passengers and shippers of goods are requested to note the superior accommodation of this steamer, the speed and regularity of her trips (which have never been interrupted), and the sound and careful manner in which her cargo is invariably landed.
LYALL SCOTT, Patent Slip Wharf.

MANLY BEACH, the most beautiful watering-place near Sydney.

Saloon Steamers BRIGHTON, FAIRLIGHT, and EMU (weather permitting, and as far as practicable)
leave Sydney 7.15, 8*, 9, 10.15, 11.30, 12.30, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 7.30, 11.15.
Leave Manly 7.15, 8.10, 8.45, 10, 12, 2, 3, 4.30, 5.15, 6, 7, 10.
* Mondays only.

Special time-table for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
Return fare, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
Freight received from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m; Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.; holidays excepted.
Loose hay and straw cannot be shipped.

HUNTER'S HILL AND LANE COVE RIVER.
STEAMERS LEAVE—
LIME-STREET, foot of Erskine-street, at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 9.15, 11.15.
FIG TREE, HUNTER'S HILL, 7, 8, 8.50, 10, 11, 12, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 10.15.
SUNDAYS.—LIME-STREET, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 9.30.
FIG TREE, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.30.
Calling each way at Greenwich, Woolwich, Northwood, Longueville, Sunnyside, Alexandra-street, River View, and Drummoyne-street.
Extra fare after 8 p.m. on week days—1s, single or return.

ALFRED FENNING—for Forster, Cape Hawke, Coblongolook, Wallamba River, and Clarkson's Crossing—will receive cargo THIS AFTERNOON at Goodlet's Wharf, foot Bathurst-street. Apply R. Langley, 92, Sussex-street.

FOR MORUYA.—MOSES FLETCHER now receiving cargo. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

BERMAGUI (Cobargo).—MURUNA now receiving cargo, Caledonia Wharf, King-street. W. Saunders.

BRUNSWICK RIVER.—Ketch SISKIN will be ready to take in cargo on Friday at Brown's W., Pyrmont.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The Aurora, now receiving cargo, Patent Slip Wharf. Has room for 80 tons. G. F. Mason.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.

FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.

Messrs. GREEN'S favourite passenger ship
CARLISLE CASTLE,
Captain Edward Low,
will be despatched, carrying saloon passengers only, the 5th August. Cost of passage to Melbourne allowed.
J. H. WHITE and CO., Melbourne.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

JANUARY WOOL SALES.

The Magnificent Iron Ship
DERWENT,
J. R. ANDREW, Commander,
having a quantity of cargo on board and in store, will receive quick despatch.
Wool received at Central Wharf Stores.

For freight, &c., apply
ALFRED LAMB and CO., Agents.

SHIP ESKDALE, from LIVERPOOL.

Discharging at Moore's Wharf.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once. All goods impeding vessel's discharge will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.
Bills of Lading must be produced and freight paid to the undersigned before removal from the wharf.
MASON BROTHERS, Limited, Agents.

Captain MURDOCH will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his Crew without written authority.

BARQUE CARLETON, from GLASGOW.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Cowper's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for loss of or damage to cargo after the same has been landed.
Bills of Lading must be produced, freights paid, and delivery orders obtained from the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Agents.

CAPTAIN LOWE will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his Crew without his written authority.

S.S. RAJPOOTANA from CALCUTTA, via PORTS; and from ADELAIDE and MELBOURNE.

All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this steamer must be rendered to the undersigned by noon TO-MORROW, otherwise they cannot be recognised.
BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, Agents.

CONSIGNEES WANTED, FOR
CCA in oblong—31 Drums, ex Cutty Sark
SCS over M in triangle—761 Pigs Lead, ex Dartford, from London.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., 11, Macquarie-place.

FREIGHT to BRISBANE required for 1000 Casks CEMENT.

Apply at once,
MASON BROTHERS, Limited, 263, 269, Kent-street.

TONNAGE wanted for AUCKLAND, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Adelaide, 'Frisco, Wilmington, San Diego, Guaymas, Hongkong, Manila.
G. J. WATERHOUSE, 63, Pitt-street.

WANTED to CHARTER, VESSEL, 300 capacity, Newcastle to Townsville. Apply
APLIN, BROWN, and CO., Limited, 8, Loftus-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
The new Schooner WESTERN STAR, now lying at Victoria Wharf, 124 tons register, carries 180 tons dead weight on 9 feet draught. Built at Riverton, N.Z., under special survey in 1885.
For all particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

GOOD Wharfage Accommodation and Storage for cement and dry goods. Jennings and Co., 54, Bathurst-st.

LANGTON and HOLMES, Average Adjusters, Sydney and Melbourne.
Agents in Sydney:
Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
METROPOLITAN CARRYING COMPANY, 38, Clarence-street, COLLECT and DELIVER LUGGAGE and EFFECTS to and from ALL STEAMERS and RAILWAY.
Also forward GOODS and PARCELS DAILY to suburbs, country districts, Australian colonies, and England.
Luggage and Furniture stored. Charges strictly moderate.

MORT'S DOCK and ENGINEERING COMPANY Limited.
WORKS—Mort's Bay.
Town Office—43, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Engineers, Boilermakers, Shipbuilders, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Millwrights.
Dry Dock, 400 feet long, 65 feet wide, fitted with patent keelblocks.
The Patent Slip is capable of taking up vessels of 1000 tons burthen.
A large stock of Spars, Deck Planking, Metal, Oakum, &c., &c., always on hand.
Repairs executed on the shortest notice.

Personal.

ANY Person who knew the late JAMES F. TAYLOR, Storekeeper, who died at Grenfell about 17 years ago, will oblige by communicating with Edgar Wrightman, solicitor, 100, Castlereagh-street.

ARTHUR CUBITT,
MISSING FRIENDS, NEXT-OF-KIN, AND GENERAL INQUIRY AGENCY,
THE ARCADE, KING-STREET, SYDNEY.
CERTIFICATES OBTAINED OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.
COPIES OF WILLS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS PROCURED.

The Advertiser has conducted this business for over
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,
and has been consulted in almost every phase of inquiry embraced in the above heading within the range of
RESPECTABLE and LEGITIMATE WORK.
It is therefore but reasonable that the knowledge possessed by Mr. Cubitt ought to give him a preference over those whose experience must, in the absence of such an advantage, be limited.
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, the UNITED KINGDOM, AMERICA, and the CONTINENT of EUROPE.

GEORGE LATCHAM, late of Balmain,—Call on G. C. Murdoch, solicitor, at once.

IF this should meet the eye of MICHAEL HAYS, late of North Adelaide, S. A., will he please write to Mrs. Coleman, General Post Office, Adelaide. Country papers please copy.

MRS. C. MEADS, William-street, Woolloomooloo,—Send your address to Belmont House, Wynyard-square.

MR. A. E. DAVIES,—Call 141, Riley-street, at once.

MR. FRANK A. BROMLEY, late from Christchurch, —Please call at 869, George-street.

NATHAN, EDWARD or LEWIS, son of Barnett Moses Nathan,—Call 22, High Holborn-street, Surry Hills.

P. LOUDEN, Stonemason,—LETTER for you at 327, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

STRAYED from his home, a BOY, about 12 years old, dressed in a sailor suit. Anyone knowing his address, please communicate with his parents, Royal Exchange Hotel, King and George streets; or No. 5, Nithsdale-street.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—ALGERNON JAMES HARFER, Heir-at-law of Frederick Harfer, late of Pimlico, London, bookseller, arrived in Sydney September, 1865, and last heard of at Bathurst in 1871. Above reward to any person giving authentic information as to present whereabouts, or £100 for satisfactory proof of death. Apply to Butler W. Ormonde, Next-of-kin and Private Inquiry Agency, 313, George-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

WANTED to know, the Address of Mr. R. E. SYMMONDS, late of Newtown. G. G., P. O., Sydney.

WANTED, THOMAS LYONS, Bricklayer, to call about tuck-pointing, at once. C. Burnett, Enmore.

WILL Mr. EDEN please call for his plans of cottage Villa. H. C. HIND, Architect.

WANTED, the address of Miss EDWARDS, late of Macquarie-street. Mrs. Welby, Snail's Bay.

W. JACKSON, late of Rountree-street, Balmain,—Call on G. C. Murdoch, solicitor, at once.

WILL Miss KATIE AGATHA GILL, or Mrs. M., late of Gawler, S.A.—Call at 105, William-street, when she will see an old friend. Important. C. R. T.

Lost and Found.

LEFT, in Illawarra train yesterday, ladies' Umbrella, ivory handle. Reward. M'Clelland, 94, King-street.

LOST, between Bridge-street and Leichhardt, a Lady's Black UMBRELLA. Finder rewarded, Dr. Richler, Bridge-st.

LOST, between Oxford-st. and Double Bay, NOTES, £2 reward. Apply at Lillian, Double Bay.

LOST, Silver EARRING, on 3rd, between George and Clarence streets; reward. Mr. Adlam, 173, Clarence-st.

LOST, Queen-street, Woollahra, Handbag, cont. money and 2 brooches; reward. Miss Webster, Henley's, Ocean-st.

LOST, at Port Hacking, bay MARE, with winkers on. Reward. E. M'Carty and Co., 101, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, TRINKETS off Watch Chain. Reward on delivery to Gresley Lukin and Co., Bank-chambers, George and Jamieson streets.

LOST, from 492, Elizabeth-street, half-grown Newfoundland DOG, black with white chest; answers to the name of Gordon. Reward.

LOST, Brown Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing references and second butcher's discharge in the name of Henry Smith, of the s.s. Zealandia. Reward. 4, Erskine-street.

LOST, one Parcel BOOTS, addressed Woodhill and Murray, Burwood, from Enoch Taylor and Co's. Reward, £2, or £1 for information leading to recovery of same. Apply Whitehead, 111½, Pitt-street.

LOST, a gold patent Anchor TRINKET, in Castlereagh-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. 7s 6d reward on returning it to W. C. Farran, 45, Royal Arcade; or to S. H. Young, 85, Castlereagh-street.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Lost, at Coogee, Skyterrier SLUT, light tan; name Jessie. 299, Cleveland-st., R.

ONE Pound Reward.—LOST, Aug. 2, Dark Mare and Bay Horse. Apply J. B. Swan, Abattoir-road, Balmain.

POLICE and Poundkeepers.—LOST, Chestnut Mare, branded ≈ over 9; reward. J. Bennett, Zetland Estate.

REWARD, £2.—LOST, from Lyons-terrace, Fox Terrier SLUT, answers the name of Daisy. The above reward on returning same to the Bank of New South Wales, Bathurst and George streets.

REWARD, £1.—Lady's o.f. Gold Geneva WATCH, E. D. N. engraved on back. Finder will receive the above reward on application to C. J. Newall, Town Hall, George-street, Sydney; or 43, Wellington-street, North Kingston.

STRAYED, from 112, Phillip-street, young Tabby CAT, answers to "Dick." Reward.

STRAYED, a Greyhound SLUT, from Victoria Hotel, Castlereagh-street. Anyone returning same will be handsomely rewarded.

THREE Pounds Reward, recovery Watch and Chain lost Wynyard-square. Write Compass, Herald Office.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Esplanade, Manly, White Setter DOG, with black ears; answers to the name of Stoke. Above reward if stolen, and £1 if strayed, on returning to L. Johnston.

WILL the person who took BOOKS on board North Shore steamer last Thursday, belonging to Maddock's Library, "Rolling Stones," honestly return them to Maddock's Library, or ticket office, North Shore steamers.

WOULD the person that found a BAG, containing bankbook, keys, &c., Balmain Wharf, leave it at Mort's Dock Ferry Company's Office, as the poor girl wants to go to Melbourne. Reward.

FOUND, near Rookwood, Grey HORSE, aged. Apply Richard Siddall, Auburn Park.

WOOLLAHRA POUND.—Dark bay Horse, 16 hands, J. near shoulder, piebald pony, I over ◡ near shoulder.

Religious Announcements.

ST. JAMES' LECTURES.
(2nd SERIES.)
SUNDAY, August 8, "Christianity and Social Progress," by the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.

SERVICE, consisting of Hymn, Prayer, the Lecture, and the Blessing, to commence at 8 o'clock. No collection will be made, but any offerings which may be placed in the boxes at the Church doors will be given to the Charity Organisation Society.
H. L. JACKSON, M.A., Incumbent.

ST. JOHN'S DARLINGHURST.
OPENING and DEDICATION of the NEW ORGAN.
THURSDAY, August 12, at 7.45 p.m.
Address by the Most Rev. the PRIMATE.

PETERSHAM GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MISSION.—WM. NOBLE, Gospel Temperance Evangelist, will deliver in the Petersham Town Hall, THURSDAY, August 5, at 7.45 p.m., a LECTURE entitled "Cranks." Rev. S. Savage, chairman. And on FRIDAY, August 6, at 7.45 p.m., will also Lecture in the Albert Hall, Petersham, Parramatta-road, on "Lights and Shades of English Life," illustrative of temperance. Rev. W. Clark, chairman. By request, Mr. NOBLE will give Musical Selections on his three instruments each evening, before addresses. Admission—Free. Collection in aid of mission.
LEONARD W. MAXWELL, Hon. Sec.

Horticultural, Farming, &c.

PLANTS, TREES, ROSES, &c.
50,000 Ornamental Trees and Shrubs
10,000 Roses, all the newest and best old varieties
5,000 Tree and other Ferns
Many thousands of Soft-wood and Flowering Plants.
25 per cent. less than catalogue prices, to make room for young stock. All plants delivered free to Railway Station, wharf, and suburbs.
TRESEDER and BARTLETT, Dobroyde, near Summer Hill Station.

HYACINTHS.—Grand display of these charming Flowers at Treseder and Bartlett's, 31, King-street Arcade.

HORTICULTURAL.
A few tons of medium-size C. H. Potatoes, picked out of 700 tons product of one paddock. T. EDGINTON and CO., Importers, 102, Sussex-street.

TASMANIAN Kidney and Early Rose Seed Potatoes. T. Edginton and Co., importers, 102, Sussex-street.

TASMANIAN Sidebearing Oats, purity and quality unsurpassed. T. Edginton and Co., importers, 102, Sussex-st.

FARMER AND COMPANY
VICTORIA HOUSE.
PITT-STREET—Nos. 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231
MARKET-STREET—Nos. 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80
GEORGE-STREET—No. 430
POST-OFFICE BOX, 497. TELEPHONE, 72.
CABLE, FEROCITY—London, 48, Aldermanbury, E.C.

SPRING, 1886.
It is with pleasure we have to report the receipt of our FIRST SHIPMENTS FOR THIS SEASON.
Notwithstanding the depression which has lately clouded the monetary and commercial atmosphere, the prospects of this spring appear to have already a brightening effect, and promise very shortly to clear off entirely "the winter of our discontent."
Our advices bear no evidence of the least feeling on the part of our home buyers that anything bordering on depression is to exist; on the contrary, our consignments are singularly large, and the ever-increasing supply for all departments means that in Victoria House there is expected the continuance of that rapid growth in trade which has given us a command over the home markets.
The outlook for this spring business is a bright one, and our hopes have been more than anticipated in London. Anyhow, we find ourselves to-day in possession of a fresh stock to open the season with, which is simply magnificent.
In directing attention to our display, we have the assurance of that confidence we have for so many years enjoyed at the hands of a discriminating public, and in the enjoyment of which we look for the further recognition which a new season's trade ever asks for.
We offer but brief mention of the many novelties we have just to hand for our leading departments, and content ourselves with that cordial invitation extended to all buyers to inspect the universal show now submitted.
To our patrons in the country we shall be happy to forward PATTERNS ON APPLICATION, and these are now being prepared.
FARMER and COMPANY.

SPRING, 1886.
COSTUME DEPARTMENT.—Novelties are so numerous in this department that we regard nothing as an innovation, but speak of the dresses as they are before us. Novelty in colours, novelty in materials, novelty in shapes, and, perhaps above all, novelty in the trimmings. In colours there is, we find, some return to the distinct shades in contrast to the tints worn last spring and summer. Perhaps some of them will not meet a reception quite so warm as the colour betokens, but a change must of course be expected and allowed for at this season.
Ecrus will be a shade to resort to for a light appearance, and these, trimmed with the bright colours, can be worn, generally speaking, to advantage.
We note that plush and velvet trimmings have been worn in Paris and London all summer, but it requires care for a proper disposal of such warm-looking appendages to meet the positive requirements of an Australian spring.
Browns in rich shades, relieved by draperies of softer shades, in silk of various designs, such as pines and broken checks, will be favourites.
Stripes and checks—the former wide, the latter clear—will be worn, and these, trimmed with the lace which is to embellish everything, will appear something like an innovation.
Black lace will be in great demand, and we have some really splendid dresses of this description already to hand.
Figured fancy canvas appears extensively to be worn, and these over scarlet and crimson surah, finished with ecru lace and plush trimmings, are amongst the latest novelties. We note, also, a trimming on canvas costume, somewhat after the style of antique samplers.
We invite early inspection of these novelties in ladies' attire.
FARMER and COMPANY.

SPRING, 1886.
MANTLE DEPARTMENT.—Charming Garments, quite the correct thing for those we are now offering for the Spring, 1886. In Mantles, Mantelets, Fichus, Jackets, Dolmans, &c., for the shapes of last season have been adopted for this, with, of course, some slight improvements. We are showing some beautiful goods, Lace, Lace and Jet, Lace and Iridescent Beads, Lace lined Silk, Lace lined Canvas, Canvas and Lace, Canvas and Jet, &c., such are the materials apart from Rich Silks and Satins, which are always more or less favoured. The shapes offer variety for every taste, and there is no stint in the combination of materials; indeed, the garments form a variety well nigh equal to the names by which they are supposed to be known, but to learn such a vocabulary would perplex more than enlighten.
FOR PROMENADE, the garments are singularly rich this season, and should command the earliest possible attention of intending purchasers, many of them, we note, are perfect models of beauty, and we would intimate the desirability of making early choice to secure such garments rich and rare.
LOVELY FICHUS will be worn for Dinner and Theatre Dresses, both with high and low dresses. These will be made of the new Crapes in soft tints, and elaborately trimmed with delicate laces.
IN BLACK LACE such can be made to serve for outdoor wear as the season advances.
MORNING JACKETS will be worn shorter than last Spring, and will be more like full bodices with basques; these are again fully trimmed with lace, and ribbon and bows. We are showing some pretty goods of this class.
In a few days we may enlarge; for the present we content ourselves with simply advising their arrival and soliciting inspection.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

SPRING, 1886.
DRESS MATERIALS.—The task would indeed be a difficult one to give a fair description of the endless variety for this season in dress materials. Bright and decided colours are again coming into favour, but will be relieved by the colours with which they come in contact. COMBINATIONS are still worn, and are likely to retain, for a time, the first place in Costumes; indeed, if one material alone were employed it could scarcely be regarded as fashionable. We note in our early consignments the following, which may serve as an index to the materials to be worn.
FINE FRENCH CASHMERES, in the following colours:—Mode, Tabac, Marine, Bronzedore, Marron, Bronze, Ardoise, Gris, Mordore, Grenat, Bordeaux, Paon, Bourgoyne, Ciel, Rose, Azuline, Creme, Suede, Gris russe, Marondore, Loutre, Puce, &c.
FANCY STRIPED GAUZE, in Cream and Coral, Cream and Sky, Cream and Cardinal, Cream and Beige, Cream and Pink, Beige and Cardinal
SILK MOUSSELINE, in Cream and Chartreuse, Cream and Myrtle, Cream and Gold, Cream and Chandron, Beige and Silver, Beige and Gold, and Tinsel Spots.
LACE STRIPES, VELVET STRIPES, Bouton Rayé, Muslin Beige, Fancy Bouclé, Costume Checks, Beige Ecarté, Jersey Cloths, Fancy Stripes. In these goods we have plain materials to match
EMBROIDERED ROBES, in superb qualities
BEADED LACE ROBES, Embroidered Carmelites, Bordered Carmelites, French plain Beiges in all the newest Colourings for the season
PLAIN ALPACAS, Plain Mohairs, Plain Alpaca Waterproof Cloakings.
FOR EVENING WEAR we are showing some TISSUS SOIE, of elegant designs; also, Striped Silk Grenadines, which are most attractive in appearance.
FARMER and COMPANY.

SPRING, 1886.
PRINTS AND WASHING MATERIALS.—Our spring deliveries are now on show, and there are few more beautiful and attractive displays than the one now in this department. The range of textures is only equalled by that of the art colourings, and the goods must be seen to be fully appreciated. The scope given the manufacturer, both for the production of the material as well as for the beauties in design and colour, is a wide one, but full justice has undoubtedly been given in the products of the factories.
In Plain Goods, the TISSUS CREME will be found as strikingly beautiful as seasonable, and in the vast assortment these will be sought for, only to find increased favour and ready sale.
We note in Creams the following dressy cloths:—Plain Satin, Faille, Croise, Surfin, Basins fin, Satin de Paris, Satins Riches, Tsiganes, Resilles, Jours Broches, Grenadines, &c.
Some charming goods in CREAM BROCHES, STRIPES, and SPOTS, with plain to match
CREPE CLOTHS, figured and plain
RICH FANCY SATTEENS
THE ZEPHYR CLOTH, always a favourite, in Broche Fancies, Stripes, Spots, Chenille, with plain goods to match
EMBROIDERED WASHING ROBES, elegant and chaste goods of the highest order—a Lady's Dress
TUSSOR, with embroidery to match
CAMBRIC, with embroidery to match
BEIGE MUSLIN, with embroidery to match
WHITE MUSLIN, with embroidery to match
GREY MUSLIN, with embroidery to match
CREAM MUSLIN, with embroidery to match
A GRAND SHIPMENT OF OUR NEW PRINTS AT 4½ YARD
FARMER'S UNPARALLELED PRINTS, 4½d YARD
FARMER'S UNPARALLELED PRINTS, 4½d YARD
4½d PER YARD, FARMER'S PRINTS.
FARMER and COMPANY.

SPRING, 1886.
SILK DEPARTMENT.—A glance at our Silk Goods proclaims at once that the colors are contra-distinctive to those of last year, and are not the less beautiful because somewhat brighter in appearance.
PROMENADE SILKS in charming colours in Shot Merveilleux in almost every conceivable combination
CHECKS and STRIPES in large variety
DAMASSE SILKS in rich colours, notably some beautiful browns.
FAILLE SATIN stripes and the new BROCHINE STRIPED CANVAS Silks are amongst the prominent numbers for walking dresses
IN PLAIN GOODS we note excellent value in
BLACK MERVEILLEUX at 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d; and a line of colours at 4s 6d, remarkable for softness and purity of manufacture
BLACK SURAHS of rich, serviceable qualities, and these goods will be largely sought for
COLOURED SURAHS, 3s 3d yard, in all the newest and approved shades for the season
WASHING SILKS.—We note some fascinating goods in these. The NEW TRAPADOUR is simply charming, and must have a place in the front for this spring
VELOURS VELOUTINE
VELOURS TAFFETA
VELOURS TAFFETA EMBOSSED
VELOURS in COMBINATION. Colours of the richest description
BLACK SURAH, Satin de Lyon, Lyons Silks, &c., of which we shall have further to report.
Inspection respectfully solicited.
FARMER and COMPANY.

SPRING, 1886.
MILLINERY.—What is to be worn? What the prevailing colours? The shapes this season will be found to be easy and becoming; no radical change has found a place, whilst for MATERIALS the new straw lace or straw passementerie will be perhaps more worn than anything else. The COLOURS are to be more decided in their character, and will of course be largely ruled by the costume materials, which are to be brighter than they were last season. For bonnets FLOWERS will be extensively used as ornaments, whilst FEATHERS will predominate for hats. RIBBONS will not, however, be excluded, although they will find only a good second place in the matter of Millinery Trimming. Ladies must not be surprised to find velvet worn all this season, simply because, we suppose, velvet has found a favoured place in London and Paris modes. However, velvet in flowers seldom looks out of place when care has been exercised in the choice and disposal.
PLUMES, FEATHERS, WINGS, and BIRDS in endless variety, and in perfect condition, bespeak the fittings for this year's Millinery.
STRAW GOODS of all the most recherche characters.
FARMER and COMPANY.
SPLENDID RANGE OF STRAW HATS FOR GIRLS AND GIRLS

Amusements.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee ... ... Mr. John Solomon
Business Manager ... ... Mr. B. N. Jones.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

SHERIDAN — A MATCHLESS COMPANY
SHERIDAN — In a Matchless Programme.
WIDOW — Mr. SHERIDAN sings
O'BRIEN, — "The Ould Feather Bed."
SHERIDAN — Mr. ASTON sings
SHERIDAN — "Sprig of Idelwiess."
WIDOW — Miss HARRIS sings
O'BRIEN, — "Forget Me Not."
SHERIDAN — Mr. HOLAND sings
SHERIDAN — "The Brave Knight."

WALSH and KING in their GROTESQUE HIGH KICKING.

Mr. HAGAN sings "Come Back."

Miss LUCY FRASER sings "There Never was a Coward where the Shamrock Grows."

A GRAND BILL.

LAST NIGHTS of THE BRISTOL.

LOOK OUT for NAP, now being PROPERLY REHEARSED.

What, again! Yes! Oh, yes!

Box plan at Nicholson's.

H. J. SAMUELL,
Representative for Mr. Sheridan.

THE MISSES JORAN'S SECOND CONCERT IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, When the Marvellous Young Instrumentalists, LULA, PAULINE, and ELISE, LULA, PAULINE, and ELISE, LULA, PAULINE, and ELISE will be assisted by the Renowned Prima Donna, MADAME GABRIELLA BOEMA, MADAME GABRIELLA BOEMA. The popular Buffo SIGNOR LUIZI LENCIONI, and Mrs. KATE ATKINSON, Contralto, (who has kindly volunteered her services). Conductor—Mr. C. HUENERBEIN. Chairs, 5s. Gallery, 2s 6d. Both classes of tickets at Nicholson's. Commence at 8. Carriages at 10.
R. S. SMYTHE, Manager.

TO-NIGHT.—Second appearance of the THREE GIFTED SISTERS. Magnificent programme.

THE JORANS.—PAULINE and ELISE will play Tarantelle (Heller), duo for two pianos.

TO-NIGHT.—LULA will perform: Impromptu and Nocturne No. 15, by Chopin and "The Mill" (Joseffy).

THE JORANS.—PAULINE will play Polonaise Brilliante (Wieniawski), and American Fantasa.

TO-NIGHT.—Madame BOEMA, the celebrated Prima Donna will sing "The Jewel Song" (Faust).

THE JORANS.—LULA and PAULINE will play Saint Saens, Poeme Symphanique "Danse Macabre."

TO-NIGHT.—Mrs. KATE ATKINSON will sing Spohr's "Rose softly blooming."

THE JORANS.—ELISE will perform Hummel's Concerto A minor (2nd piano and violin, Lula and Pauline).

TO-NIGHT.—Signor LENCIONI will sing "Madamina," and "See Naples, then die."

THE JORANS.—PAULINE and LULA will play Vieuxtemps Duet (V. and P. "Souvenir d'Amerique."

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
Lessee ... ... Mr. FRANK SMITH.
Manager for Mr. F. Smith ... ... Mr. J. GRANT.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF Mr. DAMPIER.
Business Manager... ... ... Mr. FRED GUNTHER.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, a drama (in 6 tableaux), written expressly for Mr. Dampier by Thomas Somers, Esq., and entitled VOICES OF THE NIGHT. VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

Charles Moonee Ponds, Esq. ... ... Mr. DAMPIER (a new chum awaiting remittances).

With Special Scenery and Mechanical Effects.
Excited by expectancy, a BABEL of TONGUES nightly greets the MOST SENSATIONAL and MOST HUMOROUS DRAMA ever produced in Sydney. LAUGHTER and TEARS follow each other in quick succession, and during the progress of the play EVERY CHORD of the HUMAN HEART is TOUCHED.
The Redfern Railway Station. The Chinese Opium Den. The Domain and its Loafers. The Station on the Hawkesbury. New Guinea—its beauties—its horrors. The Tramline to Coogee. The Mousetrap.
Among the characters are Political Agitators, Members of Parliament, the Unemployed, New Chums, Labour Traders, New Guinea Natives, Recidivistes, Chinamen, Domain Orators.
To quote the language of the press: "Every possible local subject that has been going the rounds for weeks past is here introduced, and of course produces laughter or applause according to the particular application of the point."

BOX PLAN AT NICHOLSON'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

DAY TICKETS AT COLE'S BOOK ARCADE.

EXHIBITION BUILDING, PRINCE ALFRED PARK.
A GRAND SCIENTIFIC and MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, comprising various kinds of machinery in motion. Models of Machinery, Ships' Models, Electrical and Scientific Appliances, &c., to be held under the auspices of the ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION of NEW SOUTH WALES, will be opened by His Excellency BARON CARRINGTON, P.C., G.C.M.G., on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, AUGUST 7th, at 3 p.m.

DOORS OPEN at 2 p.m.

The Exhibition will afterwards be opened daily from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and in the evening from 7 to 10 p.m.

A FIRST CLASS BAND will be in attendance. Trams stop at the gates.

ADMISSION: Adults, 1s; School Children under 14, in charge of adults, will be admitted free.
Catalogues may be purchased and refreshments may be obtained in the building.
GUSTAVE FISCHER,
Honorary Secretary.

HEINRICH KŒHLER, THE REMARKABLE PIANIST. Particulars shortly.

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LYNCH FAMILY BELLRINGERS (organised 1867). Clarence, Friday; Paterson, Saturday; Raymond Terrace, Monday.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF N. S. W.
The Second Annual CONVERSAZIONE of the above Society will be opened by his Excellency Lord Carrington THIS EVENING, 5th August, at 8 o'clock, and will remain open in the afternoons and evenings of FRIDAY, 6th, and SATURDAY, 7th August.
C. J. PERRY, Hon. Sec., 42, Young-street.

ALEXANDRA THEATRE, MELBOURNE.
Lessee ... ... Captain de Burgh.
The above THEATRE WILL SHORTLY OPEN for a DRAMATIC SEASON.
All business communications must be addressed to the MANAGERESS, ALEXANDRA THEATRE.

CARRINGTON SKATING RINK, NEW ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, ELIZABETH-STREET. Brilliant assemblies every afternoon at 2, evening 7.30. Select afternoons, Tuesdays and Fridays, for ladies and their escort. Spectators, 1s. Skaters, 1s extra.
ROBERT H. DONNOLLY, Proprietor and Manager.

MISS JOSEPHINE DEAKIN open to Engagement opera or concert. Muriel Cottage, Harrington-st., Stanmore.

MR. WARWICK GAINOR, Primo BARITONO ASSOLUTO, from the famous schools of Milan, begs to announce his return to Sydney, and that he is prepared to accept engagements in Italian, English, or Comic Opera; also in Oratorio or Concerts. Address care of Messrs. Nicholson and Co.

CULTIVATION of the Voice.—Professor HUGHES, Musical Academy, Avoca-street, Randwick (tram terminus).

LADIES' private Singing Class, Tuesday next, 4 p.m., Boyle's Musical Institute, op. Gaiety Theatre; £1 1s qr.

VIOLIN Class, 10s 6d per qr., Boyle's Musical Institute. Begin., advanced. Mr. R. Alipress, inst. Wed'day next.

MISS JORAN'S CONCERTS.
The ERARD and OTHER PIANOFORTES are from the PIANO, ORGAN, and MUSIC WAREHOUSE of W. H. PALING and CO., Limited, 356, George-street.
See advertisement under Musical Instruments.

AUSTRALIAN HANDICAP GUIDE to County Purse, Hawkesbury Han., G. Metropolitan, ready 18th. 1s.

TATTERSALL'S HALL, Hunter-st., to LET, for Balls, Banquets, &c., piano, 400 chairs. Apply Manager.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the management of Messrs. WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MUSGROVE. Lessee, Mr. Sam Lazar. Treasurer, Mr. G. L. Goodman. Stage Manager, Mr. W. Seagrave. Doors open 7.15; commence 7.45; terminates at 10.45.

The grand Spectacular Drama, by arrangement with Messrs. M'MAHON and LEITCH, THE PEARL DIVERS THE PEARL DIVERS. founded upon "AU FOND DE LA MER," adapted and arranged for representation by Mr. GEORGE LEITCH, who will make his appearance on this occasion, together with a powerful cast of the members of the ROYAL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 5, THE PEARL DIVERS THE PEARL DIVERS.

CHARACTERS by Messrs. BECK, FLEMMING, RAINFORD, JERDAN, HESFORD, POOLE, WISEMAN, BURTON, LORRIMER, ANDERSON, JACOBSON, NELSON, and Mr. GEORGE LEITCH. Mesdames AGNES THOMAS, MONTYNE, MELVILLE, FELD, WILSON, EASTWOOD.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY painted by Mr. John Hennings and Mr. Peake.

PEARL DIVERS — THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.
PEARL DIVERS — LONDON STREET and HOLBORN
PEARL DIVERS — VIADUCT during a
PEARL DIVERS — THUNDERSTORM and REAL RAIN,
PEARL DIVERS — WRECK of the STEAMER LARK,
PEARL DIVERS — THE LEAP from the TRAIN.
PEARL DIVERS — The whole forming a
PEARL DIVERS — GRAND SPECTACLE.

MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Mr. Bridger and assistants.

Prices as usual: 5s, 3s, 1s.

Tickets for all parts of the house at Eastway's Hotel. Box plan open at Theatre daily, from 10 to 5. Telephone No. 114.

THEATRE ROYAL.
VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT.
FRIDAY, EVENING, AUGUST 6, when His Excellency Lord CARRINGTON, P.C., K.C.M.G., Lady CARRINGTON, and SUITE, have signified their intention of witnessing the performance of THE PEARL DIVERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Proprietor and Manager ... ... Mr. F. E. Hiscocks.
Business Manager ... ... Mr. A. L. Cunard.
723 NIGHTS 723.
THE PALACE OF GENUINE MIRTH AND MUSIC.
SUCCESS CONTINUED.
AS PREDICTED SO HAVE WE REALISED. OUR PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC FULFILLED.
And we now stand unrivalled in the world as the one and greatest company. HISCOCKS' FEDERAL MINSTRELS And Speciality Union, in conjunction with the RAYNOR BROTHERS, the WORLD-RENOWNED ECCENTRIC COMEDIANS and MUSICAL ARTISTES.
Received last Night by another vast and mighty audience. THE ENTIRE PRESS UNANIMOUS IN THEIR PRAISE.
One continual applause from beginning to end, proving at once the merits of this gigantic company, now the theme of conversation in cottage, parlour and hall.
Mr. Hiscocks' can confidently assert that he has reached the pinnacle of perfection, and his entertainment stands pre-eminent in the Southern Hemisphere, and thinks there is no need of further comment, but places himself in the hands of his patrons to let them be their own critics.
We, therefore, politely invite our patrons to secure their seats, and come early.
The plan of reserved seats is at Nicholson's New Music Saloon, corner King and George streets, where seats can be secured six days in advance; and tickets for all parts of the house at Mrs. Harrison's, tobacconist, Castlereagh-street, near Academy.
Carriages at 10.15.
Admission as usual. Orchestra chairs, 4s; stalls, 3s; parquette, 2s; balcony, 1s. Cloak-room, polite ushers.

ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL, George-street, Haymarket.
Proprietor and Manager ... ... Mr. FRANK SMITH.
Business and Stage Manager ... Mr. EDWIN SHIPP.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. IMMENSE SUCCESS. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
The Great and Popular MATTHEW TROUPE.
TRIUMPHANT APPLAUSE.
THE BLONDIN DONKEY, not equalled in the Universe.
HOUSE CROWDED.
Holders of Tickets unable to gain Admission will please present them To-night.
Our Circle of LADY and GENTLEMAN ENTERTAINERS will also APPEAR THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
Popular Prices—Orchestra Chairs, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Balcony, 6d.
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT, A GRAND CONCERT SPIRITUEL, 7.30.

FARLEY'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
NEW MASONIC HALL, Castlereagh-street.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th.
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
MARQUIS DE CORNEVILLE... ... Mr. FARLEY
Gaspard, the Miser (specially engaged) Mr. J. L. Hall
Grenicheux (his first appearance) Mr. W. Walshe
Germaine (her first appearance)... Miss Florence Seymour
Serpolette (from London, her first appearance) ... ... Miss Kate Lovell
Supported by a full and powerful cast.
Specially Selected and Trained CHORUS. Powerful and Efficient ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR, MONS. LEON CARON.
NOTE.—Mr. Farley has the honour to announce that his reappearance will take place as above, and that nothing has been spared to render the New Masonic Hall a theatre worthy of the production of operas in their entirety.
PRICES—5s, 3s, 2s, and 1s. Plan of Reserved (5s) Seats at A. Huenerbein and Corbett's, George-street.
Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Overture at 8 p.m. precisely. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.
FRANK STUART, Business Manager.

UNIVERSITY of SYDNEY.
An ORGAN RECITAL will be given in the Great Hall of the University on SATURDAY, the 7th of August, at 3 p.m. Organist, Mr. Augustus Gehde. Admission free.

SYDNEY DRIVING PARK CLUB. S. D. P. C. S. D. P. C.
EIGHTH TROTTING TROTTING and EIGHTH
RACE MEETING RACE MEETING RACE MEETING,
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GROUND, MOORE PARK MOORE PARK,
SATURDAY NEXT 7th AUGUST
SATURDAY NEXT 7th AUGUST
SATURDAY NEXT, 7th AUGUST.
IMPORTANT IMPORTANT.
NEW GRAND STAND NEW GRAND STAND.
The new Grand Stand will be opened to the public, capable of accommodating 2000 people.

EVENTS.
11.30—Maiden Trot (1st division), purse 20 sovs. 16 entries.
11.50—Maiden Trot (2nd division), purse 20 sovs. 16 entries.
12.15—Galloway Handicap (1st div.), purse 20 sovs. 24 entries.
12.35—Galloway Handicap (2nd div.), purse 20 sovs. 24 entries.
1.0—Pony Handicap Trot (1st div.), purse 20 sovs. 18 entries.
1.20—Pony Handicap Trot (2nd div.), purse 20 sovs. 18 entries.
2.20—Pony Handicap, purse 20 sovs. 16 entries.
2.50—Grd. Dist. Hdcp. Trot (1st div.), purse 150 sovs. 53 entries.
3.0—Grd. Dist. Hdcp. Trot (2nd div.), purse 150 sovs. 53 entries.
3.20—Grd. Dist. Hdcp. Trot (3rd div.), purse 150 sovs. 53 entries.
3.45—Final Heat Maiden Trot.
4.5—Juvenile Trot, purse 20 sovs. 6 entries.
4.25—Final Heat Pony Trot.
4.45—Final Heat Galloway Handicap.
5.10—Final Grand Distance Handicap.

BAND ENGAGED (E. Vassie, conductor).
Admission, One Shilling. Reserve and Grandstand, 2s 6d extra.
S. D. P. C. Members admitted free on producing their members' tickets at the gates.

NOTICE.
MEASUREMENT OF PONIES AND GALLOWAYS.
Mr. A. KISS has kindly accepted the office of measurer, and will be pleased to measure contesting Ponies or Galloways TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at his Bazaar, George-street, and give certificate of eligibility. Horses measured and passed by Mr. Kiss at last meeting of S. D. P. C. need not attend, but can obtain certificate from Mr. Kiss.
H. SKINNER, Secretary, 133, King-street.

WALTZ.—New WALTZ, Taught in three Lessons, £1 1s. Miss Lowe, Nicholson's, George-street.

GRAND HOTEL, MELBOURNE, opposite Parliament House.
Board by day or week from 9s per day. Sitting-room and Bedroom en suite. Beds, single night, 3s; bed and breakfast, 5s 6d. Meals in restaurant from 1s 6d. Baths, billiards, night porter.
G. WALKER, Manager. Grand Coffee Palace Co., Limited, Proprietors.

WORTH KNOWING.
That L. MOSS and CO. is the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY for all SHEET MUSIC at LESS THAN HALF-PRICE. Also, OPERAS and BOUND WORKS UNDER LONDON PUBLISHED PRICE. ALL MUSIC SENT POST FREE.
L. MOSS and CO., SHOWROOMS, 5, HUNTER-STREET.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees ... Messrs. E. Majeroni and W. J. Wilson. Under the management of Messrs. Williamson, Garner, and Musgrove.
THE CANDIDATE THE CANDIDATE.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 5, Mr. HARRY SAINT MAUR, and the ROYAL COMEDY COMPANY, in the brilliant Criterion Comedy, THE CANDIDATE, written by Justin M'Carthy, M.P. Acted by the following powerful cast:—
Lord Launcelot Oldacre ... ... Mr. H. SAINT MAUR
Aldric Baffin ... ... Mr. ARTHUR REDWOOD
Captain the Hon. Villiers Hazlefoot... Mr. F. CATES
Barnabas Goodeve ... ... Mr. J. R. GREVILLE
Amos Martlett ... ... Mr. D'ARCY STANFIELD
Jacobs ... ... Mr. E. C. CALVERT
Lady Osterley ... ... Miss J. WATT-TANNER
Lady Clarissa Oldacre ... ... Miss PATTIE BROWN
Lady Dorothy Osterley ... ... Miss E. M. POWYS
Mrs. Sophonia Martlett ... ... Miss ANNIE TAYLOR.
The entire action of the play takes place in a morning room at OLDACRE HALL, the Scene painted by Mr. ALFRED CLINT.
The verdict in favour of THE CANDIDATE recorded by grand representative gatherings, including LORD and LADY CARRINGTON, was so unanimous, pronounced, and emphatic, that it would be quite superfluous to write anything by way of Advertisement. The Management will, therefore, be content with the simple announcement that THE CANDIDATE will be repeated EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
The play is staged under the direction of Mr. SAINT MAUR, in exact accordance with instructions from the owner, Mr. Charles Wyndham, manager of the Criterion Theatre, London.
Box plan at Nicholson's. Day tickets at Jack Thompson's, King-street.
Assistant Stage Manager—Mr. Patterson.
Business Manager for W., G., and M.—Mr. W. Hughes.

PRINCESS THEATRE (Late Olympic), York-street.
Lessee and Proprietor ... ... Charles Hugo.
IT IS a fact that the Princess Theatre is now the most popular place of amusement in Sydney.
IT IS a fact that amongst the various causes of this great popularity the unparalleled excellence of the performance stands out prominently.
IT IS a fact that HUGO'S BUFFALO MINSTRELS and CIRCLE OF ACCOMPLISHED LADIES are the greatest and best expositors and delineators of Minstrelic Art, Mirth, and Music in existence.
IT IS a fact that every item in this our grand sixth programme is enthusiastically encored nightly.
IT IS a fact that we can only keep it on two nights longer, in order to make way for further novelties.
LONDON POPULAR PRICES. (×4)
Orchestral Stalls, 2s; Centre Chairs, 1s; Gallery, 6d.
HAROLD ASHTON, Business Manager.

FIRST ANNUAL CAVALRY TOURNAMENT and MILITARY SPORTS, (under the auspices of the Sydney Lancers).
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, MOORE PARK, on SATURDAY WEEK, AUGUST 14, 1886.
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Carrington.
By Special Permission of Major-General Richardson, C.B.
PROGRAMME—17 EVENTS.
1. Best Cavalry Turnout
2. Cleaving Turk's Head
3. Foot Race, 150 yards
4. Jumping Competition
5. Field Gun Dismounting Competition
6. Field Gun Wheel Race
7. Bayonet Exercise
8. Cavalry Sword Exercise
9. Obstacle Race
10. Lance Exercise (mounted)
11. Jumping with Swords Drawn, and Cleaving Head between the Jumps.
12. Tilting at the Ring
13. Cavalry Musical Ride
14. Cutlass Exercise
15. Lemon-Cutting
16. Wrestling on Horseback
17. Tug of War
Lance v. Bayonet
Sword v. Bayonet
Bayonet v. Bayonet
Broadsword v. Bayonet
Sword v. Sword
Sword v. Lance
Tent-pegging, &c., &c.
Admission to Grounds, ONE SHILLING; Reserved Stand, 2s 6d.
Horsemen and Vehicles at Usual Rates.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE TRIBUNE HUNTER'S PLATE.
Value 25 sovs., with 100 sovs., to be divided into three prizes of 60 sovs. with the plate for the first horse, 25 sovs. for the second, and 15 sovs. for the third. For horses that have not been first, second, or third in a steeplechase since August 1, 1885, to carry 12st. 7lb., and in the opinion of the judges to be up to that weight with hounds. Amateur riders, to be approved of by the Council, and to ride in steeplechase or hunting costume. Open to horses and riders from any of the Australian colonies or New Zealand. The horses to be judged for general hunting qualifications, and to be tried twice round the jumping track on the Show Ground on each of two afternoons over such fences as the Council may decide; three jumps in each round.
THE DISTANCE HANDICAP TROT.
For a purse of 100 sovs. For all horses, saddle or harness. First horse to receive 75 sovs.; second horse, 15 sovs.; third horse, 10 sovs. Entrance, 30s. Acceptance, 20s. Mile heats. Sydney Driving Park Club rules. Conditions: Nominators to declare at time of entrance whether to go in saddle or harness; to state whether colonial-bred or imported, and to give report of all previous performances. Race: To run in divisions as Council may decide. Winners to trot off for the final. Colours to be worn by rider or driver must be given with entry.
Entrances must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before 4 o'clock on TUESDAY, 10th August. Handicaps to be declared on or about TUESDAY, the 17th August. Non-acceptors to declare on or before 22nd August, otherwise they will be deemed acceptors, and must pay fees accordingly.
SPECIAL PRIZE, value £14 14s—given by W. M. N. Garling, Esq. £3 3s; F. Tidswell, Esq., £3 3s; P. Thrusby, Esq., £3 3s; E. H. Weston, Esq., £3 3s; Mr. W. Hopkins. For Boys under 14 years of age, riding their own Ponies (open to stallions, mares, or geldings 14 hands and under), to be judged for general turnout, riding, pony, and equipments.
LADY'S HACK, to be ridden by a lady. Prize, £10 10s., offered by W. W. Richardson, Esq., for the lady who shows the best style of riding, dress, and appointments.
NOTICE.
A SPECIAL PRIZE, valued at £20, will be offered for the Horse that takes the Highest Jump. Further particulars in future issue.
All Entries close TUESDAY next, at 4 o'clock.
F. WEBSTER, Secretary.

ASHFIELD RECREATION GROUND.
SUBURBAN BICYCLE CLUB.
GRAND AMATEUR RACE MEETING.
Under the patronage of his EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
SATURDAY NEXT, 7th AUGUST, 2.30 p.m.
SATURDAY NEXT, 7th AUGUST, 2.30 p.m.
SATURDAY NEXT, 7th AUGUST. 2.30 p.m.
THE CHAMPION BICYCLE RACE MEETING (×3)
FIVE MILE RACE for Ashfield Recreation Ground Shield (×3)
The Celebrated "Milton" Shield, original cost 3000 guineas (×3)
THE GREAT MEETING OF THE SEASON (×3)
The finest and fastest Bicycle Track in Australia (×3)
SPECIAL TRAINS from Sydney every few minutes. Excursion fares.
The magnificent BAND of the 2nd Regiment will perform a choice selection during the AFTERNOON.
SATURDAY NEXT, 7th AUGUST, 2.30 p.m.
Admission to ground 1s; grand stand, 1s 6d extra.
P. J. O'LOGHLEN, Secretary, Ashfield Recreation Ground Company, Limited.

SYDNEY BICYCLE CLUB.
ENTRIES will positively CLOSE on THURSDAY, 5th August, at noon.
J. WILKES, Hon. Sec., 297, George-street.

SYDNEY BICYCLE CLUB.
ANNUAL BALL, in honour of Intercolonial Visitors, will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY EVENING, 16th August.
J. WILKES, Hon. Sec., 297, George-street.

MR. A. READ'S DANCING CLASS now held St. George's Hall, 274, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

DANCING As it Should Be.—See Mr. C. Read's "Australian Ballroom Guide," 1s 6d.

DANCING, THIS EVENING, Mrs. C. READ'S ASSEMBLY, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, Assembly Rooms, William-street, near Riley-street.

PYRMONT United Cricket Club.—Vacant dates for next season, without ground. W. Walters, 25, Point-st., Pyrmont.

WAVERLEY Glenhead F. C. Disengaged next Saturday with Ground. P. Bennett, Mill Hill-road.

Government Notices.

General Post Office, Sydney, August 3, 1886.

PARCEL POST WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.
PARCELS, addressed to the United Kingdom, will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at the Parcels Office, General Post Office, for transmission per Orient Company's steamer John Elder, leaving Melbourne, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.
Rates of postage, which must in all cases be fully prepaid, are as follows:—Parcels not exceeding 2lb. in weight, 2s; for every additional pound, or fraction thereof, 1s extra. Parcels must not exceed 11lb. in weight, 3ft. 6in. in length, or 6 feet in length and girth combined.
Parcels must not be posted in a letter-box, but must be taken to the parcels office in George-street, where the necessary declaration as to their contents and value must be signed.
Articles of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive character will not be received for transmission.
F. B. SUTTOR.

The Treasury, New South Wales, July 30, 1886.
TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
Tenders for Repairing Asphalt Flooring of the Slaughter-Houses at the Glebe Island Abattoir.
TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon of Friday, 13th proximo, from persons willing to contract for the repairing of the floors of the slaughter-houses at the Glebe Island Abattoir, in accordance with the specification and attached conditions to be seen at the office of the Manager of the Dessicating House at Glebe Island.
Each tender must be accompanied with a Treasury deposit receipt for the sum of two hundred pounds (£200), to be held as security for the due performance of the work.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders to be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, and endorsed "Tender for Asphalting."
P. A. JENNINGS.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 19th July, 1886.
TENDER FOR CLEARING AND STUMPING LAND, STATE FOREST NURSERY, NEAR GOSFORD.
TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before SATURDAY, the 7th of August proximo, from persons willing to contract, at per acre, for Cutting Down Trees, Taking Out Stumps, and Sawing the useful Timber into lengths suitable for sawmills and other purposes, on part of Hogan's Brush Forest Reserve, near Gosford.
Ten acres, more or less, of level land will be cleared.
Copies of specification may be seen at the Courthouses, Gosford, Newcastle, and Maitland, or at the Forest Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney.
Mr. JOHN MARTIN, Forest Ranger, Gosford, will be ready to point out the land from 20th July to the 7th August.
Tenders to be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Mines, Sydney, and to be endorsed "Tender for Clearing Land near Gosford."
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
HARRIE WOOD, Under-Secretary.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 19th July, 1886.
FENCING IN LAND, STATE FOREST NURSERY.
TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before SATURDAY, the 7th of August proximo, from persons willing to Contract to Erect a Six-foot Three-rail Close Paling Fence, to enclose ten acres, more or less, of level land on Hogan's Brush Forest Reserve, near Gosford.
Copies of specifications may be seen at the Courthouses, Gosford, Newcastle, and Maitland, or at the Forest Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney.
Mr. JOHN MARTIN, Forest Ranger, Gosford, will be ready to point out the land from 20th July to the 7th August.
TENDERS to be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Mines, Sydney, and to be endorsed "Tender for Fencing Land near Gosford."
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
HARRIE WOOD, Under-Secretary.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
Crown Lands Office, Perth, 14th July, 1886.
NOTICE.
SALE OF TOWN LAND IN THE TOWNSITE OF DERBY, KING SOUND, KIMBERLEY DISTRICT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
The Government of Western Australia notifies for general information that on August 11th next, 115 Town Lots will be sold by public auction at Perth, and that 15 Lots will be sold by public auction at Derby. Area of each Lot, half an acre. Upset price, £20 per lot.
JOHN FORREST, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Business Cards

A AA.—The International Patent and Trade Marks Office of Ed. Waters. Fred Walsh, manager, 51, Hunter-st.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on 18-carat gold, full set £15 15s. 4, Marshall Brothers, dentists, 133, Elizabeth-st., city.

A CARD.—Mrs. HAWKE begs to inform LADIES that she is in attendance, from 10 to 5, at her Teaching Rooms, 21, ROYAL ARCADE, Pitt-street. EVERY BRANCH OF FANCY WORK efficiently taught.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—E. M. A. CARTER (widow of the late J. E. Carter) continues the practice of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, assisted by a skilled practitioner from London, at 32, College-street, Hyde Park. Consultation free.

A. A. DEBNEY and CO., successors to HOBSON and WHITING, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS, &c., 13, Hunter-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—The FIRST PRIZE and Highest Award for Mechanical Dentistry at the SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, the N. S. W. Agricultural Exhibition Medal, for 3 years successively, the London International Medal, and the Philadelphia Centennial Medal, for Artificial Teeth, have been gained by Mr. John Spencer against all competitors. PAINLESS EXTRACTION by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Mr. JOHN SPENCER, 44, Wynyard-square North.

A. A.A.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH, best quality, full sets, £5. Marshall Brothers, dentists, 133, Elizabeth-st.

BABYLINEN, Dressmaking, Millinery, Underclothing, Hosiery, &c. Mrs. T. C. Hinchcliffe, 121 and 123, Oxford-st.

CHIMNEY SWEEP and Contractor.—Arthur Copeman Removed 171, New South Head-road, Darling Point.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. G. ALEXANDER, Surgeon Chiropodist, 113, Pitt-street.

CREDITORS will secure a prompt realisation of the ESTATES of insolvent debtors by the aid of the AUSTRALASIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT COMPANY, which acts as, for, or with Trustees under assignments, realising and distributing assets with or without making advances, and guarantee of dividends. Creditors can appoint the solicitor of the Trust. Offices, corner of King and Elizabeth streets.

DRESSMAKING, by K. and A. Rea; charges moderate. 4, Brisbane-street, off Willoughby, Milson's Point.

FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH visit Mr. GEO. E. CARTER (from London), 247, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park. Gold Set (18 carat), £15 15s; platinum, £10 10s. Fit guaranteed. Outlasts all others. Trams to door.

GAS STOVE "Paragon" roasting, baking pastry grilling, toasting, To-Day, 11 till 1. Raleigh, 253, Eliz.-st.

G. GUYATT and CO., Surgical Instrument and Truss makers, 495, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

MONUMENTS and Headstones, in granite, marble, stone, railings, &c. Cunningham, Margaret-st., Wyn.-sq.

MRS. HOGUE, Ladies' Nurse, qualified, certificated. Wansbeck, Mill Hill-road, Waverley, Nelson-st. section.

MEDICAL ADVICE.—A qualified Physician (registered in Eng. and N.S.W.) sees patients DAILY from 10 to 1 and 6 to 9 (Wednesday evenings excepted). Advice and Medicines, 2s. SURRY HILLS PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, 379, Riley-street, corner of Foveaux-street.

MRS. O'CONNELL, Limerick Lace Worker, Prize-taker at Sydney Exhibition, wishes to inform the ladies of Sydney that she has commenced business in the above. Dresses, Flounces, in black and white; Bridal Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs to order, on the shortest notice. Lace renovated and repaired. 2, Primrose-ter., Great Buckingham-st., Redfern.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Mr. HODGSON, 85, Phillip-street, from Cavendish-sq., London. Trams to door.

R. BRADY (late Brady and Thornborough), Manufacturer of Patent Revolving Shutters in wood, iron, and steel. For price and particulars apply to the above at Darling-street, Pyrmont Bridge-road, Glebe.

TRAVELLERS BY SEA AND LAND.
PORTMANTEAUS, Trunks, and Bags, Ladies' Reticules, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fitted Bags, Dressing Cases, Tourist Bags, Writing Folios, Post Bags, Purses, and Wallets. A large variety to select from.
JOHN BRUSH, SON, and COMPANY. 486, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

WILLIAMS and SON, Airtight Showcase Makers, Shop and Office Fitters, 447, Kent-street.

W. AYTON, House Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier, Church Window Maker. 491, George-street, near Cath.

Miscellaneous.

LEFT-OFF Clothing Bought, ladies' or gentlemen's. Mrs. White, 362, Pitt-st. Town and country letters attended.

STAMPS.—Wanted, Old Australian Postage Stamps, issued between 1849 and 1860. Will pay up to £6 per dozen for rare varieties. Parties having letters of the dates given should look them up at once. D. A. Vindin, 88, Elizabeth-street.

STAMPS.—Wanted, Old Collections of Postage Stamps, high prices given. D. A. Vindin, 88, Elizabeth-street.

PIGEONS.—Wanted, a few good Commoners. H. T., Herald Office.

MUNICIPALITY OF KOGARAH.
Wanted to Purchase Fireproof SAFE. Offers to be addressed to the Council Clerk, Kogarah.
F. VOGEL, Council Clerk.
Kogarah, 2nd August, 1886.

OFFICE FIXTURES, Fittings, and Counter, wanted to Purchase. Particulars to Mr. Knipe, Exchange Hotel.

TWO THOUSAND Brandy, Whisky, and Claret CASES for SALE. Geo. H. Chapman, 193, Cumberland-st.

DOG.—Wanted, a RATTER. Apply A. Shadler, 73, Hunter-street.

CURIOS from New Guinea, Idols, Clubs, Ornaments, &c., for SALE, cheap. 84, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, first-class silver-mounted Concert FLUTE. Mr. Wheeler, Soudan-terrace, Newtown-road.

FOR SALE, about 50 Oil and Tallow CASKS. Dunn, tannery, Grose-street, Glebe.

FOR SALE, choice Retriever PUPS. W. C. Mills, George-street, Camperdown.

A SPLENDID WATCHDOG for SALE. 107, Princes-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER wanted. Write, stating lowest cash price, T. Dolton, Box 420, G. P. O.

WANTED, Iron SAFE; part cash, balance weekly. Address Iron Safe, Herald Office.

Public Notices.

LY-EE-MOON RELIEF FUND.
CONTRIBUTIONS, which will be duly acknowledged, are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Widows and Orphans and Relatives of those lost in the Ly-ee-Moon.
The following gentlemen, amongst others, will act as a Committee and receive subscriptions:—His Worship the Mayor, Sir A. Stephen, Sir James Martin, Sir Patrick Jennings, Bishop Barry, Captain Trouton, Hons. G. R. Dibbs W. J. Trickett, and J. H. Ferguson, Watson's Bay.
Lists will be opened at all Banks.
No Lists are valid unless stamped and signed by the Secretary.
J. T. KERSHAW, Hon. Sec.
Town Hall, June 8.

LY-EE-MOON DISASTER.
The RELATIVES of passengers and crew lost in the Ly-ee-Moon are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary Relief Committee.
J. T. KERSHAW, Hon. Secretary.
Town Hall, June 8.

THE COMMITTEE of the CITY NIGHT REFUGE and SOUP KITCHEN beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the following subscriptions for the month ending 31st July, 1886:—

	£	s	d
Mrs. A. W. Cook	1	1	0
His Honor Mr. Justice Dowling	1	0	0
Dr. Liebus	1	1	0
J. G. Ross, Esq.	2	2	0
J. W. Ellis, Esq.	2	2	0
T. W. Jones, Esq.	2	2	0
A. C. Maxwell, Esq.	2	2	0
A. Torning, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Guy, Esq.	1	1	0
K. O. Heywood, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Hunt, Esq.	1	1	0
S. J. Cohen, Esq.	1	1	0
W. J. Wilson, Esq.	1	1	0
C. Bown, Esq.	1	1	0
J. F. Adams, Esq.	1	0	0
G. Killminster, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Dixon, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Anderson, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. A. M. Jarvie	0	10	0
Captain Bloomfield	1	1	0
Messrs. A. Hordern and Sons	2	2	0
Messrs. H. S. Bird and Co.	1	1	0
Messrs. C. Moore and Co.	1	1	0
Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.	1	1	0
Messrs. G. Robertson and Co.	1	1	0
Messrs. L. Moss and Co.	1	1	0
Messrs. Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.	0	10	0
	31	15	0

J. R. LOVE, Hon. Treasurer.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Glebe Point, open for Admissions, as usual, on and after SATURDAY, the 7th instant. L. Superintendent.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN, of 16, Barcom-place, Darlinghurst, returns sincere thanks to Messrs. P. Brebner, E. Parker, D. Hobrood, G. Boyd, W. Law, D. Andrews, and J. Johnson for their kindness in collecting for him the sum of £23, and also thanks the donors.

EIGHT HOUR DEMONSTRATION, 1886.
It having been reported to the Committee that some unauthorised persons have been collecting DONATIONS, it is hereby notified that none are genuine unless holding credentials signed and stamped by the Secretary of Sports and the General Secretary.
JAS. PAXTON. GEORGE MITCHELL.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of ROSELIA REBECCA JOSEPH, late of George-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Widow, deceased.
PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts or claims upon or affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned, under cover to the executors, on or before the 19th day of August next, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which they shall then have notice.
Dated at Sydney this 6th day of July, A.D. 1886.
JOHN DAWSON and SON, Proctors for the Executors, 85, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ACCOUNTS current with Plan of Distribution in the undermentioned estate, showing dividend as specified, is now filed in the Office of Insolvency, Phillip-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all persons interested; and Notice is hereby given that such account and plan will be submitted to the Court for confirmation on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, 1886.
JACOB RICHARD CLARKE, of Dowling-street, Sydney (No. 20,132), dividend of 1s 1½d in the £ on proved concurrent debts and preferent claims in full.
EDWARD M. STEPHEN, Official Assignee, 73, Elizabeth-street.
Sydney, 3rd August, 1886.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of WILLIAM WALTON, of Carlisle-street, Leichhardt.
CREDITORS in this estate are hereby requested to furnish full particulars of their accounts to the Trustees on or before the 11th AUGUST next ensuing, for the purpose of declaring a final dividend. No account will be recognised after the above date.
ROBERT WILKINSON, No. 215, Sussex-street. E. L. BROWN, No. 40, Park-street. Trustees.
August 4, 1886.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of A. G. ASCHER, of 203, Clarence-street, Importer.
CREDITORS in this estate are requested to send in particulars of their claims at once.
By order of the Trustees.
M. S. LEVY and CO., 61, Castlereagh-street, Public Accountants.

STANNIFER - BISCHOFF TIN - MINING COMPANY, Limited,
IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a Special General MEETING of shareholders held this day, Mr. T. H. HALE, 42, Arcade, King-street, was appointed LIQUIDATOR, in place of the late J. A. BUNN, deceased.
HENRY SOLOMON, Chairman.
Sydney, August 4, 1886.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that M'MURTRIE, KELLERMAN, and CO., of 92, Pitt-street, Sydney, are entitled to collect all accounts owing to me to date.
JOHN H. HUNT, late Boot Warehouseman, Darling-street, Balmain.

IT having been reported that I have given up the Practice of my Profession, I beg to state such is not the case. I am at home as usual to see patients from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m. W. G. SEDGWICK, 178, King-street, Newtown.

NOTICE.—All Goods not Claimed by Monday next at A. S. N. Coffee Palace will be sold.
C. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

IF Mr. CONYAGHAM, Blacksmith, does not come and Finish his Contract in the Butcher's Shop, in Evans-street Balmain, according to agreement, it will be finished at his risk.
JAMES QUINN.

TRANSACT YOUR BUSINESS through the City Property Exchange, 413, Geo.-st. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co.

TOWN AND COUNTRY LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared an Interim DIVIDEND of 12½ per cent. per annum to Shareholders, and have decided to give a BONUS of 1½ per cent. per annum to Depositors. Dividend and Bonus will be payable at the Company's Head Office, Elizabeth and Bathurst streets, on or after the 5th August next.
W. ROBSON, Manager.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT LAND, INVESTING AND BUILDING SOCIETY, Limited.
95, Market-street.
Shareholders are reminded that DIVIDENDS for the half-year ending 30th June last (at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the paid-up shares, and 14½ and 14 per cent. per annum on series 2 and 3 respectively) are PAYABLE at the Society's Office on and after 3rd August next.
Shareholders are requested to produce their scrip.
E. W. FOXALL, Manager.
July 31, 1886.

TURKISH BATHS, BLIGH-STREET.
ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOT ROOMS.
THE BATHS are now open DAILY (Sundays excepted), from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m. Bathers will find great improvement in the comfort of the HOT ROOMS, which have been enlarged and renovated.
C. A. SHERWIN, Manager.

DIVIDEND.
THE MERCANTILE BUILDING, LAND, and INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, and SAVINGS BANK.
The DIVIDEND for the fourth half-year (ending June 30th) at the rate of 25 PER CENT. per annum will be payable at the offices of the Company, 243, Pitt-street, Sydney, on and after MONDAY, 16th AUGUST.
By order, EDWIN J. C. BRYANT, Manager.
Sydney, August 3, 1886.
AN ADDITIONAL BONUS of 2½ PER CENT. has been allotted to coupon holders (or Investing Shareholders incurring no liability), making 10 PER CENT. per annum, and ADDITIONAL BONUS to DEPOSITORS of 1½ PER CENT. (making 8½ PER CENT. on deposits for 12 months), and the RESERVE FUND has been increased to £22,000.

WANTED, BOILERMAKERS, ENGINE-SMITHS, and others to abstain from seeking Employment at present from an engineering firm South Melbourne, their employees being now out on strike.
J. V. WILEY, President,
THOMAS SYMONS, Gen. Sec. Trades Labour Council.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, established in London upwards of twenty years, confine themselves exclusively to a general Commission Business; are well acquainted with Australian requirements, and possess special facilities for purchasing goods to the best advantage in the English markets. Indents should be accompanied by cash remittances or bank letters of credit, to ensure full trade discounts. Account sales of produce under consignment rendered promptly, and net proceeds invested to order, every attention being devoted to the eligible shipment and insurance of all goods passing through their hands.
S. S. LLOYD and CO., No. 8, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.

GAS STOVE "Paragon" roasting, baking pastry, grilling, toasting, To-Day, 11 till 1. Raleigh, 253, Eliz.-st.

THE Undersigned are prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on Wool, Metals, and other Colonial Produce, either intended for sale here or for shipment, consigned to their London house.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., 11, Macquarie-place.

Educational.

A LADIES' private Singing Class, Tuesday next, 4 p.m., Boyle's Musical Institute, op. Gaiety Theatre; £1 1s qr.

ART CLASSES.—Miss Riordan's Classes every Thursday, 3 p.m., Town Hall, Petersham, drawing, painting, art.

A VIOLIN Class, 10s 6d per qr., Boyle's Musical Institute. Begin., advanced. Mr. R. Alipress, inst. Wed'day next.

A LADY, who holds high testimonials as teacher of music, being disengaged in the afternoon, would VISIT or Receive a limited number of PUPILS. Theory, P. O., Paddington.

CHURCH of England Grammar School, Church Hill.—Special Business Education, Shorthand. Prospectus posted.

EVENING CLASSES.—F. LYON WEISS, late Classical and Mathl. Master Sydney Grammar School; Fellow, Educational Institute, Scotland; Fel., So. Sc., &c., Lond. Matric., Law, Civ. Ser., Junior EXAMS., General Education. 56 candidates passed. School Hall, 177A, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

FRENCH.—Mons. B. de MONTILLE, Conversation and Composition. 108, Elizabeth-street.

HERR A. J. FRIEDMAN, Professor Singing, Surrey Conservatoire Music, London, pupil of Ronconi, Stockhausen, &c. Testimonials from Sir Michael Costa, Sir Jules Benedict, &c., having accepted an engagement at Riviere College, has decided to remain in Sydney, and is prepared to take a limited number pupils. L. Moss & Co., Hunter-st.

MISS BRODZIAK has resumed Tuition in Music, Singing, French; visits and receives Pupils. 169, Wm.-st.

PIANOFORTE and Singing taught by professional Lady, 8s per month. Vocal, P. O., Haymarket.

PIANO Taught, quick progress, easy method, 30s. per quarter. A. Read, 243, Crown-street.

SHORTHAND.—Lesson every day or evening; 42s, six months; individual instruction. Shorthand S., 62, Hunter-st.

SIGNORA BARATY, Teacher Singing, Piano and Harmonium; quarter by entrance. 169, Bourke-st., W'lmo.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin.—Graduate prepares a few pupils privately, for all exams. T. C. D., Herald.

TUTOR desires few PUPILS for evening work or exams. Central position, moderate fees. Magister, Herald Office.

VIOLIN, GUITAR, &c.—Fras. Robt. Peel gives Lessons at Paling's Music Warehouse; or 132, Glebe-road.

W. H. RAWORTH, Landscape Painter, gives Lessons in Water-colours, Perspective, &c. Rooms, 7, Hunter-st.

YOUNG Men's Christian Association.—Matriculation Evening Classes.—Monday, arithmetic, Latin, physics. Thursday, French, arithmetic, algebra. Friday, Euclid, Latin, English. Fee, 1 guinea per quarter. Tutor—Mr. A. H. Griffith, Sydney Grammar School.

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

ELEGANT FLOOR COVERINGS.
We invite Special Attention to our IMPORTANT SHIPMENT of TURKEY, PERSIAN, INDIAN CARPETS and RUGS, representing the most beautiful specimens of floor covering yet imported.
The growing taste for these Oriental productions has led D. J. and Co. to enter into considerable contracts, and the shipment now to hand fully realises their high expectations.
WE SHALL DISPLAY a few of these CHOICE CARPETS and RUGS in the WINDOWS of our GEORGE-STREET CARPET STORE during the week.
DAVID JONES and CO.
We are also showing very recent novelties in MADRAS MUSLIN CURTAINS, INDIAN GOSSAMER CURTAINS, CRETE GAUZE CURTAINS, ART CANVAS CURTAINS.
Various sizes, from 16s 6d per pair.
Also, BRASS TUBULAR CORNICE-POLES, with Ends, Rings, and Brackets complete, Price, 14s 6d each.
A Magnificent Range of Art Colours in PLUSH, TAPESTRY, SILKS, &c., with new and pretty Trimmings to match.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
DAVID JONES and CO.

ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY).
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS. UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.
OUR LITTLE GLOVE BOX.
Full of Novelties, as usual. Rather early for New SPRING SHADES. Quite the Season for Something new.
Turning over our very numerous assortment of LADIES' KID GLOVES, we think the short list now given is pretty comprehensive, meeting every want likely to arise in that way.
STITCHED KID GLOVE, with patent fasteners, 4s 9d
JOSEPHINE, first choice, 2-buttons, 2s 11d; 4-buttons, 4s 6d
TAN GLOVES, very choice, 6-button length, 4s 11d; with clasps, 5s 6d.
OUR NOTED PALACE EMPORIUM KID GLOVES, 2-buttons, 2s 11d; 4-buttons, 3s 11d. The popularity of this beautiful glove is truly remarkable.
DRIVING TANS, very strong and durable, 4-buttons, 2s 9d; 6-buttons, 3s 3d
SUEDE GLOVES, 11-button length, 2s 11d
CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, in black and colours, 2-buttons, 2s 6d; 4-buttons, 3s
EVENING SHADES, 2 to 10-button lengths, from 2s 6d.
In all kinds of GLOVES, we have the most perfect assortment of colours in Sydney.
OUR ONLY ADDRESS: ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY), CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

Horses and Vehicles

THE RELIABLE BUGGIES
For City and Country Use. EXPRESS WAGGONS, HARNESS, &c., &c., &c., at FLEMMING'S AMERICAN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, corner of Clarence and Margaret streets, Sydney.

JOHN BRUSH, SON, AND CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of every description of HARNESS and SADDLERY, direct special attention to their KIMBERLEY OUTFITS, comprising—PACK SADDLES, LEADING and SHAFT HARNESS, Riding SADDLES, BRIDLES, SADDLE BAGS, GOLD BELTS, REVOLVER POUCHES, Waist Belts and Pouches, Cartridge Belts, Hobbles, Horse Bells, Leggings, Hammocks, Bags, &c., all at strictly moderate prices.
402, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Royal Hotel.

NEW Spring CARTS, £13; Carts, Vans, Drays, built on time payment. Goldsmid, 5 and 7, Regent-st., Pad'gton.

BUGGY or Saddle HORSE and Harness for SALE, fast trotter; stands tram. 476, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, SPRINGCART, cheap. Apply 118, Devonshire-street, corner of Halt-street.

FOR SALE, VAN and HARNESS; also, Business, Stock, and Furniture. 91, Engine-street.

SOCIABLE for SALE, nearly new, brake, lamps, &c. Apply Hodgson, Parramatta-road, Ashfield.

ON SALE, new oval Tank Cart, for removing nightsoil, Inspection invited. Coleman and Son, 202, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, reliable TIPCARTS, new Van, new Springcarts, second-hand Carts; 5 tons assorted Iron, £5 10s per ton; 500 feet imported Ash Timber, cheap. Coleman and Son, 202, Sussex-street.

BROUGHAM CABS.—WM. VIAL and SON have registered a new style of Brougham Cab, without centre pillar, and are now prepared to build them at prices to suit cabmen and others. Terms arranged for.

FOR SALE, a new Licensed HANSOM CAB, 2 Horses and Harness. 212, Castlereagh-street.

CAB (licensed) with two Horses in good condition, for HIRING to steady man. Apply SMITH and COSGROVE, Royal Horse Bazaar.

FOR SALE, square CAB, Horse, and Harness; £10 deposit, £1 weekly. 451, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

PONY wanted for village cart, quiet and cheap. H. Edridge, 424, Elizabeth-street, near Devonshire-street.

FOR SALE, licensed VAN, Horse, and Harness, any trial. Maddocks, blacksmith, Beatty-street, Balmain.

SPLENDID upstanding HORSE for SALE; grand animal, suit anybody. Olive Bank, Glenmore-road.

HANDSOME bay buggy and saddle Mare, tram trial, £16, black; grand buggy Horse, trial, £20. Wooller's.

QUIET Springcart Horse, tram trial, £13; Boy's Pony, £6, brown; first-class Van Horse, £23. Wooller's.

FOR SALE, stanch Cab HORSE, suit cab or spring-cart. Cook, builder, Harris-street.

HORSE, Van, and Harness, £14; Horse, Springcart and Harness, £20. Knight, 179, Castlereagh-street.

DOUBLE-SEAT Buggy, £16; Single Hooded Buggy, £18; Dogcart, £15; Village Cart, £11. Knight, Castlgh.-st.

HOODED Waggon, £35; Hooded Phaeton, £25; Sociable, £20; Tray Buggy, £16; Pony Gig, £9. Knight.

SPRING-VAN, £8; Springcart, £8; new Van, £14; Saddle and Bridles, 30s. Knight, 179, Castlereagh-street.

VICTORIA STABLES, the best in town. Livery, 23s week; every attention. 23, Bligh-street.

BUSES. BUSES.
Wanted, 10 'BUSES, for SATURDAY NEXT, to convey 150 people from Fairfield to Waterworks. Apply T. R. and S. SMITH, 120A, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

WANTED to Purchase, HORSE and BUGGY. Club Hotel, King-street, Newtown.

WANTED, PONY, not more than 14 hands; price low. Hagger, baker, Stanmore-road, Petersham.

WANTED to Hire, Saddle HORSE for Sunday mornings, 6 to 9 a.m. State terms. 129, Glebe-road.

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Stock, Shares, and Money.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT, FINANCE and LAND COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL—£500,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.
RESERVE FUND, £40,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 163, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Directors:
HENRY GORMAN, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
F. A. WRIGHT, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman.
BENJAMIN JAMES, Esq.
C. C. SKARRATT, Esq., J.P.
J. H. NEWMAN, Esq., J.P.
W. J. TRICKETT, Esq., M.P.

Bankers:
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.
To receive money on deposit.
To make advances on freehold and leasehold securities.
To invest in freehold and leasehold property.
Money received on deposit to any amount.

RATES OF INTEREST.
Deposits at call, without notice, 5 per cent.
Deposits at 3 months, 6 per cent.
Deposits at 6 months, 7 per cent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS BEARING INTEREST.
Current or drawing accounts are also opened with trading firms and private persons, according to the usual practice of bankers, but with the important exception that interest is allowed on the daily balance at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.
These accounts are operated on by cheque-books, obtainable at the Office of the Company.
TO DEPOSITORS.—The Company offer the very best security, as, in addition to having its capital increased from time to time, and uncalled liability of shareholders to the amount of £200,000 which in this company is a wealthy proprietary), the whole of the funds of the Company are invested in, or lent upon, city and suburban freehold and leasehold properties, which undoubtedly form the most stable of all investments.
WILLIAM CLARKE, Manager.

CITY AND COUNTY INVESTMENT, LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited.

Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 Shares of £1 each.

Directors:
J. GARRARD, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman
F. R. BRETNALL, Esq., Vice-Chairman
W. FRASER MARTIN, Esq., J.P.
THOMAS LOCKWOOD, Esq., J.P.
JOHN C. HAMILTON, Esq.
F. W. MIDDLETON, Managing Director.

Bankers:
ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK

Offices: 327, PITT-STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Deposits received to any amount and for any term.
Depositors for 12 months share in the profits.

Interest allowed at the following rates:—
For 12 months, 7½ per cent.
For 6 months, 6½ per cent.
For 3 months, 5½ per cent.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is allowed on money at call, withdrawable at any time without notice.

SHARE DEPOSITS.
£20 each, payable either on application or by contributions of two shillings per fortnight, involving no liability, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and repayable at one month's notice.

BORROWERS
are charged no entrance fees or fines.
Interest is computed from date of advance.

The Company has ALLOTMENTS for SALE in its splendid subdivisions at Arncliffe, Granville, Hurstville, Parramatta, and Randwick.
For plans and particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 327, Pitt-street.
SHARES for SALE.
F. W. MIDDLETON, Managing Director.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL INVESTMENT AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL: £100,000.
Reserve Fund, £40,000.

Head Offices:
308, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Branch Offices:
AUBURN-STREET,
GOULBURN.

SHARES.
NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.—Forms of Application and all other information on application or by post.

Deposits received to any extent, and interest allowed thereon at the following rates:—
5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM AT CALL
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM AT 6 MONTHS,
with right to withdraw the whole or any portion at any time, with interest at the current rate for period of deposit.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Fixed Deposits for TWELVE MONTHS receive Interest at the RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, and participation in the profits, in the shape of a BONUS at maturity, which last year was 1½ per cent., making 8½ per cent. in all.

The Company have lately added to their business a new feature in Building Societies, known as the FIVE PER CENT. LOAN FUND, from which they can lend money at 5 per cent. interest. Send for prospectus and form of application for shares.
H. G. SWYNY, Managing Director.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SHARES.
NEW ISSUE.
We have Clients willing to Purchase the Right to take up the above.
T. J. THOMPSON and SONS, Eldon-chambers, 92, Pitt-street.

VICTORIAN MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
724, GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.
DOUGLAS ALLEYNE, Manager.
Those requiring assistance will consult their OWN INTERESTS by applying at the above office before going elsewhere. The LOWEST RATE of INTEREST is charged. CASH ADVANCES within SIX HOURS on FURNITURE, P.Ns., FREEHOLD, and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.
Repayments to SUIT CONVENIENCE of Borrowers.
Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 12s 6d, and to any amount.
Office hours: 9 to 6 p.m., Monday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8.

LONDON MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT BANK,
108, ELIZABETH-STREET (next High School).
Oldest established office in the colonies.
ADVANCES promptly made upon Bills of Sale (without possession), the security of one or two householders, Freehold and Leasehold Properties (without expense of mortgage), Legacies, and all available securities.
Bills discounted daily, at lowest rates.
All communications and interviews strictly CONFIDENTIAL. Forms gratis. Address—The Secretary. Office hours, 9 to 6 p.m.; Saturday and Monday evenings, 6 to 8.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT DELAY, WITHOUT PUBLICITY.
LAND, MORTGAGE, LOAN, and DISCOUNT COMPANY, 62, ROYAL ARCADE, first floor, PITT-STREET staircase entrance.
CAPITAL, £100,000
ADVANCES made without deduction or preliminary expenses on MERCHANDISE, BILLS OF LADING, MACHINERY, CATTLE, and STOCK MORTGAGES, LEASE, or FREEHOLDS, in SMALL or LARGE amounts, at banking rates.
TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY without delay.
REVERSIONARY interests, LEGACIES, EUROPEAN REMITTANCES advanced on.
Country communications promptly attended to.
Address, as above,
62, Royal Arcade, first floor,
Pitt-street staircase entrance.

BROKEN HILLS, Victorys, Unions, Zealands, Q. Nat., Fed. Bk., bought. Willder. Griffiths, Collins-st., Melb.

THE ADVERTISER, having a considerable capital at his disposal, is prepared to make immediate CASH ADVANCES, at an extremely LOW RATE OF INTEREST, on all descriptions of securities, without the necessity of a bill of sale, or any publicity whatever.
Will also arrange to guarantee the discount accounts of merchants or traders, or will DISCOUNT their trade bills at slight advances on BANK RATES.
All communications strictly private. Confidence, Box 293, General Post Office.

THE UNION LOAN, DISCOUNT, and MORTGAGE COMPANY,
638, GEORGE-STREET,
next Haymarket Arcade.
£5 to £1000,
upon the following or any other approved securities:
Bills of Sale; no fees, registration, or publicity.
Crops and Machinery in town or country.
Shares, Mining, and other certificates.
Merchandise in store or bond.
Mortgage and Second Mortgage.
Also on deposit of
Freehold or Leasehold Deeds (no fees or mortgage costs), at the following reduced rates:

Cash advance, £10	0	0	Interest, £1	10	0
Ditto	20	0	0	Ditto	2	0	0
Ditto	30	0	0	Ditto	3	10	0
Ditto	40	0	0	Ditto	4	10	0
Ditto	50	0	0	Ditto	6	0	0
Ditto	100	0	0	Ditto	12	10	0

Repayments can be made weekly, monthly, quarterly, or to suit the borrower's convenience.
Any further particulars may be obtained on application to
EDWIN R. SOUTH, Secretary.

MONEY to LEND upon MORTGAGE on City, Suburban, or Country Properties, at the lowest rates of interest, FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD. Properties released from building Societies, and the same amount lent for a fixed term for 3, 5, or 7 years, at from 6 per cent.
Advances made on every description of security at lowest rates.
Bills discounted Tuesdays and Thursdays.
PEARCE and CO.,
Auctioneers, Financiers, and General Agents,
10, Tattersall's-buildings, Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

H. E. RUSSELL, Money Broker and Agent, Tattersall's-chambers, corner Hunter and Castlereagh sts. Money to LEND on Real Estate and Station Property. Estates managed and wound up, and accounts adjusted.

MONEY to LEND, in sums from £200 to £30,000, upon mortgage of leasehold and freehold property, and good country properties, farms and orchards, at 6 and 7 per cent., for three or five years.
PROPERTIES released from BUILDING SOCIETIES, and other Financial Institutions, and the same amount lent for any term at 6 and 7 per cent. interest only, payable quarterly.
Sales of Property Negotiated, and the larger portion of the purchase money lent upon mortgage.
Early application is respectfully requested.
HARRY C. ELDERTON,
13, Pomeroy-chambers, 89, Castlereagh-street.

TO LEND, £5 to £500, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. Reed, M'Coy's-chambers, 10, Park-street.

METROPOLITAN MUTUAL PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, Limited,
85, Market-street, Sydney.
between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

Registered capital, £150,000.
Paid-up capital, £100,000.
Reserve fund, £10,000.

Directors:
Alexander Thomson, Esq., chairman.
Henry Dean, Esq. | J. B. Elphinstone, Esq.
John Hardie, Esq. | W. A. Hutchinson, Esq.
Humphrey Richardson, Esq.

SHARES can be obtained on application, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, besides annual bonus. The Association has paid its members 10½ per cent. per annum since its commencement.
MONEY received on FIXED DEPOSIT, at highest current rates of interest.
MONEY received PAYABLE at CALL, bearing interest at rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued up to £1000, payable in 5 or 10 years, participating in profits at exceptionally low rates of premium.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits of 5s and upwards received, bearing interest at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on daily balance, repayable without notice.
LIBERAL ADVANCES to build or purchase freehold or leasehold properties, at moderate rates of interest.
ROBERT W. CONWAY, Manager.

THE HAYMARKET PERMANENT LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.

Established 1880.

Offices—CORN EXCHANGE, HAYMARKET.

Limited Capital	£100,000
Paid up ditto	50,000
	£50,000
Reserve Fund	25,000
Total Reserves	£75,000

DIRECTORS:
J. T. TILLOCK, Esq., Chairman.
Thomas Saywell, Esq. | William Pritchard, Esq.
G. H. Lovett, Esq. | Simeon Brown, Esq.
George Wells, Esq., J.P.

SAVINGS BANK OPEN DAILY.
No notice required for withdrawals.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at highest current rates of interest.
The attention of DEPOSITORS is directed to the RESOURCES and RESERVES of this Company, the whole of its funds being judiciously invested in good freehold properties or advanced upon MORTGAGES of UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

In addition to the ordinary rate of interest a SPECIAL BONUS of 1 per cent for the past half-year has been declared upon all deposits fixed for 12 months, so that
DEPOSITORS SHARE in the PROFITS,
without incurring any liability.

A perusal of the recent balance-sheet will demonstrate that the Haymarket Company offers to depositors the greatest possible advantages consistent with PERFECT SECURITY.
All further information and copies of last balance-sheet may be obtained at the Company's offices, Corn Exchange, Haymarket.
J. W. DUESBURY, Manager.

THE IMPERIAL LAND, BUILDING, AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, Limited.

Head Office—122, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

CAPITAL:
£50,000, with power to increase to £100,000.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BYRNES, Esq., Chairman
Alderman WILLIAM MARTIN, J.P., Mayor
Alderman A. C. HEWLETT
CYRUS E. FULLER, Esq.
W. G. CAMERON, Esq.
HENRY WALKER, Esq.

The objects of this Company are to receive money on deposit, to make advances to the public on freehold and leasehold properties, the purchase of land, and the erection of buildings thereon.

The advantages offered are greater than any other Building Society in Sydney.

TO DEPOSITORS.
Deposits received in amounts, and interest allowed thereon at the following rates:—
5½ per cent. per annum at call
6½ per cent. per annum at 6 months
7½ per cent. per annum at 12 months.

TO BORROWERS.
No entrance fee or fines.
Interest only charged from date of advances.
Loans may be repaid at any time, with interest to date.
Borrowers participate in the profits.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Sums from £1 and upwards received, and interest allowed.

NO NOTICE REQUIRED FOR WITHDRAWAL.

Shares and full particulars on application to
WILLIAM P. SMAIRL, Manager.

TRUST FUNDS to LEND, on city and suburban freeholds. D. Hazlewood, 105, Pitt-street.

MONEY to LEND on mortgage in sums, 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY.
HAROLD BREES,
34, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to LEND, in one sum at 7 per cent., or two sums at 8 percent., on approved freehold security. G. J. Sly, 32A, York-street.

TO LEND, £100,000, in one or more sums, on Station Securities. Interest from 6 per cent.
F. W. GRYLLS FORD,
79, Pitt-street.

ONE Hundred and Sixty Pounds will secure £90 per annum for 34 years. Shevill and Co., Mitchell-st., Glebe.

WANTED to BORROW, £30 for £40 in four months; security. Speedy, Herald Office.

Musical Instruments.

PIANOFORTES. PIANOFORTES.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
INVITE INSPECTION
of their
SPLENDID SELECTION
of
PIANOFORTES
by the most celebrated makers.
FOR PRIVATE SALE, AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Pianoforte Warehousemen,
Spring and O'Connell streets.
*** Principal entrance to the Piano Showrooms from O'Connell-street.

W. H. PALING AND CO., LIMITED.

PIANOS	LARGE STOCK	ORGANS
PIANOS	by all	ORGANS
PIANOS	RENOWNED MAKERS.	ORGANS
PIANOS		ORGANS
PIANOS	Inspection	ORGANS
PIANOS	invited.	ORGANS

Any instrument may be had on time-payment System.
Liberal discount for cash.
MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC.
Large supply just received of all the newest and most popular productions. Lowest prices.
Catalogues and full particulars mailed on application
W. H. PALING and CO., Limited,
PIANO, ORGAN, and MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
356, GEORGE-STREET, near GENERAL POST OFFICE.

A. BRAMBACH, PIANO and ORGAN WAREHOUSE, 96, KING-STREET.

A. BRAMBACH.	Cheapest and most Liberal House.
PIANOS.	Easiest Time Payment System.
ORGANS.	Largest Discount for Cash.
PIANOS.	All Reliable Makers of Repute.
A. BRAMBACH.	Seven Years' Guarantee.

INSPECTION WILL SAVE YOU FROM 15 to 20 PER CENT
A. BRAMBACH, 96, KING-STREET,
between George and Pitt streets.

BUY YOUR PIANO at the York-street store and save yourselves the huge profits of George-street. None but high-class instruments kept, made by Ronisch, Lipp, Steinway, &c., and sold at very low prices for cash or terms. A Ronisch Grand, quite equal to new, cost 140 guineas, price £55; a bargain; suitable for public hall or large room.
C. E. CRAMPTON,
60½, York-street, next Lassetter's.

HAPSBURG PIANOS.—SOLE Importers, Beale and Company, 612, George-street.

HARMONIUM, 10 stops, very powerful tone, excellently adapted for school or church purposes, equal to new, only £12 10s cash, genuine bargain; cost originally £50. 466, Elizabeth-street, near Devonshire-street.

BRUCE AND MASSEY.
PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC.
197, Pitt-street. 197.

SWEET toned iron frame Cottage PIANO, trichord and oblique, £30. J. W. Fletcher, 123, George-street West.

WANTED, VIOLA, new or second-hand. Apply Critic, Herald Office.

MAGNIFICENT £70-PIANO sacrificed by lady for £35. At Saltee, 7, Surry-street, Darlinghurst.

ELEGANT PIANO, £16 10s; greatest bargain in Sydney; cost £50. 52, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

PIANOFORTES, by any maker, Tuned and Repaired by COLLIER and LUCAS, Professional Pianoforte Tuners and Repairers, from John Brinsmead and Sons, London. Tunings in town, 7s 6d; suburbs, 10s 6d. Royal Studio, 78, William-street.

PIANOS for SALE, 20s per month, just received from London; every new improvement; strong, very good tone; much cheaper than other houses. HOSKIN, 71, William-street, opposite Allison's, chemist.

PIANO.—For SALE, upright grand Cottage PIANO (walnut and gold engraved), DOUBLE OBLIQUE, overstrung on full MASSIVE IRON FRAME, full compass, trichord throughout, nearly new, NICKEL TUNING PLATE, cost £85 cash, only 4 months ago, CELESTE PEDAL for VOCAL PURPOSES, brilliant tone, very powerful; also, Music Stool, Insulators, lot of good Music, and Packing Case belonging; will sell very cheap. NO FAIR OFFER REFUSED. 29, Botany-street, near Oxford-street. In perfect order, guaranteed, and equal to new.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
THE ECHO is now admitted to be one of the most highly esteemed evening journals published in Australia. Its tersely-written original matter and carefully selected light reading secure its welcome by every respectable family. Therefore the advantages to be obtained by those who use its advertising columns are more than ordinarily important.

Apartments, Board and Residence

A BALCONY Furnished ROOM, board optional; use kitchen, gas, bath. 42, Renny-street, Paddington.

A BRIGHT large front ROOM, well furnished, vacant, splendid view, bath. 7, Moore's-road, Miller's Point.

A COMFORTABLE single ROOM vacant, board optional, plunge and shower bath. 49, Bathurst-st. West.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for 2 respectable Men. 26, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

A DINING-ROOM to LET. Apply Taunton Hotel, Young-street.

A FRONT ROOM vacant, suit two gentlemen friends. Eldon House, 151, Phillip-street.

A GENTLEMAN will find comfortable HOME, bath, and piano, 21s. 655, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

A LARGE Unfurnished ROOM to LET. 107, Princes-street.

A LARGE Furnished ROOM to LET, use of kitchen, married couple. 15, Short-st., Surry Hills. Tram.

A NEAT furnished front BEDROOM, gas, bath, private family. 400, Dowling-street, Moore Park.

A NICE Balcony ROOM, furnished, suit married couple. 57, Randle-street, near Railway-station.

APARTMENTS vacant, single, double rooms, for gents, fams., terms mod. Colomberie House, 83, Phillip-st.

APARTMENTS vacant at 223, Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS, with board, single and double rooms, at 106, Phillip-street.

APARTMENTS.—One or two double rooms vacant, with board, balcony. 141, Forbes-st., near William-st.

APARTMENTS, with board, highest part of Surry Hills, bath. Inspect. Astor House, 394, Crown-st., S. H.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Martyn, No. 11, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished; single bedroom, bath, gas, without board. 332, Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.

APARTMENTS Furnished, North Shore, nr. Reserve, tram, 2 sp. rooms, use kit., board optnl. Reserve, Herald.

APARTMENTS, well furnished, suit married couples, use kitchen. 162, Dowling-st., near William-st., Wool'oo.

APARTMENTS for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Hinton, 48, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square North.

AT 177, Macquarie-street North, VACANCIES for gentlemen.

AT Victoria House, 30, Wynyard-square.—A front Room and Board for 2 gentlemen, moderate.

AT Kelso, 32, Wynyard-square, a VACANCY for one gentleman; terms moderate.

A VACANCY for single gentlemen and married couple. 80, William-street.

A VACANCY for 2 Boarders, ladies or gents.; no other boarders, sup. rooms. Penryhn House, 146, Crown-street.

A VACANCY. 1, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

AT TENBY HOUSE, Wynyard-square, Sydney, RESIDENTIAL FAMILY CLUB.
First-class Accommodation for tourists and others, at very moderate charges. Visitors received for one day and upwards at fixed tariff. Public drawing-room, smoking-room, and 30 bedrooms. Private apartments, and with separate service if required.

BALCONY ROOM, suit two gentlemen, or married couple. Caversham, near tram terminus, Forest Lodge.

BALCONY ROOM to LET. No. 11, John-street, near St. Francis School, Haymarket.

BALCONY ROOM vacant for gentlemen, new house. Walanawa House, 134, Phillip-street. Terms moderate.

BALCONY and other ROOMS vacant, suit respect. gen., quiet, homely family. 4, Charlotte-ter., Crgh.-st., Redfern.

BALCONY ROOM vacant, board optional, no other boarders. Elizabeth House, 72, Dowling-st., nr. Moore Pk.

BALCONY ROOM, lady and gentleman, 2 gents, single rooms, bath, piano. 141, Albion-st., cor. Crown-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two friends; English home. 19, Nithsdale-street, Hyde Park.

BOARD and Residence, and ROOMS to LET, use of kitchen. 410, Pitt-street, Haymarket.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, bath, gas, piano; terms very moderate. 63, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 16s to 20s weekly. 131, Castlereagh-street; inspection invited.

BOARD and Residence for one or two gentlemen in private family, home comforts. 57, Glebe-road.

BRISLINGTON, 96, Botany-street, Moore Park.—Superior private Board and Residence; terms moderate.

BRUMBY HOUSE, 456, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hills, near Railway, Private Board and Residence. Large balcony bedroom; bath, gas, piano, and late dinner. Terms, £1 per week, washing included.

CANALA.—Apartments, Canala, Macleay-street, Potts Point. Mrs. Page.

CARRINGTON, Ocean-street, Woollahra.—Double and Single ROOM Vacant; terms mod. Near tram terminus.

COMFORTABLE Bedrooms, furnished, suit single gentlemen; bath, bal.; near tram and 'bus. 719, Bourke-st.

COMFORTABLE BEDROOM only. 382, Crown-street, near Albion-street, Surry Hills; tram passes door.

COMFORTABLE Apartments for single gents. or married couples, bath, latch key, 5s. 287, Elizabeth-street.

COMFORTABLE furnished balcony ROOM, suit married couple or 2 gents., use kitchen. 228, Palmer-street.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for 2 respectable Men, front balcony room, no other lodgers. 87, Riley-street.

COMFORTABLE HOME for one or two young ladies going to business; mod. 145, Woolloomooloo-street.

COMFORTABLE large Furnished ROOM, suit respectable married couple. 50, Palmer-street, Wool'mooloo.

DARLINGHURST.—Single ROOM to LET, Easton, Rosebank-street, off William-street.

DARLINGHURST.—Superior HOME, large rooms, balconies, good views, every conv., mod. Esher, Surry-st.

DESIRABLE HOME offered, double bedroom, drawing-room, pri. fam., close station. Rydene, Victoria-st., Burwood.

DOUBLE and Single ROOMS vacant at Tasman House, 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

DARLINGHURST. — ALLORA, Upper William-street North.
High-class BOARD and RESIDENCE, to suit the taste of connoisseurs; handsome suite on ground floor, suitable for doctor; also lofty double and single rooms; large drawing-room and smoking-room; hot, cold, and shower baths.

ELLERSLIE HOUSE, 20, 22, Wynyard-square.—Vacancies. Terms, from 21s.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, balcony, harbour view, board opt., no other boarders. 18, Windsor-st., Paddington.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, with or without board. Lillyville, Forbes-street, Newtown.

FURNISHED ROOM vacant, use of kitchen. 232, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, suit lady or friends; moderate. 6, Collins-street, off Riley-street, Surry Hills.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS vacant, bath, piano, every convenience. 81, Windsor-street, Paddington.

FURNISHED ROOM, 12s. week, for two gentlemen, close tram. First house, 11, Begg-street, Paddington.

GLENGARRY, 193, Macquarie-street North.—Double Room, suit 2 friends; also other Vacancies.

GOULBURN. We stay at Mandelson's Hotel.

HOME, with every comfort, offered to young Lady and Gentleman, or to two ladies, relatives (gentle people), by a small private family without children; large house and grounds, half an hour from G. P. O. Zeta, Herald Office.

HYDORA HOTEL, Blackheath, affords first-class ACCOMMODATION for visitors. Private Apartments vacant.
M. J. S. NICOLLE, Proprietor.

LODGINGS, with latchkey, for respectable men. 29, Bent-street.

LAVENDER BAY.—Select Bachelors' Hall, splendid well furnished bedrooms, sea bath, gas, late dinner, boat accommodation, use sitting and drawing rooms, 3 minutes ferry, references exchanged. 30s. C., Box 16, G. P. O.

MACLEAY-STREET.—APARTMENTS for gentlemen. 109, Lankelly-terrace.

MANLY.—Vacant in a few days, two large and handsomely furnished BEDROOMS, single and double, with board superior, in small private family, splendid position, near pier. Full particulars English, P. O., Manly.

NORTH SHORE.—At Charlton, Walker-street, near Masonic Hall. VACANCIES, Single and Double Rooms.

NORTH SHORE.—Two Parlours, furnished as bed and sitting rooms. Blue-street, opposite Dr. Ward's.

OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Parramatta Park.
Spacious BEDROOMS vacant.

ONE or two gentlemen can have BOARD and RESIDENCE in private family, with attendance and every convenience, in a favourite suburb; liberal table, and all the comforts of a home; lovely situation. T. L. Baker and Co., 472, Geo.-st.

PERSONS seeking Apartments, or have Vacancies for Boarders, &c., call at Express Registry, 69, Royal Arcade.

PARRAMATTA, BOARD and RESIDENCE.
Superior ACCOMMODATION, suites of rooms. Best brands of ales, wines, and spirits kept in stock; terms moderate.
C. RAWLINSON, Commercial Hotel, corner of Hassall and Station streets, near Railway Station.

STRATHSPEY HOUSE, 187, Macquarie-street.—APARTMENTS.

SUPERIOR Accommodation for young Men, no children. 'bus, tram. 105, Pitt-street, Redfern.

TO LET, a ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, suit a married couple. 28, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

TO LET, furnished BEDROOM, with use of bath and kitchen. 184, Campbell-street, near Crown-street, S. H.

TO LET, 48, Wynyard-square, large Front ROOM, balcony, every convenience. Next French Club.

TO LET, furnished front ROOM, with balcony. 8, Hunt-street, near Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, 2 large unfurnished balcony ROOMS, kitchen. 31, Bridge-street, Moore Park.

TO LET, unfurnished front Balcony ROOM, use of kitchen. 73, Gipps-street, Belmore Park.

TWO single BEDROOMS vacant; bath and key. 130, Imperial-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, furnished, a large front balcony ROOM, suit one or two gentlemen friends, private family, no children, gas, &c. 19, Cumberland-street, Dawes Point.

VACANCIES for three Gentlemen. Percy House, 315, Cleveland-street, opposite old Exhibition.

VACANCIES for Boarders. No. 7, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill. Mrs. Button.

VACANCIES for Lady and Gentleman, also single Gentlemen. 94, Hunter-street.

VACANCIES for Gentlemen.—Comfortable HOME, Laurine, 9, Arundel-terrace, opp. University, Forest Lodge.

VACANCIES for four friends or others; good table, bath, &c. 162, Forbes-street, near William-street.

VACANCY, comfortable home, respectable man, front room, no children. 407, Bourke-street, near Oxford-street.

VERY comfortable Accommodation for married couple or 2 or 3 gentlemen, board optional; terms moderate; bath, gas, near bus or tram.
275, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

VACANT at Kieta House, 5, Bligh-street, two ROOMS, to suit single gentlemen or friends.

WANTED, young lady to share ROOM with another, 3 doors from Oxford-street. 166, Riley-street.

YOUNG LADY offers Comfortable HOME to married Lady and Gentleman, or Brother and Sister; house near station, Petersham; terms low. Lupton, Herald.

BEDROOM and Sitting-room, with board, wanted, by lady and gentleman with one child, city or suburbs. Terms, &c., to Box 1032, G. P. O.

BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted by lad from the country. State terms and particulars to D. M. F., Box 12, King-street P. O.

GENTLEMAN requires comfortable BEDROOM, with liberal breakfast and tea, served privately, quiet and clean; no boarding-house; town preferred. State terms, A. A., General Post Office.

LADY requires Unfurnished ROOM, Darlinghurst, Forest Lodge; terms mod.; private family. W. E., Herald.

LADY desirous of obtaining BOARD and attention during illness, by a kind motherly lady. Reply, stating terms, &c., Numeral, General Post Office.

WANTED, comfortable HOME by musician; permanent, piano, Woolloomooloo. H. P., 144, William-st.

WANTED, by two young men, comfortable furnished Bedroom, in town. State terms, Progress, G. Post Office.

WANTED, by Dressmaker, two furnished Rooms, or Bedroom; use of kitchen. Terms, M. S., Manly P. O.

WANTED, BOARD and Residence, 2 gentlemen, separate bedrooms, private family. A. G., Herald Office.

WANTED, a front and waiting ROOM, for a labour and agency office. O. K., Herald Office.

WOOLLAHRA.—BOARD and RESIDENCE required by gentleman with private family, Edgecliff-road preferred. Particulars to B. A., 52, Herald Office.

WANTED, by two young gentlemen, BOARD and RESIDENCE in private family; Woollahra preferred. State terms monthly, W. L., Post Office, city.

WANTED, at once, by English Gentleman and Wife, private APARTMENTS, with or without board, in good locality; boarders objected to, also boarding-house. Apply Box 988, G. P. O.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to hear of HOME, with private (Church of England) family; Randwick preferred. B. O. N., Herald Office.

Houses, Land, &c., Wanted.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, ALLOTMENT, unimproved, Bald Rock Ferry. B., Herald Office.

LANE COVE.—Wanted, Block of LAND, suitable subdivision. Full particulars, Speculator, Box 840, G. P. O.

MOORE PARK.—Wanted to Rent or Purchase, 6-roomed HOUSE. Address Terms, G. P. O.

WANTED, 4-roomed COTTAGE, within 20 minutes' walk of Sydney Post Office. B. O., Herald Office.

WANTED, furnished COTTAGE, small, plain, town or suburbs; terms mod. M. Conway, P. O., Oxford-st.

WANTED, Furnished HOUSE, with 3 bedrooms, Burwood to Parramatta. State rent and locality, 90, H. O.

WANTED, Furnished HOUSE, 4 or 5 rooms, North Shore. W. Aldis, Alfred-street, Milson's Point.

WANTED to RENT, HOUSE, 7 rooms, every convenience, Darlinghurst or Church Hill. Apply, stating rent, &c., S. H. M., G. P. O.

WANTED to Rent, HOUSE, 7 or more rooms, convenient suburb, not above £130 a-year, with fair area. Address Y. Z., Herald Office.

WANTED to Buy, Block of LAND, within 15 miles of Redfern, on line of railway, where easy facilities offer for siding on the main line; area, up to 5 acres. Address Bona Fide, care of Mr. Asche, Royal Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, within a month, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for an Academy; Wynyard-square, or other good city situation. State rent and full particulars to Art, Schott and Co.'s, 281, George-street.

WANTED, for six weeks or two months, a Furnished HOUSE, in Burwood (the neighbourhood of Nicholson or Ethel streets preferred. Apply by letter to Mrs. H. G. Traill, Nicholson-street, Burwood.

WANTED to Rent, with option of purchase, near railway, 4 or 5 room COTTAGE, with a few acres of land, within 10 or 12 miles of the city. State rent or purchase money to Rural, Haymarket P. O.

WANTED, immediately, 9-roomed HOUSE, nicely laid out grounds, coachhouse, and stables, with some land, in a fertile district on river banks; low rental, with option of purchase. Geo. de Belle Ball, Herald Office.

WANTED, neighbourhood Darlinghurst preferred, HOUSE, with good light workshop attached. By letter, stating rent, must be moderate, &c., to Begg, Post-office, Begg and Oxford streets, Paddington.

To Let.

A BAKEHOUSE to LET. Inquire at Orient Hotel, Kent-street.

A COMPLETELY furnished Cottage to LET; £1. Kent Store, Darling-st., near Council-chambers, Balmain.

A HOUSE to LET, Victoria-terrace, Mackenzie-street, off Ebley-st., Waverley, 5 rooms, copper, bath, 14s.

A LIST of COTTAGES and HOUSES, 10s., 13s., 15s., and 20s. A. R. Stone, Waverley-road, Waverley.

ANNANDALE.—To LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, bath, copper, 12s. Brown's Cottages, Albion-street.

ALSTER HOUSE, substantial Family RESIDENCE, to LET, Goodhope-street, off Glenmore-road, 10 large lofty rooms, laundry, &c., &c; harbour views. Oscar Wahlberg, No. 5, Eldon-chambers, 92, Pitt-street.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, CHARLESTON, detached residence, 8 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, outhouses, garden, fernery, large yard, abundance of water. Apply
A. H. M'CULLOCH, 121, Pitt-street.

ASHFIELD, Brunswick-parade.—To LET or for SALE, Gentleman's RESIDENCE, 7 large rooms, hall, bathroom, kitchen, laundry, verandahs and balconies, stables; land 80 x 220; grand position and views. C. Wilson.

A VERY choice Detached COTTAGE to LET, on Illawarra line, handsomely built, and having a splendid area; also a pretty detached Cottage, 5 rooms, gas, tubs, &c., 23 x 114, at 18s 6d. H. A. Ramsay, 71, Arcade.

BALMAIN.—Spring-street, off Rountree-st., close to Mort's Dock, House, 5 rooms, city water; 13s. Key nt. door.

BALMAIN.—To LET, 4 ROOMS, kitchen, gas, copper, close to ferry. F. Sheel, Bald Rock.

BALMAIN.—HOUSE to LET, 6 rooms, water, gas, bath, copper. Beattie-street, next Exchange Hotel.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—Furnished COTTAGE to LET. Apply Mr. Nicolle, Blackheath.

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COTTAGE to LET, 8 rooms, stabling, coachhouse, two yards. Apply 111, Cleveland-street, near Moore Park.

COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, city water; rent 14s. Apply Graham's Nursery, Marrickville.

COTTAGES to LET, Annandale, 5 and 3 rooms, 15s., 9s. Staples, Wise, and Co., 143, King-street.

CROYDON.—COTTAGE, 5 rooms, kitchen, pantry, gas, piece land, Grosvenor-street; rent low.

CROYDON.—To LET, furnished two-storey HOUSE, every convenience, rent low. 127, King-street.

COMFORTABLE 7-roomed new HOUSES to LET, 4 bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms, large kitchen with sinks and stoves, halls, baths, gas, pantries, coppers. No. 6, Darlington-terrace, Forbes-street, Darlington. Low rent.

DOCTOR or business man might obtain first-floor ROOM or Rooms. Proprietress, 18a, Wynyard-square.

DARLINGHURST HEIGHTS.—A well Furnished Family HOUSE to LET, nicely situated.
H. A. RAMSAY, House Agent,
71, Arcade, King-street.

DOUBLE BAY.—To LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath and outoffices, good yard and ground attached, gas and water; moderate rent to a desirable tenant. E. Robinson, 100, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

EQUITABLE LIFE OFFICE, HUNTER-ST.—OFFICES TO LET, first floor, second floor, and cellars.

ENMORE.—To LET, large SHOP and DWELLING, situated corner of Marian-street and Enmore-road; good opening for boot and shoe merchant, fruiterer, chemist, or butcher; rent, 32s 6d. Apply G. Slater, opposite.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES to LET, together or separately, with sup. strong-room. D. Cohen and Co., Spring-st.

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FURNISHED HOUSES, 5 and 6 rooms, piano, bath, gas, &c., 35s to 45s. 173, Paddington-street, Paddington.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Redmyre or Burwood wanted, moderate size, stabling. Cam, G. P. O., Sydney.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, gas, tram. Apply Wellington House, Wallis-street, Woollahra.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 6 rooms, piano, very handy to trams, all comforts, 60s. Agency Company, Paddington.

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HOUSE to LET, 4 rooms, gas, copper, 12s. Apply corner Spicer and Morrell streets, Woollahra.

HOUSE to LET, Darlington-road; rent £1 2s. Apply 2, Bligh-street, Newtown.

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OFFICE to LET, first floor, Sydney Arcade. Apply to Secretary, Office No. 40.

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PADDINGTON.—COTTAGE to LET; rent, 12s. No. 3, Coln-terrace, Sutherland-street.

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SHOP and DWELLING, long yard; rent, 30s. 80, Glenmore-road, Paddington.

SHOP to LET, suit any business; fixtures. 209, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

SHOP and Premises, Foucart-st., Balmain; every convenience. Apply Garryowen Hotel, opp. Callen Park.

SHOPS and Dwellings, corner Cooper and Elizabeth streets, mod. rent. Premises, or 9, Hereford-st., Glebe Pt.

SHOPS to LET, Oxford-st., Paddington, and Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, cheap. Apply 42, Hunter-street.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSES to LET, rent £1 1s. Apply Gillett, grocer, Wells-street.

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TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, 15s, Forest Lodge; also Stable for 6 horses. Apply 239, George-street.

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TO LET, new HOUSES, Pyrmont, 5 rooms, gas, w. h., &c. 29, Bunn-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, &c. 53, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, 4 ROOMS, good yard, corner of Foveaux and Waterloo streets, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 3 HOUSES in Harris-street, Pyrmont, one with stable. Exeter Hotel, Elizabeth-st., off Hunter-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo, 7 rooms, back entrance; 20s. W. Cary, 820, George-st. W.

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TO LET, HOUSES, Victoria-terrace, Hereford-street, Glebe, near the Forest Lodge tram terminus, containing 3 sitting-rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, larder, laundry, balconies and verandahs, with extensive views, gas and water; rent, £5 per month; landlord paying taxes. Gerard Phillips, Commercial Union-chambers, Pitt and Hunter streets.

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SUMMARY FOR EUROPE,

PER

ORIENT STEAMER JOHN ELDER.

POLITICAL.

After another all-night sitting, the Legislative Assembly on Friday morning last passed the Customs Duties Bill through committee. Very little alteration was made in the schedules of the measure; but a new clause was added at the instance of the Government to limit the operation of the bill to three years. The paragraph in one of the schedules providing for the imposition of ad valorem duties was passed without a division. This was due to a refusal by Sir Patrick Jennings to adjourn, when the paragraph relating to these duties was reached, in order to allow of their being discussed on a future day. Sir Henry Parkes urged an adjournment, but Sir Patrick Jennings expressed his determination to go on, and argued that the Opposition had neglected their opportunity to discuss these duties at the time the third clause of the bill was before the committee, on the occasion when the Opposition walked out of the House to avoid the sitting on Sunday morning. Sir Henry Parkes said that if the Premier pressed the committee to pass the duties without an adjournment to enable a full House to be present, it would justify those opposed to the bill taking any course they could afterwards. The discussion between the two hon. gentlemen was very sharp, and during its progress some hard things were said; but the Premier remained firm, and the Opposition eventually gave way. The bill has not yet been read the third time.

The Stamp Duties Bill, as sent to the Legislative Council the second time, has been passed through committee in that House, and will be returned to the Assembly with some of the amendments made by the Council in the first bill reintroduced. Other amendments which had been made in the first bill were not insisted upon. The penalty for neglect to give a stamped receipt was omitted from the bill, and a new clause was introduced limiting the operation of the bill to three years. Mr. A. Campbell attempted to amend one of the items in the schedule relating to duties on the estates of deceased persons, but the proposal was rejected on division. In opposing this amendment Mr. Darley gave utterance to a significant warning. He questioned the prudence of the amendment, and said that by passing it he thought it was very doubtful whether they would not be seriously imperilling the future usefulness of the Council. In the near future they might have to try their strength, and he hoped successfully, in defence of the Constitution of the colony; but this amendment was a matter on which they ought not to waste their strength, and therefore he hoped the House would pause. This advice was taken, and the amendment was negatived by 18 votes to 7, and another attempt on Mr. Campbell's part to amend the schedule was also unsuccessful.

On the subject of the public debt of the colony, it was stated in the Legislative Council on Wednesday last that the debt had increased from £14,903,919, in 1880, to £41,064,259, which is the sum representing the debt at the present time, inclusive of the recent loan of five and a half millions. The amount of the annual interest on this debt now payable by the colony is £1,646,681.

Mr. O'Sullivan, M.L.A., intends to ask the Legislative Assembly to consent to a new departure with reference to Parliamentary select committees. He has given notice of his intention to move a resolution by which he desires the House to affirm "that the Select Committee appointed to conduct the inquiry into the alleged shipping abuses in the ports of New South Wales shall be empowered to make visits to Newcastle or elsewhere, for the purpose of taking evidence or otherwise promoting the investigation."

In reply to Mr. Harold Stephen, who asked the Colonial Treasurer whether he would fix a time for the discussion of a motion relative to the celebration of the Centenary of the colony, Sir Patrick Jennings has stated, in the Assembly, that in the present state of public business the Government are not prepared to give up any portion of a Government night for the discussion of this matter. On Tuesday last Mr. O'Connor asked the Colonial Treasurer if it were the intention of the Government to take any action with regard to a Centenary celebration, and at the same time mentioned that outside Parliament an effort to make arrangements for some celebration of the kind was being put forth by private citizens. This, however, he said, might prove a failure. Sir Patrick Jennings said the Government had announced more than once that they would consider what was the best mode of celebrating the Centenary, but they had not yet decided upon any course. With regard to any effort on the part of private citizens it ought to receive, he thought, every encouragement, for the celebration of such an event as the Centenary of the colony ought to proceed from the national sentiment of the people, and the Government could only do what was in their power to direct it into the best possible channel. Further reference to this matter will be found in another column.

The Minister for Works (Hon. W. J. Lyne) hopes to be able to move in the Assembly, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, the adoption of the Government railway proposals for the present session, which consist of the extension of the railway from Redfern into the city of Sydney, the railway from Borenore to Forbes, the Narrabri to Moree railway, the railway from Nyngan to Cobar, the Glen Innes to Inverell railway, the railway from Tarago to Braidwood, and the railway from Culcairn to Corowa. In the Railway Bill which Mr. Lyne intends to submit for the consideration of Parliament there will be a clause dealing with the subject of resumption of land for railway purposes, and containing a provision by which the circumstance of a railway going through private land will be placed against the claim of the owner of the land for compensation. This contra claim to be put forward by the Government will be based upon the enhanced value which the railway will bring to the property, and it may reduce the claim of the landowner to nothing. Full power will be given by the clause to consider the enhanced value of the land through which the railway goes, and to reduce the landowner's claim for compensation as far as the enhanced value of the land may warrant it.

A petition has been presented to Parliament from certain persons praying for leave to introduce a bill for the construction of a tramway from the South Australian railway terminus on the western boundary of New South Wales to Broken Hill.

The following private bills have been read the third time in the Legislative Assembly, and forwarded to the Legislative Council:—Randwick Cemetery Unused Lands Sale Bill, Cooma Church of England Parsonage Bill, Mrs. Payten's Estate Leasing Bill, Parramatta Public Baths Bill, Parramatta Church School Bill, Inverell Church of England Land Sales Bill, Bowenfels Coal Mining and Copper Smelting Company's Railway Bill, St. James's School Compensation Trust Bill, Ennis Estate Bill, and Bennett's Railway Bill.

OFFICIAL.

The necessary arrangements for establishing a parcel post between this colony and the United Kingdom having been completed by the Hon. F. B. Suttor, Postmaster-General, the system was brought into operation on the 2nd instant. The parcels will be forwarded by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies, sailing from Sydney alternately. The first mail was despatched from Sydney by the P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, on the 4th instant. For the present parcels will be received and forwarded only from and to post-offices accessible from Sydney by railway.

We understand that it is the intention of the Government to take the census of the colony for the centennial year. In all probability it will be taken on the night of the anniversary of the foundation of the colony, the 26th January, 1888; and the Colonial Secretary is in correspondence with the Governments of the neighbouring colonies, with a view of their taking the census of their respective colonies at the same time as taken here. In this way the population of the whole of Australasia will be ascertained on the day when Australasia becomes a hundred years old.

According to an answer given in the Assembly, by the Colonial Secretary, the Government intend to do what they can towards the erection of a Royal Naval Seamen's Home. Mr. Dibbs said that the Government had promised a piece of land for this purpose, and the land would be conveyed to the Imperial Government, and a sum of money would be placed upon the Estimates to assist in building the Home.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A return was recently laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly showing that there are seven Government diamond drills at present in use. The cost from the 1st July, 1885, to the 1st June of the present year was £7768 15s. 10d., and the revenue received for the same period £7413 12s. 7d. The drills are being worked at the following localities, viz.:—Clarence Siding, Young, Wallsend, Bundanoon, Redhead, Ballimore, Holt-Sutherland Estate, and New Lambton.

In relation to the proposed railway from Forbes to Wilcannia, the Minister for Works stated, in the Legislative Assembly, a few days ago, that though the plans for the railway had not yet been approved by Parliament, tenders for the supply of 176,000 sleepers for the Wilcannia end of the line had been invited by *Gazette* notice, and an indent had been prepared for permanent way materials, also for this portion of the line.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

At the opening of the Church of England Synod on July 27 the Primate delivered an address. After some preliminary remarks, he referred to the vacancies caused by death, and went on to give a retrospect of the work, which continued notwithstanding that some of the workmen had been removed. New parishes and districts were to be proposed, several churches had been opened after erection or enlargement, and of the five special enterprises to which he had referred in his address last year, the Chapter House and Synod Hall would, he anticipated, be ready to receive the General Synod of October next. The extension of St. Paul's College had been completed; the fund of the Church Society had more than maintained the marked progress of 1884; the work of religious education in Public schools had slightly increased its scope of usefulness; the Cathedral had wonderfully advanced in the frequency of its services, and in its musical standard, and thronged attendances. He referred also to the necessity for enlarging the Cathedral, which might be done to nearly twice its present size, at probably less than one-fourth its original cost. The removal of Moore College into Sydney had not yet been undertaken, as one element of that scheme was the payment of £10,000 to the College trustees; but a scheme had been prepared to convert Moore College into a Church Grammar School, to occupy a place just below such institutions as King's School, Parramatta. The change made in the headmastership of the latter school was indicated, and the Primate went on to speak of the great success of the Cathedral school, and glanced at what had been done in the matter of the Clergy Daughters' School at Waverley, suggesting the establishment of schools of a high class for girls on something like the model of the "Girls' High Schools" in England, a work which he thought the Church should take up as soon as possible. He also mentioned the subject of religious education in Public schools, and in connection therewith the success of the Church, in spite of the Public schools. On this subject he suggested a Church Education Committee, and spoke of the desirableness of a State inspection of all schools. The subjects of lay cooperation in various branches, including the appointment of deaconesses and the desirableness of active home missions, were also dwelt upon. The question of the large representation in the Synod was spoken of as needing some restriction. The superannuation of clergy and dealing with cases of ministerial incapacity, were also dwelt on at some length. He also stated that he had officially petitioned against the Divorce Extension Bill, and trusted the Synod would approve his action. A reference to Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, the necessity of greater individual effort in the Church, and some general remarks on Church vitality and work, closed the address.

An interesting ceremony took place recently at the house of Mrs. Hamilton, Wynyard-square, where a number of South Sea Islanders have been in the habit of meeting for some years past for religious instruction, the meetings being conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Robert Macdonald, and other friends in connection with a Presbyterian mission in this city. Some of the natives being desirous of receiving Christian baptism, the presence in Sydney of the Rev. J. G. Paton, of the New Hebrides mission, was availed of for that purpose. Mr. Paton conducted the service referred to, assisted by the Rev. A. Hardie, convener of the heathen mission committee of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria. About 30 islanders were present, besides a number of Christian friends, who assembled to witness the proceedings. Eleven natives, at their own urgent request, after examination by Mr. Paton as to their knowledge of the ordinance, and on a solemn profession of their faith in Jesus Christ, and obedience to Him, were baptised.

SOCIAL.

A large deputation waited upon the Premier and the Colonial Secretary a few days ago for the purpose of urging upon them the desirableness of initiating an international exhibition in Sydney in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of Australia. Sir Patrick Jennings, in reply, said it was the intention of the Government to cause the 100th birthday of Australasia to be celebrated and signalised. The question as to what was the best mode of doing that was open to discussion. He agreed that a great good was done to the colony by holding the first exhibition here. With regard to holding a centennial exhibition, they stood in a different position from many of the other countries of the world. The Philadelphia Exhibition, held to celebrate the 100th year of American independence, was not contributed to by the Government of the United States, although perhaps it should have contributed the largest share. The expense was borne partly by private individuals, partly by the State of Pennsylvania, and partly in other ways. In England the Government had nothing to do with exhibitions, beyond regulating them. When the question came up for debate in the Legislative Assembly, he stated that it would not be advisable for the Government to undertake the carrying out of the scheme, and certainly not on its own motion. The country had not spoken out on the subject in public meetings, and few references had been made to it in the press. He also pointed out a very important phase of the question: that the people of the country ought to express their views upon it strongly, either by public meetings or by their representatives in Parliament, because it ought to be a national affair, springing from a desire of the people to celebrate such an event in a worthy manner. The year 1888 would no doubt offer great facilities for bringing the people of the whole of Australia to Sydney to celebrate the event. Without forestalling any debate in Parliament, he would give it as his opinion, and he thought the statement would be generally concurred in, that if any exhibition were held it should be of an international character. He had received a telegram from a prominent citizen of Sydney, who was now in Melbourne, propounding the idea that all the colonies might be asked to join in bearing the expense of an exhibition to be held here. Of course it was an Australasian affair, but the only place in which such an exhibition could be properly held was in Sydney; and with regard to the talk of an exhibition being held anywhere else, there need be no fear of anything of the sort being done; nor should we be driven to hold an exhibition here simply because people said that one might be held in Melbourne. He believed that although he had made a statement on behalf of the Government that he did not see his way to spend such a sum as £300,000 to £400,000 on an exhibition, the matter might be fairly reconsidered by the Government, and discussed in all its lights, and with all the views which had been put forward since.

A ball was given on July 22 by the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. John Young, and the Mayoress of Sydney, Miss Young, in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee. The event took place in the Exhibition-building, Prince Alfred Park, and was one of the grandest of the kind that has taken place here, there being about 2000 ladies and gentlemen present, all of whom, at the Mayor's desire, arrayed themselves in costumes worn from the 12th century to the year 1850 in the British dominions. The whole of the preparations for the event were carried out under the personal supervision of the Mayor by his own men, and the result was so satisfactory in every particular that the proceedings were marked with most thorough and complete enjoyment. Amongst the guests were the Governor and Lady Carrington.

The sixth annual meeting of the Art Society of New South Wales was held at the Royal Arcade, under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Piguenit, on July 29. There was a very good attendance. The report showed that the society was in a satisfactory condition, and the financial statement was to the effect that, after paying expenses, the association had a balance in hand of £97 6s. 9d.

At the Protestant Hall on the 29th July, the first annual meeting in connection with the New South Wales Free Trade Association was held, Mr. J. H. Goodlet presiding. The speakers were Mr. B. R. Wise and Sir Henry Parkes. The meeting was prematurely broken up, amid complete confusion, a determined effort on the part of protectionists to silence the speakers and put an end to the proceedings being apparent from the time the meeting commenced. A number of members of Parliament and other gentlemen occupied seats upon the platform, but at a comparatively early hour, in consequence of almost incessant uproar, the intending speakers relinquished their purpose.

A mass meeting was held on July 27 in the Protestant Hall, under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Council, for the purpose of taking steps to encourage colonial industries by means of protection. Mr. J. V. Wiley, president of the council, occupied the chair, there being about 800 persons present. It was unanimously resolved that the time had arrived when a system of protection to colonial industries was necessary to promote the general welfare of the industrial classes of this colony, and that that resolution be presented to the Colonial Treasurer.

A Masonic festival was held in the Masonic Hall, Walker-street, St. Leonards, on July 24, in commemoration of the jubilee of her Majesty's accession to the throne. The festival took the form of a ball, which was under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, Lady Carrington, the District Grand Master, and the D. G. Lodge, E.C. The vice-regal party was received by Mr. John Williams, D.G.M., E.C.; Dr. Sedgwick, D.G.M., S.C.; and other Masons. Lord Carrington was attired in the dress and regalia of a Past Grand Warden of England.

LEGAL.

The third term of the legal year began on Monday, July 26. On the first day Mr. Adrian Knox, of the Inner Temple, and Mr. J. B. Byrne, of the Irish Bar, were called to the Bar of New South Wales. The greater part of the first week was, as usual, devoted to the hearing of motions *nisi* for new trials. Rules were granted in the cases of Edols v. Minister for Lands, New South Wales Frozen Meat Company v. Sullivan, North v. Upward, Preston v. Jones. In Welton v. Dibbs, an action by the official liquidator of the Oriental Bank against the Hon. G. R. Dibbs, on a cash credit bond entered into by him for the accommodation of the Hon. G. Eagar, in which the plaintiff had obtained a verdict, the rule was refused, on the ground that as the jury had had evidence before them of contradictory statements as to what the arrangement actually was, the Court would not interfere. In Griffin v. Renard, an action for breach of a contract to deliver cement in good order and condition, the Court also refused the rule, on the plaintiff consenting to have his verdict reduced by an amount which the jury wrongly awarded for interest. In Suttor v. Moore, the plaintiff, who obtained a verdict with £1250 damages for the loss occasioned by the non-delivery to him of his station called Towenbil, near Forbes, by Mr. Moore, of Dalgety and Co., the mortgagee in possession, in accordance with the award of an arbitrator, consented to the damages being reduced to £1000, and the rule was refused. In Stewart v. Dogherty, another cement case, in which the plaintiff had obtained damages against the captain of the ship Argus for not delivering certain cement into lighters as requested, but on to the wharf, where it was damaged by the rain, a rule *nisi* was granted. The argument will turn mainly on the construction of the Customs Act. Wilson v. Dibbs, the first new trial motion in the list, the motion of the defendant, who had succeeded on a demurrer by the plaintiff to his plea to an action on certain bills of exchange, but failed subsequently in the action to establish the plea by evidence, was unsuccessful, and the rule was discharged with costs. The most interesting case so far has been that of M'Call v. City Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which the defendant company, to an action by Mrs. M'Call on a policy on her husband's life, raised the defence that the policy had been vitiated by M'Call having concealed the material fact in answering the usual questions, that his life had been previously refused by another company. It was not the ordinary question of the concealment of a material fact, the plaintiff's case being that her husband's life had never been actually refused. It was admitted that after the lapse of one policy he had proposed to the A. M. P. Society, and that no further insurance had been effected, he having been informed that his application was useless owing to his intemperate habits. He answered the usual question in his proposal to the defendant company by saying that he had been insured in the A. M. P. Society. The plaintiff's contention at the trial was that her husband, having received no formal notice that his life had been declined, was not bound to state the fact; and the jury gave her a verdict, but the Court now granted a new trial, holding that the company had a right to have such questions truthfully answered. In the will of Mr. Hugh George, administration with the will annexed was granted to Mr. J. R. Street, as syndic for the Perpetual Trustee and Agency Company. On Friday, the 30th July, the first batch of Crown cases reserved was taken. The conviction of nine Chinamen under the Lotteries Act of William III., for keeping a pak-ah-pu house, was confirmed, as was that of Father Huggard on a charge of abduction. The charge, in effect, was that he had detained a girl in a convent at Bourke against the will of her father, from whose custody he enticed her.

Mr. Justice Faucett, who has been very ill, is now progressing favourably.

A motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court has been passed in the Assembly.

The charge against Wright, Heaton, and others (the defendants including some employees of the firm of Wright, Heaton, and Company) of having conspired together to defraud the Railway Department of divers sums of money in respect to the carriage of wool, was commenced on the 23rd ultimo. Part of the complaint against the defendants is that they represented that certain bales of wool were under a certain weight, and by reason of such representation led the Railway Department to carry those bales of wool at a lower rate than if the alleged actual weight of each of such bales of wool had been properly set out. The defence in reference to some of the wool so carried involves a contention that averaging was practised on the railway, and that the average weight of these bales did not exceed the maximum for which the minimum charge for trainage was made. The Railway Department denies that averaging was authorised except in cases where the weight of a bale of wool exceeded 4cwt. James Stevenson, for some years an employee of Wright, Heaton, and Co., Limited, turned Queen's evidence, and testimony of considerable importance bearing upon the manner in which it had been alleged the waybills were manipulated, was elicited in the course of a careful and somewhat protracted investigation. The evidence for the prosecution closed on the 3rd instant. The defendant Mr. F. A. Wright then addressed the Court, and said that the proceedings were such as might justly be called a persecution of a political character rather than a prosecution initiated for a good or useful purpose. He contended that the Crown had altogether failed to prove the charge of conspiracy between the defendants, and accused the approver Stevenson of having given false evidence. He also stated that the system of averaging wool had grown up, and if not expressly permitted by the Railway officials had been known to them and tacitly acquiesced in for many years. Messrs. Heaton and Windsor also made statements in their own behalf. On the application of Mr. Salomons, Q.C., defendants Wilson and Turner were discharged; but the magistrate believed that a *prima facie* case had been made out against Francis Augustus Wright, Edward Heaton, George R. Bonamy, Benjamin Windsor, Henry Hansard, and Edward Webster, and he committed these defendants for trial at the Central Criminal Court to be held on the 30th instant. Bail was allowed in each case.

On the 4th instant, George Berner, who had been for a number of years in the Railway Department of the Public Service, and who had previously pleaded guilty to four charges of embezzlement, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment upon each charge, the sentences to be concurrent.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

After a successful run at the Opera House, "The Private Secretary" has been superseded by "The Candidate," performed by the Royal Comedy Company. It was placed on the boards for the first time on Saturday night, with Mr. H. Saint Maur as the leading character. At the Theatre Royal "The Shadows of a Great City" have given place to the performance of "The Pearl Divers" by a powerful cast of the Royal Dramatic Company. The piece was well received by a crowded audience. Mr. George Leitch, the English actor, was amongst the cast at the Standard Theatre. "His Natural Life," after a long and successful run, has been taken off the boards, and the drama, "Voices of the Night," substituted.

The only musical event of importance since the last summary has been a concert given by the Misses Joran, from America, who made their first public appearance in Australia in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., in the presence of Lord and Lady Carrington and suite, and a large audience. The Misses Joran are three young ladies, the youngest about 12 and the eldest 17 years of age. They play with remarkable ease, grace, and intelligence, and with accuracy and power. Miss Elise, the youngest, is a pianiste, and exhibits great executive power and skill. Miss Pauline as a violinist is a young lady familiar with all the technique of her instrument, bows with vigour, and produces a broad, pure tone. Miss Lulu also takes the piano playing in an accomplished manner, all the sisters playing without notes, and greatly distinguishing themselves. They were assisted by Madame Christian and Madame Boema.

THE WEATHER—AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

Since our last summary a great change for the better has taken place. The drought has been completely broken up. On the 24th ultimo wet weather set in, and from that date to the 26th the rainfall was general throughout the colony. Many localities which were before the change quite parched received a bounteous supply. Picton and Camden, which were worse off than was ever known within the memory of their oldest inhabitants, are now well moistened. The Riverina country has received only a small share, but yet enough to effect much good. At Armidale the heaviest day's rain fell that has been recorded for 10 years, and prospects are exceptionally good; at Bega a most welcome rain set in after the longest stretch of dry weather known there for the last 20 years. After this welcome change there was a fear that extreme cold with heavy frosts might set in and nip the spring of herbage; but, fortunately, such was not the case. Instead, there came on the 2nd instant another general rainfall, which crowned the former good work. The colony is now in an excellent condition.

Shearing in the south and west has commenced, and will soon be general. The clip for the greater part will be tender, and rather below the average in quantity.

The crops, which in nearly all districts were sown late, are doing as well as can be expected. Maize is coming forward in large quantities. The rains interfered to some extent with the sugar-crushing on the Northern rivers, but the moisture which rendered the roads too soft for cart work will also raise the density of the cane, so the temporary stoppage is, properly considered, rather more beneficial than otherwise.

A large deputation of squatters and others interested in pastoral and mercantile pursuits waited upon the Minister for Lands a few days ago to urge upon the hon. gentleman the desirableness of not increasing rents on pastoral leases, and of making provision for Crown lessees to be paid for improvements. Mr. Copeland, in reply, expressed his approval of the principle of granting compensation for water improvements, but could not, in the face of other pressing business of a public character, promise to introduce a bill this session embodying the principle. With regard to the assessment of rentals, he explained that he had not yet dealt with any new leases, and he believed that although increased rentals must, in accordance with the provisions of the law, be insisted upon, they would not prove so ruinous as pastoralists generally anticipated.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

Although the variations in prices current of wages have been, of late, in most cases, nominal a continued agitation has been maintained in connection with a number of trades. The brickmakers have been for a considerable time in an open state of discontent, and many of the leading yards were thrown idle up to the past few days. The new Customs tariff is giving rise to some expressions of discontent in trade circles. The carpenters and joiners have interviewed the Government, suggesting that an increased duty should be put on dressed timber, and that the duty on undressed timber should be decreased. The Premier, however, explained that, with a view to raising revenue, the raw and the manufactured article had been alike taxed. The builders and plasterers are combining for the purpose of effecting some radical change in the existing system of scaffolding, through which much loss of life has occurred. The members of the furniture manufacturing trades, in their turn, have of late set themselves to work with the view of protecting themselves from the alleged injurious handicapping which is brought about by the free importation of the European and American manufactured or Chinese made article by which the Australian market appears to be flooded. The Operative Stonemasons, a large and important body of men, who are probably one of the quietest of trade organisations here, by reason of the constancy of their work, are not standing aloof, but are supporting the claims of their co-workers in other branches. A dispute has arisen in the steamship trade owing to a proposal on the part of certain steamship companies to reduce the wages of all stewards and cooks (except chiefs) £1 per month, on and after September 1. The Steamship Owners' Association state in a recent manifesto that one important cause of the depression which has now to be faced in the steamship trade is the competition from the great ocean lines of steamers which have lately, not only increased in numbers, but carry more goods direct to all parts of the Australasian colonies, New Caledonia, Fiji, and the adjacent islands than before, added to which they are steadily absorbing more and more of the intercolonial traffic along the coast. On the other hand, the men strongly deny the accuracy of this statement. The Melbourne Union is with the Sydney unionists in this matter, and they advocate that, if the owners persist in their demands, there should be a general withdrawal of seamen, firemen, stewards, cooks, and wharf labourers throughout the colonies. At this point the situation at present stands. There are rumours of a revived agitation in relation to the assisted immigration policy. An Intercolonial Trades Union Congress is to be held at Adelaide on September 2, at which a gathering of labour representatives from all parts of Australasia is likely to assemble.

MINING.

Intelligence to hand from the various fields during the past fortnight, although not indicative of any startling discoveries, has been reassuring, and it has tended to show that prospecting is actively on the increase. The Mount Dromedary ranges, near Bega, continue to improve, and it is reported that very good gold prospects have been found on the western slopes. At Quandong, near Grenfell, the diggings are brisk. The new gold lead is creating a stir, and about a dozen more shafts are bottoming. Three others have bottomed, and averaged a pennyweight to the dish. The Nelson Ranges, also in the Bega district, are yielding reef and alluvial gold, although the fountain-head has not yet been traced. Sandy Creek is supposed to be its locality, and good shotty gold has been unearthed there, in a three-feet stripping of sand and rubble. At Kiandra cold and dry weather crippled operations for a time, and during the past few weeks very little rain has fallen. The hydraulic sluicing works are being improved in expectation of the wet season. Four placer nozzles will start sluicing as soon as the weather permits. A splendid water-worn nugget was recently found at Kiandra. The Jack's Creek rush, Canowindra, maintains the good opinions which were formed of it. The gold run has been proved to a depth of 13 feet, but its limits are not yet defined. The auriferous gully is about a mile and a-half long, and there are other likely looking ridges and creeks in the neighbourhood. Prospects from the top of the dip at a 50 feet trial sinking went about ½gr. Other prospects yielded 1, 4, and 6gr. respectively. The wash is about 10 inches thick. At the Fairfield goldfield, near Tenterfield, several new reefs have been found about a mile S.E. from the prospectors' claim. On Mount Pleasant there are ten claims on payable gold, all improving as they deepen. A crushing plant is to be erected at Mount Pleasant. In the Clarence and Richmond district the Solferino diggings are quiet, but all the claims are at work. The Surface Hill Sluicing Company, Poverty Point, have at length commenced to give good returns, and a recent crushing, for the first time, left a fair margin of profit. At Captain's Flat, Molonglo goldfield, a rich gold reef has at length been cut, and there are indications of others.

News has at length been received from the Kimberley goldfield of a reassuring character. Although the diggers are extremely reticent, it has become known that most of them are doing well, and that from 5 to 20 pounds sterling per day has been earned by some parties. The rush now consists of about 5000 well-equipped men. The exodus for the diggings is temporarily abating, pending the wet season, which will set in about November; but several steamers still take fairly large complements of passengers and horses from Sydney and other ports.

In copper-mining, although the metal is to be had in abundance, matters are virtually at a standstill, owing to the low prices obtainable in the English market. At Nymagee and Cobar a 10 per cent. all-round reduction in wages has been acceded to in preference to allowing the furnaces to be extinguished until the home quotations take a turn for the better. The New Mount Hope Copper Company, which was obliged to cut down operations last January, has discovered a strong lode under the 150-feet level. The Wallaroo Smelting Company, South Australia, purpose extending operations so as to embrace the smelting of silver ores. It is intended to commence operations as soon as the Silverton Railway is opened, but up to the present the board have not decided whether they will open works on the Silverton field or continue to treat ores on the coast.

In silver-getting the prospects increase weekly, and almost all of the mines are doing well. The Eveleen S. M. Company, Yam Creek, Northern Territory, have been at great expense in carting heavy machinery over long stretches of mountainous country, and were rewarded last week by the discovery of an exceedingly rich lode. Assays from the 140-feet level at Webb's silver lode, Emmaville, give from 65oz. to 800oz. per ton, an average of 170oz. The return at the Broken Hill smelting works from ore treated during the week ending the previous Thursday was 83 tons of bullion, carrying 43,916oz. silver. This is by a long way the best record yet made by any silver mine in Australia, and it makes up the grand totals:—Total quantity of ore treated, 3016 tons; total yield in silver, 386,949oz.; total average per ton, 128¼oz. The proprietary have sent to San Francisco for skilled mining labour and modern mechanical appliances for treating dry ores. A silver mine has been discovered at Mount Adrah, near Adelong. A half-interest in the Big Hill Silver-mine has been sold to a Sydney syndicate for £6000. In connection with the Broken Hill mine it should also be stated that recently a new drive of splendid ore was opened out, assaying as high as 1600oz. of silver to the ton. Shares at once ran up from 4s. 3d. to 10s. The mining manager of the Lubra Silver-mining Company last week completed sampling the ore. The check sample of about seven tons went 600oz. silver per ton.

At Mount Shoobridge tinfield, Northern Territory, a lode over a mile long is being worked. The assay runs 24½ per cent. metallic tin.

An unfortunate dispute has occurred in connection with the Southern collieries. Briefly explained, it appears that on July 19 the miners at the Mount Kembla Colliery, on account of some misunderstanding with the manager in connection with a part of the pit worked under what is known as the "long wall" system left the colliery and returned home in a body. Subsequently the ground of complaint was stated to be in connection with an agreement respecting a scale of prices for the long wall, which was to have been signed by the company and sent to the men, not having arrived. The agreement represented an increased wage of 1½d. per ton. A remonstration was made, and the pit resumed work until July 26th, when, it is alleged, it was thrown idle without notice, and it has remained in the same condition ever since, leaving about 300 men and boys out of employment, in addition to coal-lumpers, and the crews of a few coasting steam colliers. The management decline to yield, on the ground that it has been a rule to give and ask 14 days' notice of stopping work. Lately a strong desire has been expressed by the colliers to bring into force the Hunter River district rules, in opposition to the southern collieries principle which has been in force for many years; some of the chief alterations sought for being the eight hours per day system, and the payment of wages on Fridays in lieu of Saturdays, in order to render Saturday a whole instead of a partial holiday. The men also decline to grant the masters power to discharge any of their number unless for some good cause, in connection with which they claim to have a right of opinion. Hence this the latest mining dispute.

Subjoined are the latest quotations:—

Companies.	Capital nominal.	Capital paid up.	Sh'res pd up.	Prices. Buyer.	Prices. Seller.
Bulli Coal	59,260	59,260	10	...	...
Burwood Coal ...	30,000	30,000	1	12/9	13/3
Newcastle Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stockton Coal ...	60,000	60,000	20	23/6	24/6
Wallerawang Coal ...	15,000	15,000	1	...	...
Vale of Clwydd Coal ...	30,000	30,000	...	12	14/
Wallsend Coal ...	100,000	100,000	4	38½	40
Waratah Coal ...	60,000	60,000	6	...	7¾
Wickham and Bullock Island Coal ...	70,000	70,000	1	16/9	17/3
Great Cobar Copper ...	80,000	80,000	1	...	8/
New Mt. Hope Copper	24,000	24,000	20	...	...
Nymagee Copper ...	80,000	80,000	1	...	10/6
Wesley Tin	40,000	40,000	1	...	2/
Broken Hills Silver ...	320,000	304,000	19	39½	40½
Ditto South	100,000	75,000	20/	14/	15/6
Ditto ditto	...	...	10/	9/9	10/3
Great Western Silver	64,000	56,000	17/6	...	1/4
Lubra Silver	100,000	50,000	10	...	2/
Nevada Silver ...	80,000	...	18/6	3/1	3/6
Silver King Silver ...	96,000	88,800	18/9	/10	1/6
Sunny Corner Silver..	64,000	51,200	16/	8/	12/
Tonkin	40,000	26,000	13/	/8	...
Ravenswood	...	...	...	...	19/
Band & Albion Gold...	451,245	...	20/	47/6	51/
Victory	...	...	...	12/3	14/

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

There is no change to notice in the money market bank rates being as follow:—Deposits, 4 per cent. for three months, 5 per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. for 12 months; discounts, 7, 8, and 9 per cent. for three, four, and five months respectively; exchange on London 60 days' sight, ⅝ per cent. premium selling, ¼ per cent. discount buying.

The Stock and Share market has been quiet, with but little fluctuation in values.

BANKS.—Stocks under this head are pretty much the same as they were a fortnight back, the course of sales having been:—Australian Joint Stock, 14½, ex div.; Commercial, 101; New South Wales, 60, 59, 59¼; New Zealand, 19½; Queensland National, cum div., 9, ex div. 8⅝; New Zealand, on Sydney register, 19½, 19¾; Federal, 54s. 6d., 53s. 6d.

STEAM.—No business is reported in steam stocks, and prices are without material change.

INSURANCE.—Australian General have been sold at 5⅝ cum div.; Australian Mutual Fire quoted at 12s.; City Mutual at 1s. 6d.; Mercantile Mutual, 8s. 4d.; United at 60s., an advance of 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Amongst miscellaneous stocks we notice business in Australian Gaslight at 14½ cum div., and at 13⅝ ex div.; new shares at 11¼ cum div.; Hudson Brothers are lower, having sold from 5s. 6d. down to 4s. 6d.; Saywell's Tobacco at 17s. 3d.; Mont de Piete at 21s. cum div.

BUILDING COMPANIES.—Mercantile Building Land and Investment Company sold at 26s. 3d. and 26s. 6d. cum div.

DEBENTURES.—N. S. W. Debentures, due 1900, 109½; City of Sydney Debentures, due 1889, 110.

EXPORT MARKETS.—The wool sales during the fortnight have been of the most unimportant character; the sales being limited to about 800 bales. The market is firm, and buyers operate freely at up to what is regarded as the parity of English values. Sheepskins are also in good demand at from 1½d. for pelts to 4⅝d. for full woolled. At the auction sales of the fortnight by Messrs. Mort and Co., Limited, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited, Hill, Clark, and Co., Brunker and Wolfe, F. L. Barker, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, 406 packages were sold. A fairly good demand noticed. Quotations: Best beef, £20 to £21 per ton; medium, £18 10s. to £19 10s.; mixed and station, from £16; mutton, none offering, quoted to £21 10s. 9518 hides were sold at the auction sales since our last. Business chiefly confined to medium weight for export, but heavies exhibited a weaker tendency. Quotations—Extra heavies, 3¾d. to 4½d. per lb.; exceptional lots, to 4¼d.; heavies, 3¼d. to 3⅝d.; medium, 3¼d. to 3½d.; light, 3¼d. to 3⅝d.; dry station, to 4d. Horse hides are unchanged, and large are worth from 6s. 6d. to 8s.; small to medium, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; calfskins, 6d. to 2s. 6d.; yearling, from 4s. to 7s. 6d. Marsupial Skins: Quotations: Kangaroo, extra large, 54s. to 63s. per dozen; large, 40s. to 48s.; medium, 24s. to 36s.; small, 9s. to 18s.; very small, up to 6s. Opossum, fair, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; inferior, from 1s. Goatskins, 24s. Hair: At the late sales only a limited quantity was offered. The late rates may be quoted:—Horsetail, 14d. to 16d. per lb.; cow, washed, 11d. to 13½d.; dirty and stumps, from 5d.; mixed, 10d. to 14d. Horns and Bones: Horns, large and sound, up to 34s. per 100; medium, 15s. to 24s.; small and tips, from 4s.; bones, shank, £4 to £8 per ton; common, £3 5s.; hoofs, £2 to £3.

IMPORT MARKETS.—Although the prospects of the latter end of the year are bright, the present position remains unfavourable for business. Holders are waiting a clearer financial situation before selling their goods on credit, whilst cash buyers will not operate freely except at prices at which those only will sell who have need of money. Other than the forced sales in insolvent estates the number of sacrificial transactions coming under notice is not large; and it may therefore be hoped that we are very near the end of what has undoubtedly been an almost unprecedentedly severe season for the importing and distributing classes of the community as well as of country storekeepers. It is pretty generally believed that but few additional houses will have to be added to the list of those who have to succumb to adverse circumstances; and that when these have failed business will gradually return to its normal condition.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a steady demand for breadstuffs, quotations being about the same as those ruling a fortnight back:—Town brands, South Australia, £12; country, £11 10s. to £11 15s.; Victorian, £11 10s. to £11 15s.; New South Wales, £11 15s. to £12 5s.; New Zealand, £10 10s. to £10 15s.; roller, £12 to £13 5s. Wheat nominal.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There is no improvement in the market. For lumber the demand is very slack. The sales for the fortnight include the following:—Ex Conference:—8 x 1, 9 x 1, 10 x 1, 12 x 1, clear unplaned redwood, 83,000 feet at 17s.; 14 x 1, 125,000 feet at 16s. 9d.; 22 x 1, 4015 feet at 17s. 8d.; 24 x 1, 12 x 1½, 26,500 feet at 17s.; 3, 4, 5, 6 inch, 35,000 feet at 17s. 3d.; 4 feet fancy pickets, 24,000 feet at 14s.; 34,744 feet redwood laths at 2s. 9d.; 20,000 3 feet Oregon laths at 16s.; 85,000 4 feet at 18s.; 100,000 4 feet 6 inch at 22s. Ex F. C. Sieben: 150,000 feet 6 x ½ T. and G. beaded Baltic lining at 10s. 3d.; 40,000 feet 6 x ⅞ T. and G. flooring at 13s.; 40,000 feet 6 x ⅝ at 15s. 6d. Ex Halloween: Eastern doors at 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d., sash doors at 9s. to 10s. Ex Aigburth: 3 x 11 spruce deals, 18 to 24 feet, at 8s. Ex Hama: 22,429 feet Oregon, ranging 4 x 3 and 6 x 3, at 10s.; 70,000 4-feet 6-inch Oregon laths at 21s.; and also 97,720 feet clear Californian redwood, comprising 1-inch, 1½, 3, at 17s. 6d.; 2-inch at 17s. 3d.; eastern doors, 2.6 x 6.6 x 1¼, at 9s.; 2.8 x 6.8 and 1½ sugar-pine doors at 9s.

DRUGS.—Trade quiet. Prices irregular. Soda crystals, £5 2s. 6d.; tartaric acid, 1s. 11d. in jars; cream of tartar, 1s. 4½d.; carbonate of soda, from £16 to £19; caustic soda, 60 per cent., £10.

DRIED FRUITS.—Currants worth 4¼d. to 4½d., according to sample; good elemes, 6d.; sultanas, 5¼d. to 5¾d.; figs, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

CANDLES.—Stearines may be quoted at 6½d. to 7d.; Paraffins, 7¼d. to 7½d.

COFFEE.—The market is rather dearer. No. 1 Ceylon Plantation is now quoted at 7¾d. to 8d.; chicory, 2¾d.; Epps' cocoa, 1s. 7½d.

HOPS AND MALT.—Trade very quiet. English hops in small lines selling at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Tasmanian, at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; English malt, 7s.

JUTE GOODS.—Woolpacks more inquired for, 1s. 11d. being asked for full weights. Cornsacks neglected.

FISH.—Very little business done. Tinned salmon, 7s. to 7s. 3d.; sardines worth 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. for quarters, and 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. for halves; fresh herrings, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10½d.; kippered, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; red, 26s. to 34s.; oysters, 5s. 9d.; lobsters, 8s. 9d.

LIQUORS.—Moderate trade in best brands of bottled ale, at from 9s. to 10s. 6d. for quarts, and from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for pints. Bottled stout, 8s. to 9s. 9d., and 6s. to 6s. 9d. for pints and quarts respectively. Hennessy's case brandy in steady request at 35s. for single-star, and 46s. 6d. to 47s. for three-star. Case whisky, 12s. to 22s. for Scotch, and 11s. to 20s. for Irish; bulk, 4s. to 11s. Scotch, and 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for Irish; geneva still overstocked, 10s. quoted; Burnett's Old Tom rather scarce for the moment, and worth 11s. 6d.; Lowndes' rum, 3s.

METALS.—Beyond parcels forced off at low rates the sales transpiring are of inconsiderable importance. Galvanised iron, £16 15s. to £18 5s.; pig iron, 60s. Sheet lead worth £19. Fencing wire, £9 10s. and £10 10s. for Nos. 8 and 10 respectively of best brands; wire nails, 12s. 6d. I. C. Coke tin plates, 17s. Muntz metal, 5½d. to 5¾d.

OILS.—Very little doing. Kerosene worth from 1s. 2d. for low test to 1s. 5d. for high. Raw and boiled oils, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d. in drums. Castor in steady request at about 2s. 10d. China, 2s. 8d.

RICE.—A moderate trade at from £12 to £14 for the lower grades; and at £16 to £17 10s. for fine table sorts.

SALT.—Very little inquiry. Liverpool coarse, 57s. 6d. to 60s.; Black Horse, 62s. 6d.; fine, from 70s. to 75s.; rock, 62s. 6d. to 70s.

SUGAR.—There is a fairly good demand for ration sugar at £18 to £20; good yellows to £21; and whites from £22 10s. to £24.

TEA.—Business limited to small lines, the demand for the time being chiefly for medium grades.

TOBACCO.—A rather better trade doing in tobacco. The following are the quotations:—Island twist, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d.; Raven, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.; Emu, 1s. 3d.; Williams' Victory, 1s. 8d. to 2s.; Ruby, 2s. 4d. Colonial tobacco ranges from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. without excise.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals from Great Britain.—July 22, R.M.S. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, from London, via ports. July 26, R.M.S. Austral, Captain Alfred Charlton, from London, via ports. July 30, Portia, ship, Captain Thomas Jones, from Liverpool. July 31, Cairnbulg, ship, Captain Charles Murray, from London; Patriarch, ship, Captain Henry Plater, from London; Eskdale, ship, Captain Samuel Murdoch, from London; Carleton, barque, Captain Charles Lowe, from Glasgow.

Departure for Great Britain.—July 31, R.M.S. John Elder, Captain H. Rawcliffe, for London, via Melbourne and Adelaide.

Arrivals from Foreign Ports.—July 24, Pakwan, barque, Captain B. Young, from Port Townsend; Nineveh, ship, Captain J. L. Clulow, from Puget Sound; Tamsui (s.), Captain G. Fawcett, from Hongkong and Foochow, via New Zealand ports. July 25, Sumarlide, Norwegian ship, Captain Wiig, from Puget Sound. July 28, R.M.S. Mararoa, Captain James Edie, from San Francisco, via Auckland and Honolulu; San Martin (French s.), Captain Durst, from Tahiti and Noumea. July 29, Killarney (s.), Captain James O'Neill, from Hongkong and Foochow. July 31, Woosung (s.), Captain J. D. C. Arthur, from Foochow.

Departures for Foreign Ports.—July 22, Ardencaple, ship, Captain A. Longmuir, for San Francisco, via Newcastle; Port Victor (s.), Captain A. Williams, for Calcutta, via Melbourne. July 23, Warwick Castle, barque, Captain J. Hutton, for Guyamas, via Newcastle. July 26, Guthrie (s.), Captain N. Shannon, for Hongkong, via ports. July 27, Aigburth, ship, Captain W. Dowling, for San Francisco; Soudan, ship, Captain James Donald, for San Francisco, via Newcastle. July 28, Knight of St. Michael, four-masted ship, Captain Johnstone, for San Francisco. July 29, Firth of Olna, ship, Captain R. Campbell, for Batavia, via Newcastle. July 30, Theobald, American barque, Captain Reed, for Puget Sound. July 30, Haydn Brown, American barque, Captain C. Havener, for Hongkong, via Newcastle; Penobscot, American barque, Captain G. Eaton, for Hongkong, via Newcastle. July 31, Samoa, barque, Captain Jeuss, for San Francisco; Harrington, barque, Captain Allan Porter, for Sourabaya, via Newcastle. August 3, Martha, barque, Captain A. M'Pherson, for Shanghai; Tamsui (s.), Captain G. Fawcett, for Hongkong, via ports.

Freights to London.—The following are the quotations, but they are merely nominal:—For sailing vessels: Wool, pressed, greasy ½d., clean ⅝d.; unpressed, greasy ½d., clean ⅝d. Tallow, 27s. 6d.; copra, 30s.; leather, 30s.; hides, 17s. 6d.; preserved meat, 22s. 6d.; measurement goods, 25s.; horns and bones, 15s. Per steamer: Wool, greasy ⅝d.; clean ¾d.; preserved meats, 35s.; pearlshell, 60s.; tallow, 50s.; leather, 60s.; measurement goods, 60s.

Vessels on the Berth for London.—The following vessels are either loading or are to load for London:—R.M.S. Clyde, Yarra (s.), R.M.S. Austral, Achilles, Derwent, Thermopylæ, Woollahra, Sir Walter Raleigh, Cimba, Hawkesbury, Orontes.

H.M. Ships on the Station.—The Nelson (flagship of Rear-Admiral Tryon) and Miranda are now in Farm Cove, the former having returned from Brisbane on the 31st ultimo, and the Miranda from the islands on the 23rd ultimo. The Miranda is to leave the harbour again on Friday for Suva, where she will embark the High Commissioner, and proceed thence to Samoa. This, the last cruise of the Miranda in these waters, is expected to last over six weeks or two months. She will then be relieved by the Rapid, from the Cape station. The Raven and the Opal were at Noumea on the 27th ult., but are expected to return to port before the 10th inst. The Swinger left Brisbane on Tuesday for a cruise, during which it is believed she will call at the New Hebrides. The Myrmidon is at Townsville, and the Lark and Harrier at Cooktown, awaiting to return to New Guinea. The Dart is surveying China Straits, New Guinea, and the Palumah is surveying at Bowen, Queensland. When last heard from, the Diamond was at Apia, Samoa, but is expected back here during the present week.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion will completely remove all eruptions, pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, eczema, psoriasis, &c., in a few days. Sulpholine attacks old skin disorders, and totally destroys them. It is a peculiar, agreeable, harmless fluid, producing a clear skin. Sulpholine Lotion is sold by chemists. Bottles, 2s 9d.—[ADVT.]

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FIJI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LEVUKA, JULY 22.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition matters in connection with Fiji are subjects which have occupied a considerable amount of attention during the past month. By late mails there have come to hand a number of brief press notices, none of which are specially calculated to gratify the *amour propre* of the colonists. They have evidently been written with the object of putting the best possible face upon the matter, but it is not conceived that even this best possible face presents a flattering portraiture. One of the most complimentary references graciously speaks of the Fijian Court as that of the Cinderella of the colonial sisterhood; and though, with an eye to the *denouement* of the fairy tale, the designation may be regarded as having a hopeful significance, the present position accorded is certainly one of very lowly merit. That it should be unduly so is felt to be irritating, but the soreness arises from the conviction that the exhibits utterly fail to adequately represent the colony. All along it has been feared that this would be the case, from the general lack of interest in the work of preparation, and the result has unfortunately proved the correctness of these surmises. In noticing the general characteristics of the collection, a local paper has very aptly summarised the matter by declaring that "it represents poverty in allegory—it is the very Lazarus of a show display."

In recognising this it is felt that a great mistake has been made by attempting the representation of the colony at the Exhibition. From the outset the conditions were unfavourable, and the chances of a creditable result so doubtful, that in asking public assistance and co-operation, the Hon. Dr. M'Gregor, who was then Administrator, specially impressed upon his hearers that unless it could be well done it would be better to leave it undone. Had it been left to those who should have been the principal exhibitors, the actual producers of the colony, it certainly would have been left undone. But the conduct of the matter was in official hands, and proceeding upon the strength of lukewarm promises—which, in the great majority of cases, have not been deemed—the attempt was pushed forward, to the very weakly issue. The fear is that this will be accepted as the true standard by which to measure the full stature of Fiji. But that it most decidedly is not will at once appear upon contrasting the Fijian Courts at the Sydney Exhibition, 1881, the Melbourne Exhibition, 1882, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. In the cases first mentioned the heart and soul of the colony went into the effort. Every one in a position to do anything, either as producer, manufacturer, artizan, or other, did it with a will. Broadly speaking, all were exhibitors; all entered into the matter with enthusiasm; all honestly strove to excel, and the first result was the eminently creditable and in every way successful Sydney debut. Stimulated by this, additional energy went into the effort to render the Melbourne display still more worthy of the colony, and the outcome realised all expectations. It did so both with regard to the hope of honourable distinction and the anticipation of substantial advantage formed concerning its issue. For, as was sought, public attention was fixed upon the resources and capabilities so forcibly brought under notice, and capital was attracted in the hope of profitably developing so promising a field of enterprise. It is enough to say that these promises of reward proved fallacious, and that the blame was very generally charged on the Government. When the official proposition was made in the beginning of last year to prepare exhibits for London, nothing but the general respect entertained for Dr. M'Gregor prevented a point-blank refusal. As it was, a compromise was effected, and unpleasantness avoided by making half-hearted promises of assistance, which were, in but too many instances, straightway forgotten. The colony is not adequately represented because no effort has been made for its adequate representation. Too late the Government saw that it could not depend on the colonists, and it sought to remedy the evil by making a special official effort. Therefore, it comes that out of the full roll of but 47 exhibitors, 10 are hon. members of the Legislative Council, 13 are the native provincial authorities, or those of Government departments, 15 are of the miscellaneous amateur-artist, fern-pressing, and curio-collecting order, and only 9 are the actual cultivators of economic products.

Another cause of irritation connected with the above matter has been the publication of the gushing letter in the *Times*, written by the Hon. James E. Mason, Executive Commissioner for Fiji, soliciting the contributions of the charitable for the relief of the natives and white settlers who have suffered by the late hurricane. When first telegraphed the rumour was disbelieved. It was known that only £100 had been voted for fitting up the court, &c., and that Mr. Charles Bethell, as honorary commissioner, had, even before Mr. Mason's arrival, endeavoured to supplement this by asking assistance from those in London whom he knew to be interested in Fiji. This was bad enough as the preliminary of a show display, but it was regarded as the worst, and the telegram as to the Mason fund was looked upon as a garbled version. But the full fact was not thoroughly realised until Mr. Mason's letter was before those for whom he had taken the liberty of soliciting alms, and then with one accord they opened the mouth and denounced him. All the vials of wrath, press, public, and official, have been poured out on the head of that unfortunate delinquent.

The agricultural event of the month has been the starting of the New Zealand Sugar Company's new mill on the Ba River. The company is an offshoot from the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which has its principal field of operation on the Rewa River. But in the Ba venture there is also a considerable amount of New Zealand capital invested, hence its distinctive title, although it is controlled and directed from the Rewa headquarters. The estate is called Rarawai, and includes about 3000 acres immediately available for cane culture, and several thousands more which can be brought under future cultivation. The lands are open and clear, and have been chiefly prepared by steam ploughing. Up till recently the agricultural labourers employed have numbered about 450 coolies and 150 Polynesians; but recently there has been a further addition of 500 coolies. In cultivating the estate, vigorous efforts have been made to have a fair supply of cane ready for the mill by the time of its completion. About 1500 acres are now under crop in various stages, and about 700 acres are ripe and ready for the rollers, in fact are now in process of crushing. The mill is a single one, capable of turning out from 40 to 50 tons of sugar in the 24 hours, and can be duplicated with increasing cultivation. The start was made on the 19th instant, without sound of trumpet or tuck of drum, but the machinery worked quite as smoothly as though it had been christened on a *fête* day with foaming Cliquot. With one slight interruption it has since kept steadily to business. As the rainfall on the Ba is much lighter than on the Rewa, the cultivation has to be more thorough and systematic. But in addition to this, it is recognised that recourse must shortly be had to irrigation, and a scheme has been plotted, estimated to cost £25,000. The prosecution of this enterprise has given a grand impetus to the Ba River district, and has given it rank second only to the Rewa in point of bustle and activity. Here all the cultivation is in the hands of the company, while on the Rewa all the local planters are engaged in growing cane for the mill.

Passing from agriculture to commerce, no perceptible results have yet appeared from the Fiji-Tonga steam service, and it is too soon to expect it. Arrangements are not yet completed. Our Collector of Customs has been for the last month in Tonga helping the Rev. Premier to reorganise his Customs Department and place it on a satisfactory basis. Meanwhile, possibly pending these arrangements, the motion in Council by the Receiver-General to give effect to the proposed drawback regulation has been withdrawn. Reports by the steamer from Tonga are to the effect that volcanic agencies are still very active on the island upheaved some months ago in the vicinity of the Culebras Reef. It has been named Sandfly Island, after his Tongan Majesty's navy. An enthusiastic British subject has paid it a visit, and planted, first the Union Jack, and then several cocoanuts. The latter are growing rapidly, and the passengers by the Suva declare that other vegetation is fast appearing.

It is reported from Tonga that the persecution of the Wesleyans is still vigorously continued. One man, Josefa Havea, a Wesleyan native minister, has been sentenced to two years' hard labour for saying that when Mr. Baker was in Auckland he went to the Wesleyan Church. He was further ordered to pay Mr. Baker £20 by way of damages. The Rev. Mr. Crosbie was a passenger by the return Suva, and as he has been in personal communication with the Assistant High Commissioner it is most likely that he has made representations concerning this matter. Per contra, it may be mentioned that on May 24 the rev. Premier gave a grand dinner at Nukualofa, in honour of her Majesty's jubilee year, and at noon on the same day the event was marked by a royal salute.

Events of a criminal character have here been unusually numerous during the month. A coolie has been brutally murdered in Suva by a person or persons unknown. A riot has taken place among the Polynesian labourers in Suva. Weapons were freely used, and one man now lies in a precarious state from the effect of wounds received. Further disturbance was threatened, and the police were reinforced by a detachment of armed constabulary, so as to be prepared for any emergency. An attempt was made to burn down a Rewa store in which the owner and his family were sleeping. The cane-fields at Penang and Ellington were fired, both in one night. Fortunately the alarm was quickly given, and no serious damage was caused. Two coolies have been sentenced to a year's penal servitude for perjury in connection with trumped-up charges against their employer and his overseer; and Buli Loma Loma, the native official chief of his district, has received a sentence of nine months' hard labour for embezzling public moneys. This is the first time a case of the kind has been dealt with in this manner, and if his punishment be fairly inflicted it may tend to check the peculation which is so rife among the native gentlemen of the prisoner's class.

The *Mata*, native official journal, last issued, sets the excess of deaths over births for 1885 at 588.

LOYALTY ISLANDS.

Our New Caledonia correspondent forwards to us the following translation of an article which appeared in *L'Eglise Libre*, published in Paris on 28th May last:—

"According to the promise made eight days ago, we wish to give to our readers some information on the affairs in Maré Loyalty Islands. Let those who believe this affair finished by the arbitration of Mr. Lacascade and by the approval given by the Ministry undeceive themselves; the difficulties that they believe settled are not, or at least others will inevitably follow if the Government does not take certain conclusive measures which we permit ourselves to recommend to its high and liberal consideration.

"We cannot hope to be able to reproduce here all the particulars we have from the Noumea papers as well as from our private correspondence; they are, in fact, passably contradictory, and we have indeed undertaken no small task to weed out the truth (still only partially) from the midst of evidence, either impassioned or insufficient, and even erroneous, in their sincerity.

"The Noumea press has rarely explained the situation and has judged the events only under the inspiration of its sympathies, or its spite with regard to the high functionaries who have taken part in it. *L'Independant*, of New Caledonia, taking the part and cause of Mr. Le Boucher, the Governor, of whom it is visibly the unofficial organ, has devoted quite a series of articles to the demonstration of the capability of the Rev. Jones, whose high abilities and influence it recognises at the same time, but represents as being unceasing in his endeavours to ferment revolt among the Protestant tribes against the French authority. This paper imputes to Mr. Jones and his wife very grave charges, the authenticity of which, however, seems to us more than doubtful—those who have brought them having interest to gain the favour of the French authorities; or having received the kindnesses of the English missionary. To believe the editor, the *arrete* of the Governor ordering the closing of the temple at Ro ought to have been put in execution; and, over and above this, Mr. Jones ought to have been expelled from the Loyalty Islands. Mr. Lacascade, in treating with this foreigner and not closing the temple at Ro, appears to have degraded the national flag, betrayed his trust, and fallen short of his duties of obedience to his superiors in government.

"Another paper, the *Neo Caledonien*—the organ of Mr. Gallet, commissaire inquisitor, sent to Maré after the departure of Mr. Le Directeur Lacascade—does not attempt to do anything else than to praise the capabilities of its patron, and concludes, like the *Independant*, for the expulsion, pure and simple, of the Rev. Jones.

"The *Lanterne*, of Noumea, and *l'Informateur*—neither of which can anyone accuse, at any rate, of tenderness for the missionaries of any religion or country—accuse the Governor Le Boucher to have by his vexing measures, and by his persecutions of the teachers devoted to Mr. Jones, provoked the rising of 200 or 300 natives of Naisilene's tribe (Naisilene is the chief devoted to French influence) who took refuge with a Catholic chief. And then to have exaggerated the gravity of this rising to find a pretext to suppress it, and thus gain a chance of being himself decorated for his services. We do not know how to decide on such griefs, of which it is impossible to judge, but there is a remark in these papers which appears to us very just, which is that Mr. Lacascade has very happily fulfilled his mission, since he has re-established order without striking a blow, and that he has obtained from the Rev. Jones, by persuasion, important concessions, made and signed before witnesses.

"If there is reason to rejoice at the result obtained by Mr. Lacascade, and if this honourable functionary deserves praise from all liberal minds, still, we fear, after complications, and we do not find in the politico-religious situation of the Loyalty Islands enough to permit us to judge from our private information of the sufficiency of order, peace, and security. The changing even of Mr. Lacascade, since promoted to the post of Governor of Tahiti, in Oceania, and of Mr. Le Boucher, takes away one of the greatest guarantees. Without doubt their successors will keep as their guide the result now sanctioned by the metropolitan authority; but they will find at Noumea a director of native affairs very sore at not having been able to undo the work of Mr. Lacascade, and quite disposed to raise conflicts. And in the Loyalty Islands a clerical resident, the creature of the Marist body—the personal and implacable enemy of the Rev. Jones—dissimulating under the cover of French interests and Chauvinic Anglophobia, the design of ruining the work of the Protestant missions; affecting a protecting care for the French pastor, seizing every pretext to wound the English reverend, and promising himself, when he will have chased this one away, to make the other march by beat of drum, or to annul his religious influence to the greater profit of the Marists.

"Our profound and well-reflected impression, based not only on the opinion of our Noumea correspondent, but on various significant documents, is that the real instigator of the troubles at Maré is Monsieur de Dollon, Resident at the Loyalties. It is he who, in imposing with authority the ministration of the Pastor Cru, or what is the same thing, in sending to exile several teachers and terrorising the faithful natives who refuse to separate themselves from Mr. Jones, and thus disobeying Naisilene, and in replacing the exiled evangelists by the creatures of this chief, has provoked, first between the Rev. Jones and the Pastor Cru, a grave misunderstanding taken to heart by a part of the population who energetically refuse to follow as spiritual leader a new pastor who seems to represent another religion than that which they had been taught since 30 years.

"The first conciliatory condition is that the Resident of the Loyalties be either changed or receives very precise and imperative instructions limiting his interference in the religious affairs of these islands.

"It is also necessary to complete the work commenced by Mr. Lacascade to recall the teachers unjustly exiled.

"Such is the line of conduct which appears to us incumbent on the Government, such is, we are persuaded, its duty; but order and tranquillity depend also on the English missionary and the French pastor. We will treat further of them next week."

WEST AUSTRALIAN LAND REGULATIONS.

In discussing the policy of the West Australian Land Act the Perth paper contrasts the peculiarities of the colony with others as follows:—"In those colonies, as a rule, various descriptions of land are not intermixed as they are with us. For mile upon mile the traveller passes through country of the same character, whether good, indifferent, or poor, and the dividing lines between one class and another may generally be with more or less ease defined. Here, on the contrary, the patchiness of the country is its most striking characteristic. Ironstone forest, sandplain, and loamy pockets alternate, and are intermingled in inextricable confusion. On the remaining Crown lands, only in certain well-known localities—and they are very few—do any wide stretches of cultivable ground exist. But dotted about, on river banks, up gullies, on hill sides—in all sorts of sometimes odd and unexpected places—are patches of fertile soil, capable of forming the nucleus of a single prosperous homestead. Had we the whole colony for a field it might be desirable to refuse these patches to the selector and to confine him within defined and surveyed areas. But when we are told that outside the South-Western Division there is no cultivable land, and know as a fact that, in existing circumstances, this is practically correct; and when, added to this, we recollect that but a portion, and that not best, of the narrow strip running from the Murchison to Albany is left for us to deal with, the folly of not making the most of every acre of it fit for settlement becomes sufficiently obvious. The area system is no doubt the right one where suitable areas are readily obtained; but where such is not the case land legislation must be adapted to meet other conditions. The conditions of the South-Western Division are peculiar, as we have shown, and what may be admirably adjusted to the circumstances of our neighbours may, at the same time, be anything but calculated to give satisfaction in our own."

C. BRANDAUER AND CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Six prize medals awarded. Sold by all Storekeepers. Works, Birmingham, England.—[ADVT.]

NEW CALEDONIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NOUMEA, JULY 26.

By the last mail our almost vanished hopes for any sign of change in our commercial prospects have been raised by the news that a contract has been granted by the Minister of War for a considerable supply of preserved meat for the French army. Our local press, especially *L'Independant*, has commented freely on this matter, and, although regretting that instead of being in the hands of one individual it ought to be amongst all the settlers, still admits that it will be of infinite service to our colony, which is, and has been for some time suffering from severe commercial depression, chiefly caused by the want of an outlet for our cattle. This is a question of great importance to us, as the cattle industry, if I might so call it, is about the only permanent one in the country, sugar cane and everything else having pretty well failed—coffee excepted, although even that, owing to the present difficulty of procuring labour, can hardly hold its own, even for home supplies, against Java and Ceylon. With reference to the meat contract, we have a very comprehensive article quoted from one of the Paris journals, *Le Matin*, in which the usual amount of spleen is vented on the successful tenderers; but, as far as we are concerned, we can only wish that it be a success, as if ever a colony was in want of something to assist it this is.

Mining interests have been flagging of late, but things seem to be looking brighter. The Nickel Company, for some time dormant, has sent out a managing engineer, and judging by his activity in going round to inspect the various mining properties, one is led to infer that something is "in the wind." Among other mines visited is a coal mine at Moindon, situated a short distance from Noumea. His Excellency the Governor also visited this, and it would seem to be of importance, as a Garde des Mines has been sent to report. Let us hope that this company will recommence work, for no one residing here can deny that while their works were in full operation things went much more smoothly than they do now. There has also been a talk of an Austrian company coming here to prosecute the nickel industry, also of cobalt and chrome; but as yet we have no absolute certainty of it.

Our municipality has succeeded in raising a loan of one million francs (£40,000) for town improvements. This amount has been lent in Paris, which shows that confidence in our poor colony is not quite defunct, in spite of the crisis through which we are passing.

The New Hebrides question does not seem to monopolise quite so much attention as it did some time since. Even our Acting-Consul and his celebrated Rob-Roy canoe seem to have sunk in public interest, but everyone looks upon the *prise de possession* of these islands as a *fait accompli*, for in spite of all the telegrams we see passing between the two governments and the various communications to the Australian governments, the fact still remains that the French troops are still there, and seem likely to remain there, as only on Saturday last the Dives left here with provisions for them. The latest reports from the New Hebrides are that the number of cases of fever amongst the troops remain about the same, although none of a serious nature.

The movements of H.M.S. Raven have caused no small amount of speculation, as she has been almost a constant visitor to our port during the last two months, and we are told that we are also to be favoured by a visit from the Opal to-morrow.

The Aurora, schooner, from Auckland, via Norfolk Island, arrived here on Saturday, bringing a cargo of New Zealand produce and sheep from Norfolk. She reports all well at the latter place, and that the whaling company had already got two whales; this promises well for the season.

Our Governor has just left for a trip on the coast, taking his passage on board of our local steamer instead of, as usual, taking one of the men-of-war on the station. This step, we understand, has been caused by some misunderstanding between the officers of the station and his Excellency. From what we have seen of this gentleman (although he has to contend against the fearful difficulty of being a civilian), he seems to be everything one can hope for, gentle and affable, and anxious and willing to hear and redress anything in the shape of a grievance.

The 14th July, anniversary of the Prise de la Bastile, and since named as the National Fête day, was celebrated with great *éclat* as far as circumstances would permit. Amusements of all kinds were provided for the military at Havannah Harbour (principal port of Occupation),—foot races, sack races, blindman's buff and target practice for the soldiers, which highly amused the natives, who had been invited to attend from the various surrounding villages. The prizes for the soldiers being, tobacco, wine, poultry, &c.; and for the natives taking part, articles of clothing. A salute of seven guns was fired at daylight, and the same at sunset; a torchlight procession took place in the evening, winding up with the "Marseillaise" being sung. A description of this fête appeared in the *Independant*, in which it is stated that the English shone by their absence. I am confident that, if this were the case, it could only have been caused by their actual absence from the scene of operations, and it is to be regretted that such interpretations should be given of what might perhaps have only been an accident. I may mention that Havannah Harbour is already beginning to be laid out in boulevards, avenues, &c. We have in the report of the fêtes that the review of the troops was to be held in La Place Higginson; salutes to be fired from Fort Alexis, said salutes making the Boulevard Bernies tremble.

The schooner Homeward Ho, belonging to Captain M'Leod, leaves to-morrow morning for Sandwich with sheep and cattle for his station there.

Our rainy season is still in full force, and our settlers have, at any rate, nothing to complain of on the score of drought.

The question of the establishing of a bank is still in *statu quo*.

Our gas works are in progress—practical engineers, together with the necessary plant, having arrived by the last A. S. N. Company's boat. Let us hope that this long-looked-for necessary may even be within the reach of everyone, and may the enterprise prove more successful in the hands of the present proprietors than to the former ones, to whom it has up to now been one of disaster.

I have just seen the programme of another race meeting to be held on the 24th September next, the anniversary of the colony. This seems rather incongruous with the present financial state of the place, but we all live in hopes ere that date arrives to have another tale to tell, especially if, as report says, we are to have a batch of recidivistes shortly, which advent will be hailed with satisfaction, and which would have, perhaps, come to pass long since only for the opposition of the Australian colonies.

THE CLOSING OF THE ART GALLERY, MUSEUMS, &c., ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Two or three letters have appeared in your columns recently, on the above question, and the writers seem to have two distinct aims.

"G. H. S.," who opened the correspondence, advocates the closing of these institutions on Sundays, his objection being that in keeping them open the Sabath is losing its Christian aspect, and the "enemy" is gaining ground.

"Harmony" advocates the opening of these institutions, his reason being that they tend to elevate man, and therefore should be open at all times. "Harmony" does not think the Sabbath is profaned, but its value and true enjoyment increased, and points out the good that may be derived from a visit to the Gardens or Art Gallery, or by a perusal of the books in the Free Library. We want to look at both sides. We give "G. H. S." credit for being an earnest advocate for his cause, but when we reason we must side with "Harmony." The spirit of the age is with the latter. We would not like to see Sunday lose its identity as a day of rest, or in other words a day of recreation. We turn to the Bible and quote—"The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." Now, if the Sabbath was made for man or mankind, then individual man can use that day in the manner he thinks is best suited to give him rest or recreation. "G. H. S." has this right, and will attend his church, and no one can interfere with him. "Harmony," and many others, may wish to go to the Gardens, Art Gallery, Museum; why stop them. They will see Nature and Art, and in both there is a touch of the divine. In the former especially they will see the glory of God, in the latter they will see the work of God's sons. Surely, on God's day we will not close God's palaces in the face of his people.

As regards the theatre, we do not advocate the opening of these places for everyday performances, but we would like to hear good lectures or concerts; and if a drama could be put on which would be a sermon in action, we would have no objection. Our aim is to raise mankind—to lead them from the dark path of self and narrowness to the broad path of light and truth—and we are not particular as to the means we use as long as the end is gained. That end is to possess the good. I am, &c., NOSAER.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NORFOLK ISLAND, JULY 20.

The Aurora, schooner, arrived this morning from Auckland, and anchored at the Cascades about 11 o'clock. She leaves this afternoon for Noumea, so, as you may imagine, there is little time to spare. The steamer Taupo, from Newcastle to Fiji, called off on the evening of the 12th, but as the landing was bad, the vessel was detained until morning. Mr. Newdigate, a gentleman from Sydney, was a passenger by her, and had intended to embark here in the Southern Cross and make a trip with the Bishop round the Islands; unfortunately he was too late, the mission vessel having left on the previous Friday after waiting in vain three days for him. He has gone to Fiji to try and get to the Solomons in a labour vessel, there to meet the Bishop; but I'm afraid it will be a "wild goose chase;" it will take a smart vessel to catch our little Bishop when he's on the move. Mr. Wilkinson and two surveyors, Messrs. Harper and Millington, were also passengers by the Taupo, and are come to adjust and lay permanent landmarks, so it is said, Mr. Wilkinson holding the Governor's authority to do so, not, however, in any way, I am told, interfering with the local executive. As the island was permanently surveyed and charted by the two sappers sent here by Sir William Denison 27 or 28 years ago, it seems strange that an expensive staff should again be sent to do it over again. Of course, some of the marks are obliterated, and there are other complications besides; nothing, however, but what could be easily remedied by any gentleman acquainted with his profession, without all this fuss and expense.

The whaling has commenced under favourable auspices, and those concerned, which means nearly everybody, are intensely interested just now in nautical matters, it is in fact the burning topic of the day, to the discomfiture of all else. The boats were launched on the 5th instant, at least No. 1's were. No. 2 the day after, and No. 3 the Monday following. There are three companies this year, the dissenters, with one or two others besides, having seceded and started a company on their own account. Seven boats are manned three, two, and two respectively, and as the whales are plentiful and the men mean business, we may reasonably hope for a return of our former good luck, at least a good commencement has been made. On the first day out John Young (No. 1) got fast and landed a decent-sized bull which made four tuns, and on the following Saturday he again got fast, but unfortunately with not the same luck; his boat got stove, and when another of the boats came up and took his line, the whale had got quite cunning, and would not give a chance; so, with the evening closing, there was nothing left the men but cut, and cut it was. Tono, of No. 2, has also been fast to a big whale, which somehow, it would appear, he could not manage, as the brute got away with five bomb lances in him. No. 3 Company (Joe Quintal) tops the "take" as yet, he having landed a large whale yesterday, which is expected to make close upon six tuns—total take to date, nine tuns about. Mr. Icely, another passenger by the Taupo, and who resided with us two or three months, was in one of the whaling boats yesterday and witnessed the exciting episode of two boat fastening in one school; his boat, however, was not in luck's way.

The missionary vessel Southern Cross arrived early on the morning of the 6th from Auckland, bringing Dr. Metcalfe, the surgeon, and other passengers. She left on the evening of the 9th to meet the Bishop at Isabel, and to make the usual round of the stations, and is expected back about the first week in October.

The half-yearly meeting for various reasons has not yet been held. It was to have been held last evening, but the whalemen were engaged, and it was postponed. Several important letters bearing on the annexation, it is stated, will be read, and Mr. Wilkinson was expected to attend in state. I will endeavour to report the meeting fully.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—People who have been but a few days in Victoria have telegraphed:—"Melbourne public opinion strongly favours Centennial Exhibition."

It may be that some persons will think they were scarcely warranted in assuming the position of godfathers to our Victorian neighbours, but their action was quite in accord with that of the advocates in Sydney of the proposal to hold an exhibition.

These gentlemen, in the exuberance of their enthusiasm, are unguarded if not inconsiderate in their statements and proposals.

One, "Progress," last week in your columns designated them "the leading citizens of Sydney," while another writer alludes to them as "ephemeral creatures who thrust themselves into notice." I only mention this to show there are varieties of opinion. I have much respect for some of the gentlemen in question, and think that neither of these descriptions is appropriate.

A little more circumspection is surely necessary. The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was included in the published list of those favouring the proposition; but that gentleman is at present in England, and the acting-chairman (who, by the way, is opposed to it) was not even asked for his permission.

It was well said the other day by one of the "leading citizens" that since the last show the colony has progressed with "leaps and bounds." Truly it has, as Hamlet says,

"If, like a crab, we could go backward."

Witness the return furnished in reply to Mr. Darley's recent questions *re* the indebtedness of the colony, showing that although we took 93 years to get our public debt up to 17 millions, it has advanced in the last five and a half years to over 41 millions. These are "leaps and bounds" with a vengeance.

I shall be glad if you can spare space to print the figures again. They ought to be posted up on all the public buildings and most conspicuous places in the city. In 1880, amount of the public debt, £14,903,919; 1881, £16,924,019; 1882, £18,721,219; 1883, £21,632,459; 1884, £30,101,959; 1885, £35,564,259; 1886, including new loan, £41,064,259. And we have annual interest to pay to the amount of £1,646,681.

We were promised retrenchment and economy; but nothing is now heard of them. The web of additional taxation is daily being weaved around us, and the novel forms it has assumed will necessitate new departments and increased civil list.

Is this the time to commit the colony to the unnecessary expenditure of another half-million?

Let us take warning by New Zealand. Her leaps and bounds have landed her in such enormous indebtedness that everything is crippled by the consequent taxation, and property is scarcely realisable. I am, &c.,

Sydney, August 2. REASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—As much is now being said and written relative to the Centenary of Australia, and the best means of commemorating it, I venture on a few remarks relative to its commemoration, as far as this colony is concerned. I think this will be a grand opportunity for changing its ugly three-worded name. Let it remain New South Wales until the last day of the first one hundred years, and then start on the first day of the second hundred with a name euphonious and suitable. We cannot call it after the name of our discoverer, as our southern neighbours have done, for however well Tasmania may sound, I think that Cookia would be rather ludicrous. We cannot call it after anything royal, as the land of our Queen and the Queen of our land have both been appropriated by our other neighbours; but we might perhaps name it in connection with its produce. Thus, it might be called Velleria (from *vellus, velleris*), the Land of the Fleece; or Lanauria (from *lana* and *aurum*), the Land of Wool and Gold. Doubtless there are many names equally suitable, which some other correspondents may point out.

August 2. I am, &c., J. H.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—On Saturday last, starting by the 8 p.m. Western mail, there were, besides others, three youths in a first-class compartment, who apparently were about from 18 to 21 years of age, and probably were, or had been, at college. Shortly after leaving Parramatta these commenced playing "Nap." At Mount Victoria they were joined by another, and the game continued (the stakes being sufficiently high for one to win 6s. in one round), and was being played at the time of my leaving the train, at 2.15 Sunday morning. A remark made to two of them at about 12 o'clock—that it was not right to play on the Sunday—was apparently unheeded. Although courteous in manner, yet there was sufficient noise, consequent upon the progress of the game, to prevent anything like restful sleep being obtained by others in the same compartment.

Shortly after 1 o'clock an individual in the next first-class compartment commenced singing songs, and for more than half an hour his voice could be heard far above the rushing, roaring noise of the train.

Apart from the moral aspect of the proceedings as above narrated, is it a desirable state of things that such practices should be allowed in a public conveyance, to the discomfort and annoyance of others?

I do not think that the train officials were aware of the card-playing. I am, &c., •.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is prescribed by physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for consumption, scrofula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable, and easily digested. Any chemist can supply it.—[ADVT.]

PROTECTION AND EMPLOYMENT.

A study of the best speeches that have lately been delivered in support of protection will show that the argument which is telling most just now with the working-men is that protection will find employment, and it is the bad times that have brought this argument to the front. New South Wales has had a period of prosperity, and during it everyone was content to let the fiscal policy of the country alone. As long as the squatters were making money and buying land, the Treasury was full, and taxation was not a troublesome question, nobody could be persuaded that it would be a good thing to isolate ourselves commercially from the rest of the world. But the period of inflation has come to an end, and nearly all the great industries of the colony are suffering from the want of remunerative markets. It has always been in bad times that protectionists have found their opportunity, and they are now finding it once more, and pushing it with extraordinary vigour.

As we have said, the principal argument used is that to shut out imports would give employment to our own people. How far is this argument true, and what is there to be set in the balance against it? If everything that is now imported were made here, it is of course quite certain that men would have to be employed in the making. That would be the immediate and temporary result. But how long would this prevent a fresh cry for employment being raised, and what other consequences would follow? In the first place we must remember that we should throw a certain number of persons out of employment. If we diminish the shipping business we shall provide less employment for stevedores, wharf labourers, and ship chandlers, draymen, warehousemen, &c. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the persons thrown out of work will be fewer in number than the persons put in, still the gain will only be the amount of the difference. Then we have to take into consideration the fact that the whole of the community that uses the local article, has to pay a higher price for it; in other words, has to be taxed. A five per cent. duty, it has been shown, amounts to seven and a half or ten per cent. before it reaches the consumer. The charge is no doubt distributed, and the many pay for the sake of the few. But what is the proportion that the amount of tax levied bears to the amount spent in wages on men who would not otherwise be employed, after deducting the wages withdrawn from those who would be thrown out of employment? It is difficult, of course, to give exact figures in answer to a question of this kind, and we can do little more than state the problem as one to be studied, the essential point to be impressed on the mind being that what is called fresh employment is not the whole result of protection, but only a part of it, and that the reductions must all be taken into consideration before we can strike a balance.

We have in the experience of our neighbours some facts which furnish material for calculation. The woollen industry of Victoria has been protected for more than 15 years by a duty of 15 per cent., and it gives employment to 900 persons. In order that that number of persons should be employed, the import of woollen goods has been correspondingly kept down, and the whole community has been taxed on the whole class of woollen goods. A community gradually increasing from three quarters of a million to a million has had to pay from 15 to 30 per cent. more for its woollen garments than it otherwise would have done. It is perfectly clear that the 900 people have had to be suported at the cost of all the rest. It would not be correct to say that these people have been living on charity, because they have all worked for their living, but they have been supported by a forced levy, and this levy has been a loss to the community, for the increased cost of woollen goods must have been more than the amount spent in wages in the woollen mills, and it would have paid the consumers better to have had cheap clothing, and to have subscribed to have kept the men idle. Some will say, "Oh, but in return for all this, the colony has gained an industry." But has it? That is just what the owners of the woollen mills themselves deny. They have sunk £400,000 unproductively, and they say they cannot get along without putting a further tax on all wearers of woollen garments, and the Government has agreed to increase the tax by one-third, so that the community is to be taxed more heavily than before in order to keep these 900 people at work. Thus, when we say employment has been increased, we must ask not only to whose gain it has been done, but to whose loss? If by an artificial arrangement employment is to be found for a certain number of people—who pays? It is quite clear that somebody must pay, and somebody must be made to pay. The self-interest of the community does not provide the employment under the system of free trade, and it is because it does not, that protection is to be introduced, and protection means compulsion. Traced therefore back to its simple principles it will be seen that protection is a tax levied to provide employment. Factories created and sustained by a protectionist duty are really relief works, only instead of the money being provided direct from the Colonial Secretary's Department, it is levied indirectly on the consumers of goods, but none the less is the employment provided at the cost of the community. When people are buying their clothes they are paying an employment rate.

And now let us consider the further question, How long does this remedy last? Is protection a permanent guarantee against the want of employment? If we pay this heavy employment rate, shall we have no more complaining in our streets? Obviously there is nothing more for protected industries to do here than supply the local market. Our Victorian neighbours have reached that point, and they are asking for federation to give them a wider market, which is exactly what our local protectionists do not want them to have. Protection inevitably means dearness of living, and dearness of living means dearness of production; and dearness of production handicaps a country in competing for the markets of the outside world. If we go in for protection in New South Wales, we must do so with the clear foreknowledge that there is nothing but the New South Wales market for us to supply, and that market will very soon be filled. When that point has been reached, what are we to do to find further employment? Protection has reached its limits, and can do nothing further for us. The temporary remedy will have been exhausted, and we shall feel all its bad effects and get no more of its benefits. There are some medicines which medicos give us to alleviate painful symptoms, which gradually lose their potency, and we have to increase the dose to get any effect at all, and at last even that ceases, and then medical science has said its last word, and the body is left exhausted and prostrate. Protection is for the body politic a remedy of this kind. We must go on increasing it till we produce an entirely unnatural state of things, and the potency of the remedy disappears. The very maximum that we can get out of protection is to exclude imports altogether, and to force consumers to use only the colonial product. That is the absolute limit beyond which we can do nothing, and after that protection is powerless to provide employment. America has once or twice experienced bad times of this kind, and even now there are said to be a million people out of employment in the United States. Protectionist Victoria has made the same complaint. It adopted the system to keep its people, but it has not been able to keep them. It is notorious that many of the artisans in Sydney who are now pleading for protection, have come up from Melbourne because they could not find employment there. They have worked up the system as an employment-finder there, as far as the present tariff goes, and turning their backs on the abandoned diggings, They have come up to Sydney to work the claim out here. Looking, therefore, at the fact that protection can be only a temporary remedy in the way of providing employment, that it will not prevent gluts, and will not prevent people being out of work, is it worth while to disturb our existing system, to tax all unprotectable industries, to put a heavy charge on all consumers, simply to tide over the pressure of bad times? Is the temporary benefit worth buying at the cost of a permanent injury, and is not the tax proposed out of all proportion to the number of persons to be benefited, and to the amount of benefit they will receive?

Nor should we overlook the fact that while small industries will be temporarily benefited, others will be injured. What is the finished article in one trade is the raw material in another, and if we tax machinery and products we must tax articles used in industries. If on the one hand we encourage manufactures, on the other we discourage them. Would it not be much better to leave things alone; to have healthy instead of rickety industries; to have a natural instead of an artificial commerce; to be free to get from the world the best that it can give us, and to give to the world the best that we can produce?

NOVA CAMBRIA.

INTERCOLONIAL ITEMS.

The Maryborough correspondent of the Melbourne *Telegraph* reports that on Saturday a mining accident, attended with fatal consequences to a miner named Peter Williams, happened at mine No. 5. The Kong Meng tribute party (Majorca party) consists of eight men, who have been for some considerable time making good wages, the ground being generally payable and easy to work. Six of the party were engaged blocking below, and at noon all started for the shaft to go up. Williams returned to the blocking face to bring out a pick he had forgotten, and a fall of earth took place, burying him instantly. His mates heard a crash, and having given an alarm, the topmen rushed to Williams's relief. No sign of the body could be seen, and, with the reinforcements which soon arrived, the work of clearing the drive was undertaken with vigour, Mr. John Williams, manager of the Kong Meng Company, superintending operations. Not until 4 o'clock was the body recovered, and life was found to be extinct, the body being terribly bruised by the effects of the fall of earth. It is supposed that the centre prop of the last set of timber put in was too light, and, when pressure came, slipped, allowing the roofing to come in and earth with it. Deceased was about 55 years of age, was married, and has a grown-up son.

Chum Shet, 52, gardener, recently arrived from New South Wales side, was apprehended on Sunday afternoon, in Little Bourke-street (says the Melbourne *Telegraph*), on a charge of unlawfully and maliciously wounding Ah Young, a countryman. The accused called at the house of another countryman, and wanted accommodation, but was refused, and ordered out. He would not go, and Ah Young was assisting the proprietor to eject him when he drew a knife, and stabbed Ah Young several times, one of the stabs being close to the nose. He then ran away, but was arrested by Constables Hehir and Harrison.

An exciting scene (says the Melbourne *Age*) took place at the Queen's Wharf on Sunday afternoon, when a young man named Laurits Plough, a hairdresser carrying on business at Smith-street, Collingwood, was arrested on a charge of carrying an unlawful weapon. It appears that a man named John M'Laren was preaching on the wharf, the subject of his address being to scout the belief in infidelity. During his discourse Plough proceeded to ask the lecturer several questions in rapid succession, and finally interrogated Mr. M'Laren as to certain gaol experiences. This course of conduct created considerable disgust amongst the crowd, and they repeatedly showed signs of disapproval at Plough's conduct. Plough, however, declined to desist, and continued his offensive conduct, when Mr. M'Laren made some reply which considerably roused Plough's anger, and he thereupon drew from a stick which he was carrying a long stiletto, or dagger, with which he made a thrust as if to stab M'Laren. A sailor, named Mowpling, who was standing by, sprang forward and laid hold of the weapon, which unfortunately broke in his grasp and rather severely cut one or two of his fingers. The police were then sent for, and Plough was arrested and taken to the King-street lockup, followed by an immense crowd, who evidently intended to severely handle him if they could have got the opportunity.

Some time ago (says the Melbourne *Telegraph*) the Premier received a letter from the Government of New South Wales, drawing attention to the fact that rabbits had made their appearance about the neighbourhood of Albury, and it was thought that they had migrated from Victoria, crossing the river by the bridge there. The Premier consequently communicated with the Wodonga, Yackandandah, and other shires in the neighbourhood, asking for information upon the subject, and he has just received a reply from the latter, which is of a most satisfactory character. The letter states that rabbits have decreased in numbers to a great extent in that district, and through some cause not yet discovered they are still rapidly decreasing. This information will be forwarded to the New South Wales Government.

The report of the Secretary for Mines for the year 1885 has just been issued, and is (says the *Argus*) an unusually interesting document, Mr. Langtree having treated at length many important subjects connected with the search for gold in the colony. It is estimated that the yield for the year was 735,218oz. 6dwt. 4gr., but the "unpleasant fact" is mentioned that this was the smallest contribution for 34 years. The total production from 1851 to the end of 1885 was 53,759,203oz., valued at £215,036,812. The mining population of the colony was estimated to be, on the 31st December, 26,192, showing a decrease of 2238 as compared with the previous year. Of the total number 21,242 were Europeans and 4950 Chinese. The average value of gold produced was £108 15s. 9-18d. per miner, which was the highest since 1860. "The time has arrived," says Mr. Langtree, "when an effort should be made to stop, if possible, the further decline of an industry to which the colony owes so much of its prosperity." He thinks it would be well to appoint a Royal Commission on mining, with authority to visit Europe and America, for the purpose of ascertaining the most approved methods of treating pyritous ores, and also suggests the appointment of a mining council, which suggestion the Government has already announced its intention to accept. He further proposes that a prize should be offered for the best essay on the origin of gold and modes of its occurrence in Victoria. The Mining on Private Property Act came into operation on the 24th November, 1884, and between that date and the 31st December, 1885, the number of leases issued was 318, covering an area of 63,895 acres 3 roods 9 perches. Six bores were put down for coal at Cape Patterson, and seams varying in thickness from a few inches to 2 feet 10 inches were met with. "It is believed," says the secretary, "that before many years Victoria will be a large producer of this much-needed mineral."

The Government have decided (says the Melbourne *Age*) to proceed with the erection of a rabbit-proof fence on the South Australian border in the mallee country. A sum of £8000 has been placed on the Estimates for the purpose. The erection of the fence will not be proceeded with until Parliament has sanctioned the expenditure, one-half of which ought to have been promised by the South Australian Government, but the financial difficulties in which our neighbours find themselves at this moment have prevented South Australia promising her quota. On three sides of the mallee the rabbit already finds himself shut out—on two sides by the river Murray, and on the third by a wire fence. When the fence along the border is erected there will be a paddock of 10,000,000 acres enclosed and safe against any invasion of rabbits. Their destruction within this area will then become a comparatively easy task. About 3,000,000 acres of the mallee have not yet been taken up, chiefly because it is near the border, and is the hunting ground of wild dogs, which are even a worse enemy to the pastoral tenant than the agile rabbit. As soon as the fence is erected, 2,000,000 of this 3,000,000 acres will be occupied and stocked. A rental of £850 per annum is expected from the land, which will ensure the Government a return of 10 per cent. on the cost of the fence. But the ultimate value of the land will also be largely increased, and benefits will be derived by the State in an indirect manner, by the whole of the mallee being occupied, improved, and stocked.

On Monday the Chief Justice of Victoria issued a mandamus compelling the Pharmacy Board to register as a pharmaceutical chemist Mr. George A. Demock, of Ararat. He stated that he had acted as dispensing assistant to his father at Mornington. The board had refused, on the ground that they had a discretion in these cases, but the applicant denied this.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The Premier of Victoria has received the subjoined despatch from the Agent-General, Sir Graham Berry, giving full particulars of the negotiations which have passed between the Imperial authorities and the French Government in connection with the occupation of the New Hebrides by the latter Power:—

"London, June 25, 1886.

"Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 18th instant, on the subject of the New Hebrides, I have the honour to direct your attention to the conversations which took place in the two Houses of Parliament on that evening, and to a further reply to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a question of Sir Wm. Barttelot, the Conservative member for North-west Sussex, on the occasion of the third reading of the Appropriation Bill three days afterwards. I enclose reports of the important statements made by Lord Kimberley and Mr. Bryce on the 18th instant, and extracts from telegrams and leading articles on the question published in the London newspapers. The language of Mr. Bryce was certainly not wanting in that distinctness and firmness which is necessary to convince the French Government that it is intended to maintain the binding character of the agreements of 1878 and 1883. I am bound to say that I have found in my personal communications with him, as well as in his language, in his place in Parliament, a perfect mastery of the facts of the case, and cordial sympathy with the feelings of the colonies. The same sentiments, you will observe, are expressed by Mr. Bourke, who held the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the Conservative Government. The interview I had with Lord Rosebery on the subject of the New Hebrides was of a very satisfactory character.

"Partly, perhaps, in consequence of the preoccupation of French opinion by the grave question of the expulsion of the princes, there does not appear to be any notable excitement respecting the expedition to the New Hebrides, or any disposition to protest against the language of our Government indicating the necessity of its withdrawal. I hope, therefore, that definite orders have been ere this transmitted to the Governor of New Caledonia.

"I have just received a Parliamentary paper containing a very interesting and valuable report on the present commercial and general condition of New Caledonia by Consul Layard, which I particularly commend to your attention, and of which I think I shall find occasion to make good use here. It seems to me to be a quite exhaustive study, in brief space, of the subject.—I have the honour, &c.,

"GRAHAM BERRY."

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS SPIRITUALIST.—Mr. D. D. Home, the once well-known spiritualist, died at Auteuil, near Paris, on June 21. He will be principally remembered as the defendant in the trial of Lyon v. Home, in which the plaintiff sought to recover £60,000 stock given to Home at the alleged command of her husband's spirit, between October, 1866, and February, 1867, Mrs. Lyon being successful in obtaining a verdict.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received from the Governor messages in which his Excellency assented to the following bills:—Prickly Pear Destruction Bill; Temporary Supply Bill No. 7; Robertson Grant Bill; Glen Innes Markets Leasing Bill; Bishopscourt Sale and Leasing Bill; Bell's Estate Bill, Hay Gas Bill, and Balmain Tramway Bill.

KISS'S ESTATE BILL.

Mr. JACOB brought up the report of the select committee on the Kiss's Estate Bill.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. MACKELLAR, in reply to Mr. Darley, said that a man named Patrick Hull was convicted in October, 1884, of horse stealing, and was sentenced by Judge Windeyer to seven years' penal servitude. He had been previously sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He was released in the second instance on the petition of his friends, and on the recommendation of the medical authorities, who reported that it was perhaps the only means of saving his reason, if not his life, as he was suffering from the effects of a blow on the head received during his incarceration.

The report of the medical authorities was laid on the table of the House, and it was ordered that it be printed.

BILLS AND MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received from the Assembly the following bills:—Randwick Cemetery Bill, Payten Estate Bill, Parramatta Baths Bill, Parramatta Church School Bill, Inverell Church of England Land Sale Bill, Bowenfels Mining Company's Railway Sale and Vesting Bill, St. James's School Compensation Trust Bill, Bennetts Railway Bill, and the Cooma Church of England Parsonage Land Sale Bill.

The bills were each read the first time.

The PRESIDENT also announced the receipt of messages from the Legislative Assembly, stating that the Assembly had agreed to amendments made by the Council in the Trustees Act Amendment Bill, the Net Fishing in Port Hacking Prohibition Bill, and the Municipal Gas Act Amendment Bill.

The PRESIDENT also announced that he had received from the Legislative Assembly a message, stating that the Ennis Estate Bill was returned to the Council without amendment.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPERTY BILL.

Mr. DARLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate, in certain particulars, dealings with the property of the Church of England in the diocese of Sydney, by extending to the present and future bishops of the said diocese the provisions of all Acts and instruments having reference to the Bishop of Sydney and his successors, and by enabling the synod of the said diocese to deal with Church property, which, by reason of consecration or other express trust, is devoted to some purpose which it has become impossible or inexpedient to carry out or observe.

The motion was agreed to.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CAMPERDOWN, LAND BILL.

On the motion of Mr. MACINTOSH, the St. Stephen's Church of England Parsonage, Camperdown, Land Sale Bill was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

STAMP DUTIES AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2).

Mr. MACKELLAR moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. DANGAR said that, without manifesting any desire to bar the progress of this Act, he wished to direct the attention of the House to the effect of their action in limiting the operation of the bill to three years. The second section virtually repealed sections 43, 46, and 49 of the present Act for three years, and it was an arguable matter whether it did not repeal them altogether. He moved that the bill be re-committed, to prevent any doubt on this point.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he had waited a moment in order to see whether the representative of the Government would rise and say whether or not he was a consenting party to the course proposed. As the hon. gentleman had not risen, he wished to draw attention to an important question, which was the constitutional character of the amendment. It would be seen by reference that a precisely similar amendment had been passed in 1865, limiting the operation of the Stamp Act of that year to three and a half years. That amendment was proposed by Sir William Manning, and was carried by a division of 15 to 3.

Mr. JACOB proposed the further amendment that clause 7 be recommitted.

The amendment having been agreed to, clauses 2 and 7 were recommitted.

Mr. DANGAR moved that after the word "repeal" in line 16 the words "during the continuance of this Act" be inserted. He also proposed to insert the word "temporarily" before "repealed" wherever it occurred in the clause.

Mr. DARLEY said that he had hoped that upon recommittal the second and seventh clauses would be abandoned, and the bill returned to the other Chamber with the single amendment as to the receipt clause. The amendments brought in by these clauses were unnecessary, as the Assembly would certainly bring in a fresh bill even if it approved of the amendments. The limitation of the operation of the bill was unnecessary, because if it were found that the Government could do without stamp duties they could easily be repealed. It would not be the first time that a Stamp Duties Act was repealed, because the Act of 1865 was repealed in 1866; then another was brought in in 1880, which was still law. He did not think it worth while to imperil the valuable amendment in the receipt clause by introducing further amendments such as those suggested in the clauses under discussion.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that the first Stamp Bill was passed in June without a division. The only division took place on the proposal of the representative of the Government that the bill be recommitted in order that the amendments might be reconsidered. On that occasion the division was ayes 8, noes 6. He had not made the amendments in the schedule without being sure that his action would meet with the concurrence of the hon. members who supported the amendments which were made in the first bill. He also knew that his proposals were the same as those which had been brought forward and supported by members on the Government side of the other Chamber.

Mr. DARLEY rose to order. The schedules were not before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN said the hon. member must confine himself to the discussion upon the two clauses before the committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he was referring to the extraordinary change which had come over the opinion of the Council. The confidence the public had in the House must be very much shaken when they saw the House dealing with bills in this way. They should be consistent, but on this occasion they had been most inconsistent.

The insertion of the words was agr. ed to on division by 15 votes to 11.

Some verbal amendments in the clause consequent upon the foregoing were also agreed to. The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 7: "Duration of Act."

Mr. DARLEY hoped this clause would not be agreed to.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that the clause had been agreed to previously almost without a dissenting voice, and he pointed out that the bill was only intended to raise revenue temporarily.

The clause was agreed to on division by 14 votes to 11.

The CHAIRMAN left the chair, and reported the bill with further amendments. The report was adopted.

The House adjourned at 14 minutes past 6 o'clock until 4 p.m. on Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS, in reply to Mr. Gormly, said it was his intention to bring in a bill during the present session to amend the Land Act of 1884.

Mr. DIBBS, in reply to Mr. Kethel, said it would take some time to prepare information with reference to the number of persons employed at the Prospect Reservoir, and the members of the families of such persons who had died there, specifying the injuries or diseases from which they died; and he suggested that the hon. member should move for a return on the subject. He had been informed by the medical adviser to the Government that no complaint respecting the absence of a medical man from Prospect Camp had been received; but at a recent meeting of the employees it was resolved that the services of a qualified medical man to reside at the camp should be secured.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS, in reply to Mr. Reid, said that it would be impossible for the Government to introduce this session any measure for the amendment of the licensing laws.

Mr. GARVAN, in reply to Mr. Abigail, said that he did not consider any further action necessary in reference to the magistrates whose action was the subject of his minute read in the Assembly on the 3rd August.

Mr. LYNE, in reply to Mr. Baker, said that he had in possession the report of the officer who visited Cowra in connection with a water supply for that town and district, but he could not at the present time come to a decision on the matter, as there were no funds available. It was proposed, however, to ask Parliament for further supply on account of country towns, waterworks, and the case in question would then be considered.

RULES UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT.

Mr. W. J. FERGUSSON asked the Minister for Justice without notice, in regard to the answer given yesterday to his question as to whether the Judges of the Supreme Court had made any rules concerning the mode of proceeding for winding up companies under the 221st section of the Companies Act, whether he intended to give any further information, or to make further inquiry on the subject. The answer given by the Chief Justice was not only insulting to himself, but the House.

Mr. GARVAN said that as the Chief Justice was not under the control of the Minister he thought it better to give the answer as it was conveyed to him. He was not prepared to say whether there would be any further action taken, but if the hon. member would give notice he would give it his best consideration, and decide what course he thought it best to take under the circumstances of the case.

COOMA CHURCH PARSONAGE BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DAWSON the Cooma Church of England Parsonage Bill was read the third time and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

COMPANIES' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. W. J. FERGUSSON brought in a bill to amend the Companies' Act of 1874.

The bill was read the first time.

PAPERS.

Mr. GARVAN laid upon the table a return of all letters, minutes, reports, &c., having reference to the temporary appointment of E. J. Cowan, J.P., acting police magistrate for a portion of the Eden electorate.

Mr. LYNE laid upon the table a copy of a further paper and amended *précis* on the case of Messrs. Forsyth and Co.'s claim *re* the Bourke-street sewer.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

MESSAGE.

The SPEAKER announced the receipt of a message from the Governor recommending that the Legislative Assembly should consider the expediency of making provision to meet the necessary expenses in connection with the introduction of a bill to prohibit the importation of grape vines, grape cuttings, and grapes, and to deal with the disease known as phylloxera.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Dr. RENWICK moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the Customs Duties Bill.

Sir HENRY PARKES said he intended to move an amendment on the motion which had just been read, and he thought the circumstances of the case would fully justify him in the course he purposed taking. The character of the bill was now placed beyond all doubt by the kind of support it had received in the Legislative Assembly as well as out of doors, and nearly the whole of the circumstances surrounding its passage so far had proved it to be, whatever the gentlemen who introduced it might say, a measure representing the cause of protection in New South Wales. He was inclined to think that hon. members could have no more striking evidence of the truth of his statement than in the fact that the author of the bill the other day paid a visit, with some degree of state, to his constituents, and took with him certain members of Parliament who had in a most striking manner represented the cause of protection in the House. (Hear, hear.) He took with him no freetrader, no neutral man, and, notwithstanding that, there were amongst his supporters several gentlemen identified with the cause of free trade, they did not receive the compliment of being invited. The six or seven members who accompanied the Premier were all in a marked degree representatives of protection, and there were some other circumstances connected with the visit well worthy of the attention of hon. members and of the public. Speeches of a most unusual character had been made in the House. One hon. gentleman, who represented himself as a leader of the protectionist cause, had incited his followers out of doors to burst open public buildings. [Hon. members: It is not correct; it is near enough.] An hon. member of the House had so far forgotten his place, and what was due to the varied opinion represented in the Chamber, as to tell hon. members plainly that if persons opposed to him intended to hold meetings—even if these meetings were held in buildings paid for by themselves, and for special purposes—the doors would be burst open if his friends were not admitted. He (Sir Henry Parkes) did not consider that this was language which had been frequently used in any deliberative assembly. [An hon. Member: Nor was the language of the Friday night before the stonewalling in the Town Hall.] He was not disposed to take any notice of the remarks of the hon. member who had just spoken—(hear, hear)—and, perhaps, so far as he was concerned, the hon. gentleman would save himself the trouble of interjecting. The hon. member for Queanbeyan (Mr. O'Sullivan), in the course of a speech when the bill was before the House, said "the freetraders had been defeated in the House and the country—(hear, hear)—and had been forced to retreat after suffering an ignominious defeat." That language was of very little value, except in so far as it exemplified the spirit and feeling in which the question was being treated by the hon. member for Queanbeyan and his friends. That gentleman seemed to glory in what he called "jumping" a public meeting, which, in plain language, meant an organised band of ruffians—[An Hon. Member: It is not correct.]—entering a place (where they had no right at all, unless they attended as mere listeners), and preventing public business from being transacted. That was what the hon. member called "jumping" a public meeting; but the hon. member went on to say that he had heard that these unfortunate freetraders might hold a public meeting and issue tickets for admission to them. If the freetraders did so, it would be no unusual occurrence, for, at a great meeting held in Edinburgh the other day, where Mr. Gladstone expounded his Home Rule measure, there were 2000 persons present, every one of whom was admitted by ticket. It was no extraordinary occurrence for persons who wished to discuss a question in peace to admit the public by ticket. The case referred to was a very notable instance, the Prime Minister of England having discussed before his constituents a measure which had stirred the greater part of the Empire at a meeting of 2000 persons, every one of whom was admitted by ticket. The hon. member had defied the freetraders to hold meetings in the city or suburbs which might not be turned against them. If that was not a threat he would like to be told what a threat was. It was, however, new for a member of Parliament, from his place in the House to make such an appeal to any portion of the public. The hon. member having delivered himself of that extraordinary expression of his sentiments, and his determination not to allow free speech in the country—which was what it amounted to—and having repeated that the free trade party were beaten at all points of the measure, embodying, as it did in many respects, the principle of protection, the protectionists (the hon. gentleman said) had a right to stand by it—(hear, hear)—and to go on with it. He thought these statements justified him in attaching the complexion of protectionist principles to the measure. The Government themselves, as he had pointed out, in their triumphal progress to Dubbo, took with them only protectionist members of Parliament.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not a fact.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: That is not true.

Mr. SPEAKER called Mr. Williamson to order, and the hon. member withdrew the remark.

Sir HENRY PARKES said he had copied from the newspaper reports the names of the gentlemen who accompanied the Premier. There was Mr. Butcher—he supposed he was a protectionist; Mr. Bull—he supposed he was e protectionist.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who says he is?

Sir HENRY PARKES: There were also Mr. Hassall, Mr. De Courcy Browne, Mr. Melville, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Williamson.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: What about Mr. Williamson? He is not a protectionist, and never said he was. (Oh, oh!)

Sir HENRY PARKES: There were only Protectionists rallying round the Government when the chief of the Government made his triumphal progress in the west. One of the most distinguished and most violent of the protectionist members, who was prepared to break open public buildings in which meetings were being held, said they regarded this bill as embodying their ideas, and that they would rally round it, stand by it, and pass it into law. What did they get at Dubbo from the Postmaster-General, from his noble defence which was not a defence at all, and which he had to deliver under the protection of men who six months ago would have hounded him into oblivion?

Mr. SUTTOR: That is not correct.

Sir HENRY PARKES: The Postmaster-General said the country was with the Government.

Hon Members on the Government Benches: So it is.

Sir HENRY PARKES: The Postmaster-General said that the late elections had returned two friends of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Did he claim, as friends of the Government, two men who were returned entirely because their friends regarded them as protectionists? In no intelligible sense could this bill be regarded in itself as one that should receive the support of protectionists. It commended itself to them simply on the ground so often explained that it introduced the thin end of the wedge. There was not an intelligent protectionist here or elsewhere who would vote for the bill as embodying the principle of protection. The bill itself could scarcely be described, except as a bill to impair the conveniences of the port and curtail the commerce of the country. The bill itself curtailed many provisions which, while they could do no substantial benefit to the revenue of this country, most seriously damaged its trade. Many of its provisions neither contained a grain of protection nor a grain of revenue-producing power; but they must largely injure the established commercial relations of the country, and he would oppose the bill whether it contained—as he believed it did—insidious seeds of protection or not, or because it was so wantonly calculated to injure the trade of this country. He would take one or two illustrations—the notorious case of pulp fruit. What possible object was to be served in submitting this parboiled fruit, which was to all intents and purposes green fruit, to a heavy duty which would destroy a large manufactory here. What possible benefit could accrue from that? Surely it was better to manufacture here than to import from Europe, and if that was so, why should the Government interfere to impair that manufacture? There was, however, something worse than than. We carried on a large intercolonial trade, and also with the islands of the Pacific in printed cottons. This bill would subject all printed cottons to a duty of 6¼ per cent. There would be a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, and it would be absolutely necessary for merchants to impose some additional charge to cover the duty. He was assured that the finest calculation would make it 6¼ per cent. In South Australia and in Victoria, where the protectionist statesmen were more far-seeing and more sagacious, these printed cottons were admitted free. The head of the firm Gardiner and Co. had told him that their trade with the South Sea Islands amounted to £50,000 per annum. While we subjected printed cottons, which constituted the largest portion of that trade, to a duty of 6¼ per cent., the merchants of Victoria and South Australia could supply the goods without any duty at all, and of course the whole of this trade must be lost to New South Wales.

Mr. TOOHEY: Calicoes get a drawback here.

Sir HENRY PARKES understood that the Government would resist drawbacks on broken packages.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS: We have never given drawbacks on broken packages.

Sir HENRY PARKES: Some of these goods would be shipped in bond. The great part, however, would not be shipped in bond, but from open stock. The whole of this intercolonial trade was carried on in small parcels, which could only be made up from broken packages. The operation of the bill was to be limited to three years. Suppose that the Government placed drawbacks on goods of this character. There was scarcely a softgoods house in Sydney that had not a stock worth £140,000, £200,000, up to a quarter of a million. Were they going to grant drawbacks on goods that had never paid duty, and if not, how were they going to distinguish free and bonded stocks? It would be utterly impossible to distinguish the broken packages imported during the last four months, and the goods imported during the last four years. He presumed a duty would be collected on all dutiable goods, but no provision had been made for granting drawbacks on broken stocks; and if they resorted to drawbacks on these, he would show how difficult it would be to make the distinction between the goods where it should and should not apply. It had been said that the imposition of the ad valorem duties, being so small, would not interfere inconveniently with persons engaged in trade. He had to go into the counting-house of a firm on the 12th of July, just, when the firm had written out the cheques for the duties on two small shipments of goods. The cheques amounted to £209 and £292, making a total of about £500 which the firm had to do without. He was assured by more than one house engaged in this trade that they did not turn over their capital in the best seasons more than three times in the year. To show the extent of their trade he was allowed to look into their books where the shipments were entered. In July the shipments amounted in value to £33,000, the ad valorem duties thereon amounting to £1500. In August they amounted to £34,000, the amount of the ad valorem duties being £1200; and in September to £21,000, the duties being about £1100. Thus in three months the duties would amount to considerably over £4000, and if that was not a disturbance of trade he would like to know what was. As to these drawbacks, he would wait with a good deal of curiosity to see what arrangements could be made for granting drawbacks on open stocks, and he ventured to say that the prudent men of the adjoining colonies would get the better of us.

Mr. MELVILLE: As the shrewd men of Sydney have robbed the Melbourne Custom-house.

Sir HENRY PARKES said he would now touch upon another question in connection with this bill, if it was—as its most earnest supporters said it was—a bill to introduce a protection policy. Already, before this bill had left the Chamber, there was a cry that this Government ought to be set aside, and the men found to give in reality what would be a protectionist policy. The hon. member for South Sydney (Mr. Forsyth) said he would vote for the bill, not to limit its operation, but would vote for anything to get its principles recognised, as he was confident that the time was very near when protection, real and genuine, would be enacted by the Parliament of the country. He would vote for its only lasting six months so long as they got in the thin edge of the wedge. The enactment of protectionist laws in this country would be a curse to the country. He had stated repeatedly and had, attempted to show, that in all protectionist countries the conditions of the masses of humanity were worse than in free-trade England. The story that there was not a country in the world living under free trade but England was not worth replying to. Free trade was, comparatively speaking, so modern that there had not been time to make its advantages manifest.

Mr. FORSYTH: Forty years.

Sir HENRY PARKES: There had not been time for its adoption throughout the world, for it had only been in existence a little more than a generation. In the meantime they had seen one country adopt protectionist laws with a vengeance, the United States of America. (Hear, hear). In this country that great class which Sir Robert Peel had said was at the foundation of every class, namely, the working people, were worse off than in any other country in the world. This statement has been denied, and he desired to take advantage of the occasion to prove beyond all possibility of doubt the truth of his statement. In two of the greatest States of America, Illinois and Massachusetts, there had been established bureaus of labour, the duties of these establishments being to collect in the most accurate manner possible the statistics of labour. The bureau of Massachusetts had been in existence about 16 years, but that of Illinois a much shorter time. He quoted from the most recent report (1884) of the latter. Under the table of wages of manufacturers of agricultural implements, a very important branch in one firm employing 600 hands, the wages of skilled mechanics were about 8s. 7d. per day, in another of 410 men they were 7s. 3d., of 440 men 8s. 4d., of 500 men 12s. per day, and this last was the only one where wages were so high. Other wages ranged between these sums, and in all the establishments the hours of labour were not eight, but 10. Ordinary labourers in connection with this trade received from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per day; in one place, where only 15 hands were employed, the rate being 8s. 4d. per day. In the boot and shoe trade skilled men received wages ranging from 4s. 2d. to 10s. 5d. and 12s. 6d. per day, and in one solitary case, where only 80 hands were employed, 15s. 9d. per day. Some received wages as low as 2s. and 3s. 2d. per day. Going, then, to the building trade, skilled men received from 8s. 4d. to 10s. 5d. per day. In the furniture trade the rates of wages for skilled mechanics ranged from 6s. 3d. to 10s. 5d. per day. Ordinary labourers in this trade received 4s. 2d., and in one case 8s. 4d. per day. Skilled machine hands received from 7s. 3½d. to 10s. 5d. per day, and ordinary labourers in this branch of the trade 3s. 2d., 4s. 2d., and in one case 8s. 4d. per day. In all these cases the hours of labour were 10, and in some instances the men only worked 8 or 9 months in the year. In the building of railway carriages and locomotives' trade, skilled mechanics received from 9s. 4½d. to 10s. 5d., and ordinary labourers from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 4d. per day. Among the statistics given in this report were two, showing the result of the expenditure of some 20 families, not individual families, but as representative of others. There were 1373 families represented in these statistics, and the average number of souls in each family was 4·49. The average wages earned by the head of each family was £117 18s. 11½d., or about £2 5s. a week, or 7s. 6d. a day. The result was that even with the most economical expenditure there was hardly any surplus at the end of the year. The masses of the American people were trodden down to lower depths than in any despotic country in Europe. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member proceeded to quote extensively from a work recently published by Mr. Henry George, in which statistics, judicial expressions of opinion, &c., were given, showing the condition of degradation, squalor, misery and poverty, in which the working classes in the United States for the most part were. In quoting these extracts he only desired to arrive at the truth; hence he had gone to the very best authority on the subject. That was the country which was pointed to continually as showing the grand results of democratic government—a country which had built up fortunes which no human being ever ought to possess—(hear, hear)—for a fortune of twenty millions sterling, put together within a single generation, could never have been accumulated by fair means. (Hear, hear.) [Mr. DE C. BROWNE: Why not?] They were made up by working the stock market, by running tin mines off, by running railways off, and speculations of that kind. (Hear, hear.) Where fortunes of such a nature had been made—fortunes which made individual men more powerful than European monarchs—it crushed the masses of the population to a lower level than anything that Englishmen understood. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that the passages he had quoted, and the quotations from bureaux of labour, established beyond all possible doubt that the condition of the working classes in America was worse than in New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) He would not have taken the trouble to prove that, simply because what he had said on other occasions had been questioned, because he thought that he had put himself right in that respect, but because America had tried the philosophy of protection in a more striking manner than any other country. With all her protective policy, with all her means of life, perhaps superior to those of any other country, the masses of the working men were far from sharing in the protectionist philosophy, which had made the creatures and tools of the selfish, and class interests which had been built up under it. (Hear, hear.) [Mr. MELVILLE: The merchants.] Why, there was no country in the world in which the merchants had not a voice. No wonder that, with that great lesson before them, derived from the country which, above all others, was most frequently quoted as their teacher and example, he for one was strong in his hostility to the measure. He did not believe that the people of this country were in favour of it. (Opposition cheers.) He saw no evidence of that. (Hear, hear.) It was useless to threaten this or that. He was willing, when the proper time came, to try the feeling of the country. (Hear, hear.) Significantly enough, he would like to know where the evidence of the people being in favour of protection was. Was it to be found in fifty or a hundred men disturbing a public meeting? That might be an evidence that these men were unfit to discuss any public question; and it was very excellent evidence that men who would not hear arguments were incapable of discussion; but it certainly did not prove that the common sense of the country was on the side of protection. (Hear, hear.) If he were searching for an evidence that the Government had not the support of the country, he would quote from the late ministerial visit to Dubbo. The Premier went there in a special train, specially fitted up, and on arrival there only the Mayor and a handful of individuals. [Mr. MELVILLE: "Only a man and a boy met a certain individual on one occasion."] What did it matter to an insignificant person like himself—(laughter)—what matter if only an old woman had met him—(laughter)—but it was different with a Premier. [Mr. MELVILLE: "Eight men and three blackfellows met you."] The hon. member had received favours from Sir Patrick Jennings in consequence of which he was doubtless bound to support him. The Premier had travelled 400 miles to be banquetted by two and a half scores of persons—(An hon. member: "Banquetting is your speciality")—and ten of that number were imported from foreign parts. (Laughter.) The hon. member also referred to the banquet at Orange, at which nothing was said that had not been already spoken in Parliament. He had that morning received a communication from the important district of Balranald—(laughter)—from the mining township of Mount Hope. [Mr. LYALL SCOTT: Oh, oh.] At all events, more electors took part in the public meeting from which the documents emanated than were to be found in the whole of the hon. member's obscure electorate of the Wollombi. The resolutions passed at the meeting said—1st. That the electors viewed with alarm the proposed duties on the necessaries of life; that the meeting, essentially a mining one, was convinced that the taxation would annihilate copper-mining, and cripple all other mining industries; labourers being not able to exist, and mining industries unable to pay more wages in face of the weak market; and they emphatically disapproved of the votes recorded by the two members for Balranald on the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill. Their return was due to their speeches in favour of free trade, and they were challenged to test the feeling of the electors.

Mr. MELVILLE: How many were there?

Sir HENRY PARKES said that there were more persons there than there were at Dubbo to receive the Prime Minister. There were ten names attached to the resolutions.

AN HON. MEMBER: There were 150 persons present at the meeting.

Mr. MELVILLE: There were eight, and three blackfellows.

Sir HENRY PARKES said this was very becoming, and very much in keeping with those gentlemen who sought to suppress free speech in public—(hear, hear)—to ridicule the right of any body of electors to make their wishes known to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Suppose there were only 40 or 20 persons present, had not these men in the remote interior of the country a perfect right to convey their opinions to Parliament?

Mr. LYNE: You should not represent them as 150 people.

Sir HENRY PARKES said he had not represented them as any number. He stated at once that he did not know the number, but he had no reason to doubt that they fairly represented the locality. It was a public meeting, and the resolutions were all passed unanimously, and the persons who took part in the meeting were well and favourably known. The views embodied in the resolutions were therefore entitled to every consideration. He said that views coming from a remote part of the country, where metropolitan influences could not reach, showed that where there was no selfish design to be answered, where there was no sickly manufacture to be built up at the expense of the country—(hear, hear)—and where they could consider the subject without embarrassment, and without considering any other object than that in which they were engaged, they understood the benefits of the commercial freedom which this country had enjoyed so long. (Hear, hear.) A voice of that kind was worth more than any meeting that could be disturbed by local sinister influences. This, so far as he knew, was the only public meeting held there where the conduct of their representatives was unanimously condemned for supporting this bill, and where they declared that the support of the bill by their representatives was opposed to their professions on the hustings. (Hear, hear.) And as far as the country had been able to make itself heard it had made itself heard in all directions against this bill, and he said once more, as he had said on other occasions, that this was a bill which never ought to have been introduced without the sense of the country being taken. If the sense of the country were taken now, he had a profound belief that it would be crushingly against the authors of the bill. He had no doubt whatever of that—[Mr. Lloyd: Hear, hear]—and he could judge of the country as well as anyone else. He saw no evidence to the contrary. Why, as to the protectionists party, they not only did not know how to behave at a meeting of their opponents——

Mr. MELVILLE: That is not correct.

Sir HENRY PARKES: Not only could they not behave themselves at a meeting of their opponents, but at their own meeting they did not know how to behave. [Mr. O'SULLIVAN: Only two dissentients.] These people had been so thoroughly drilled in the work of disturbing public meetings that they could not behave themselves at their own meeting. As far as the opinion of the country was concerned, one thing was certain, and that was, that he and his friends were ready to face the electors to-morrow. (Cheers.) He intended to move an amendment, in order that he and those who held similar views might place on record, first, their adherence to the settled policy of the country until the electors had reversed it constitutionally; and secondly, their protest against a Ministry who wriggled into power by professing a determination to maintain free trade in the country and then struck the deadliest blow at it as they had done in this bill. He believed even at the eleventh hour that this bill ought not to be allowed to pass. He moved as an amendment to the motion,—"That the adoption of the report stand an order of the day for this day six months." In conclusion he ventured to say that whatever was done here would have but little weight with the intelligence of the country. (Cheers.) Unless the decision of the electors time after time was given in error in former years, unless the growth and intelligence of the people of the country had gone backward in their measure of enlightenment, unless the great spirit of this British community was entirely changed, the voice of the electors of New South Wales would never sanction the great heresy which was embodied in this bill. He did not believe the intelligence of the country could be warped by the unreasoning ignorance and brute force of the country, for that was what they had displayed in this recent discussion. At all events he had done his part in resisting this measure on every legitimate occasion, and had resisted it to the very last. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'SULLIVAN said he had every desire to give the hon. gentleman credit for going down with his colours flying, but at the same time he objected to being called upon to take part in what he considered a farce. This bill had been before the House for months, and after the subject had been done to death they were called upon to reopen the whole question and again enter upon a debate in reference to free-trade and protection. As a member of the protectionist party he had to thank the hon. gentleman for bringing protection nearer by two years by his short-sighted strategy than it would have been otherwise, and he thanked the hon. gentleman personally for having placed him in the front rank of politicians by his reference to him. Notwithstanding what the hon. gentleman had said and quoted, he believed that the American people would hold on to protection with their native shrewdness and enterprise, and that was the best answer he could give to the theoretical ideas of Henry George, supported by the hon. gentleman. England, after so many years of free trade had become a paradise for the rich and a purgatory for the poor, and there were at the present time 3,000,000 in a state of destitution there. That was what he believed to be the logical outcome of free trade, and Great Britain was now earnestly considering whether she should not change her system in favour of protection. The hon. gentleman had endeavoured to stem the progress of protection, but he might just as well stand in the middle of a torrent and endeavour to stem its forward course. Let the hon. gentleman look back upon his past career and say whether his policy had not had the effect of bringing distress upon the people of the country. When the working classes were uttering cries of distress for want of employment, it would have been supposed that the hon. gentleman would have been too anxious to give them work, instead of bringing rivals into the field to compete with them. He quoted from a petition presented by the hon. member in 1861 from the working classes, stating that they had been idle for many months, and were in a deplorable condition; yet on May 1 of that year Mr. Parkes moved that the Committee of the Whole House agree to a vote of £5000 to enable lecturers to proceed to Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to encouraging voluntary emigration to the colony. Could the working classes forget that fact?

Mr. SPEAKER reminded the hon. member that the matter he was discussing had nothing to do either with the motion or the amendment before the House.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN said no one in the Chamber would be more ready than himself to bow to the ruling of the Speaker, but he thought it was unfair that, when attacked, he should not have any opportunity of defending himself.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member for St. Leonards had only attacked him on account of his adherence to protection. The hon. member for Queanbeyan was not justified in attacking an hon. member on a question that was foreign to free trade and protection.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN, resuming, denied that the earnest and patriotic men who attended the free-trade meeting were ruffians, and said it was singular that as soon as the hon. member was returned he spoke of them as most intelligent people; but as soon as he was defeated the same persons were blacklegs, and now they were now denounced as ruffians. But he hurled the term back at the hon. member. If he would seek ruffians let him remember what occurred in the Chamber recently, when, at a signal from a member of the Opposition party, the strangers in the gallery hooted the Minister who had defeated him. He maintained that the assertions of the hon. member for St. Leonards were not worth the paper they were upon, and that the Americans knew what their country required better than the hon. member or Mr. Henry George. America was a bright example of what was meant by freedom; and he declared that the time had arrived when protection would be brought to the front in New South Wales. He considered also that he was more familiar with the wants of the people of the colony than an obsolete politician such as the hon. member for St. Leonards. When men had to choose between Parkes and bread and butter, he was sure they would choose the latter. He would be glad to welcome the hon. member as a competitor in his own constituency, if he dared to come, for he felt sure the hon. member was behind the times, and had never been in real touch with the people, except when he excited them by some minor sectarian cry.

Mr. MELVILLE said the House had been treated to another desperate effort on the part of the hon. member for St. Leonards to get on the Treasury benches, because he believed the hon. member had assumed that in the event of carrying his amendment the Government would give way to him. His speech, therefore, amounted to a vote of censure. He wished to know what experience the hon. member had of commercial matters that he should pose before the House as an authority on the subject. From his experience of these mercantile houses in the past, he (Mr. Melville) would not trust them further than the walls of the House. The hon. member for St. Leonards had that night simply repeated a number of facts which they had heard before, his object being first, to assist the merchants, and second, to get a seat on the Treasury benches. The hon. member had charged the hon. member for Queanbeyan with urging people to proceed to violence and break open doors. He would like to remind the hon. member for St. Leonards of an episode in his own career in 1863, when a meeting of merchants was held in the Exchange. The hon. member, having returned from Europe, made his first speech in favour of free trade, and when he (Mr. Melville) and some friends asked permission to move an amendment on the motion which had been put forward they were flung from the platform, not by blacklegs, ruffians, or crimps, but by the honest and glorious associates of the hon. member for St. Leonards. The only argument the hon. member had been able to advance against the bill was that the Premier had gone on a country tour, and certain members had thought fit to go with him. The hon. member had failed altogether to show the protective character of the bill. The hon. member for St. Leonards had forgotten his usual mode of warfare when he judged the Premier's views as to protection by his travelling companions. If the hon. member for St. Leonards were to be so judged, then the hon. member for the Hastings, who accompanied him on his recent trip to the north, was an exponent of his views. This, however, could not turn out to be a true bill, for the hon. member for the Hastings was going to vote against him on the motion before the House. He denied that the measure before the House was a protective one. In the language of the hon. member for St. Leonards, uttered on two different occasions, the 5 per cent. duties were not protective. This was the sort of obstruction the hon. member had many times shown towards his opponents. If the process of pulping fruit in any way preserved it, it was to the interest of the fruitgrowers that that fruit should be protected. He was not at all sure that with our varied climate we could not grow all the fruit required for the manufacture of jam in this colony. The hon. member was so accustomed to inconsistency that he contradicted himself in five minutes. When the hon. member spoke of the poor of New York he had not a word to say about the poor of London, Manchester, or Liverpool. He did not say a word about the poor of Ireland. Nor did he say a word of the nicely-prepared Home Rule speech which he did not deliver on the 12th July because the sea was not calm enough. Notwithstanding all that had been said of America, wages there were higher than in England. It was hard to name any nation which was not protective. Alongside the hon. member Bonaparte was a fool, and George Washington, Lincoln, Clay, and Daniel Webster blacklegs, rogues, pimps, and vagabonds.

Mr. SPEAKER said that all these references had nothing to do with the matter before the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MELVILLE submitted that his remarks bore upon the argument of the hon. member for St. Leonards.

Mr. SPEAKER said that what the hon. member had said only proved that his remarks were not relevant to the issue, though they might be in reply to the hon. member for St. Leonards. The hon. member was allowed considerable latitude, but his observations were somewhat personal, and the latitude allowed did not permit the hon. member to continue his remarks as he was doing.

Mr. MELVILLE then referred to an issue of the *New York Herald*, published in May last, showing the progress America had made since 1860 under protection. The history of protection in America was the employment of its own labour, and the manufacture of its own wares. But the measure now before the House was not protective, and he challenged anyone to show to the contrary. The bill now under consideration contained a tariff which the members for St. Leonards and Newcastle had had to acknowledge contained portions which they originally had placed upon the list. The special pleading of Sir Henry Parkes should be apparent to the House and country. As a protectionist he (Mr. Melville) said that he thought that public opinion had been aroused and educated more by the virulent action of the Opposition than by anything else, and a greater number of moderate protectionists had been brought into existence during the past four months than in all the years of advocacy by protectionists themselves. The agriculturists in all parts of the colony were asking that some system of protection should be introduced which would enable them to grow wheat and other products. They were told that this bill should be rejected, that it would be injurious to the country. He maintained that the only interest to which it could be injurious, if it were injurious at all, would be to the pettifogging merchants; and if the Parliament of the colony were to be for ever considering the interests of a few commission agents, then the sooner manhood suffrage was swept away and the Government handed over to them the better. He maintained that the farmers of the colony were in favour of protection, and that the present bill was not altogether a protective one, but had been founded to some extent on the policy of men like Sir Henry Parkes, which led to the imposition of duties on kerosene, maizena, and several other articles. He contended also that Sir Henry Parkes and the other members of the Opposition were anxious to plunge the country still deeper into financial difficulty, and had more heed for the interests of a few merchants than for those of the people generally. The leader of the Government had declared himself freely and openly in the matter, and had stated that he was not a protectionist. He admired the hon. gentleman for having the courage of his opinions, though he did not agree with him. He trusted that the conflict was now approaching a termination. They wanted to proceed with useful legislation, and to pass the Estimates, instead of having to rely upon temporary supply bills. He hoped, therefore, that the bill would be passed without further delay.

Mr. BURNS deprecated the course taken by Sir Henry Parkes in attacking Mr. O'Sullivan, and he censured Mr. Melville for wasting the time of the House. They should return to the question, and consider what the nature of the bill was. He maintained that the imposition of these ad valorem duties would injuriously affect their intercolonial trade. This was amply proved by their experience of former duties of the same nature. A petition had been presented to the House signed by the fruit-growers of the county of Cumberland against the tax on fruit on the ground that it would interfere with their industry, and he presumed those gentlemen must be the best judges of the effect of the tax. The hon. members for Queanbeyan and Northumberland had asserted that protection was almost synonymous with high wages, but every one with the least knowledge of the course of public events in England since the abolition of the tariff must admit that the earnings of the working classes had increased fully 100 per cent., and that their purchasing power had not only increased to a very large extent, but was in advance of that in France and Prussia. There was as much poverty in America as in any part of the world, and he contended that the working classes in Australia generally, including Victoria, enjoyed higher wages and shorter hours of labour than in Canada or the United States. If the whole colony were in favour of protection, he should therefore believe it to be his duty to vote against it, feeling convinced that in doing so he should be furthering the interests of the people. But he was sure that not 25 per cent. of the people of the colony believed in protection; and he altogether refused to believe that any public meeting in Sydney would express the opinion of New South Wales, or that the farmer or mechanic, studying their newspapers in their own homes, and thinking for themselves, would be led by the opinions of these meetings. He had been told that a proportion of the members of the Trades and Labour Council held protectionist views, which he considered a very important and significant argument on a question of the kind. The Colonial Treasurer had misled the House and the country on the matter, and he should certainly vote for the amendment. He believed that a large number of the supporters of the present Government did not in their hearts believe in the policy which was being pursued, but merely voted with the Government from a feeling that it was necessary to raise revenue by some means.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD was glad the hon. member for St. Leonards had moved the amendment he had done, because it gave hon. members an opportunity of reconsidering the matter, and of correcting their previous mistake. If the tax were once imposed it would not be easily removed. Supposing it were to lapse at the end of the prescribed three years, the country would have no revenue tax at all. [Mr. DIBBS: You cannot have read the bill.] He looked upon the three years' clause as an exceptionally dangerous one; and it behoved everyone to look well before passing it into law. It had been carried by three influences—the squatters, who were looking for reduced rentals; the protectionists, and, lastly, personal friends of the Government. The two former classes, if they stood alone, would not represent one sixth of the House. It was all very well for them to have a majority in the Assembly, but they had not one in the country, as they would find to their cost if they went before the electors. He looked upon the Government tactics as being of an unprecedented, unwarranted, and shameful character. Their motions had been carried by sheer brute force. He condemned the Government party for having recently excluded the press representatives—[an Hon. Member: They did not do so]—but since then no hon. member had had the courage to call attention to the presence of strangers, nor would anyone be likely to do so again. One extraordinary feature in connection with the bill was the extraordinary silence of Ministerial supporters throughout the debate. [Mr. WANT: You never give us a chance to speak.] They were ordered by the Government to maintain silence. [Mr. SLATTERY: What about the hon. member for Northumberland?] The hon. member for Northumberland was so utterly insignificant that no one ever thought of paying the slightest attention or consideration to what he said; and the House that very evening had been treated to a fair specimen of what he could do when he rose to speak. (Hear, hear.) The Premier, instead of bringing forward the wealthy and their accumulated property for taxation first, had dragged forward the poor man. The whole bill was a pure abortion, and nothing but a sop to the protectionists. The Government repudiated any connection with protection and protectionists, but it was nevertheless astonishing how the protectionists fraternised with the Government in its present action. Taking all facts into consideration, he believed he was quite correct in saying that the country was now being governed by a handful of protectionists. It was an atrocious action on the part of the Government to attempt to introduce these ad valorem duties again. They knew what they were before, and believed they should be avoided, as they led to systematic fraud. The late Collector of Customs said that they made more dishonest men than anything he had to do with. A gentleman in business here, in view of the imposition of these duties recently received two invoices from home for some goods—one for the Custom House, and one giving the prices for the goods to be sold at. He wrote back to his constituent in England, and told him if he wanted dirty work done he must get someone else to do it. Another gentleman told him he had seen invoices sent out here with 60 per cent. off for presentation at the Custom House.

Mr. WANT: Three years' imprisonment will cure that.

Mr. THOMPSON: First catch your hare.

Mr. LLOYD went on to say that the imposition of these duties would undoubtedly cause evils similar to those they created in the past. He would give an instance:—In 1872 Mr. Bailey, Custom House agent, valued some salt imported on behalf of Mr. G. R. Dibbs at 4s. 6d. per ton. This was the price of the salt at the works in Cheshire, but a board which was appointed to inquire into the matter reported that the original value should have been increased by the cost of freightage to Liverpool, and the cost of bags, making a total value of 15s. to 16s. per ton. The result was that Mr. Bailey's license was cancelled, although it was subsequently restored. Protection had been put forth as a panacea for the evils from which the working classes suffered, and with respect to this he referred to the want of employment at present existing in Melbourne, the chief city of a protective colony. The depression existing in our colony arose from very different causes than free-trade. It was due to the low price of wool, tallow, &c. When in a former period of our colony's history ad valorem duties were imposed trade became stagnant; but when they were removed, it immediately revived, and our commerce increased. The present measure would shackle trade.

Mr. DIBBS said, with regard to the Parliamentary paper read by Mr. Lloyd, that in the case referred to that gentleman had been a member of the Select Committee, and the result of the investigation had been that the position he (Mr. Dibbs) had taken up was supported in every particular, and the money which had been taken from him was refunded. The action of the hon. gentleman in raking up this matter was an exhibition of bad taste. In the matter in question he (Mr. Dibbs) had received back from the Government the whole of the overcharge for duty, and the course he had taken had been fully vindicated.

Mr. J. H. YOUNG thought it would be a good thing for the people of the colony if even at this stage the bill were thrown out. He would support the amendment of Sir Henry Parkes. There were a great number of the specific duties contained in this measure that were undoubtedly protective. But the great evil of this bill was its undue interference with trade, and it should be opposed if for this reason only. He quoted from a publication showing the great decrease in the number of persons employed in factories at the commencement of the present year as compared against 1880. He contended that the ad valorem duties were of a most irritating character, and that it was extremely difficult to ascertain the value of the articles imported. They might look for an era of false invoices if these duties were passed. The Customs would be evaded, and honest tradesmen would not be able to live; while as regarded drawbacks, the Government would be unable to decide whether these were claimed on goods that were imported before or after the imposition of the duties. It would be to the interest of the people if the bill was thrown out, and he for one would vote in favour of the amendment.

Mr. GARLAND spoke in advocacy of the principles of free trade. He considered that if the bill were once passed, and if protection was once introduced, it would always remain, more especially if the present Ministry continued in power. He hoped, in the interests of free trade, that the stamp duties would not be thrown out by the Upper House. Nothing would be more likely to bring about a deadlock between the two Chambers than that such a circumstance should occur.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS replied. He alluded to a rumour that a large importing firm—Gardiner and Co.—had made arrangements for a private bonded store in which they could open out, re-pack, and arrange for the re-exportation of goods. Another large firm, Messrs. Elliott Brothers, had taken a somewhat similar step. It would be his duty to remove, so far as he could, anything that would hamper the re-packing and re-exportation of goods, and he had already issued instructions that every facility should be afforded for the re-export trade of the colony, and that it should not be interfered with in any unjust way. (Hear, hear.) The fate of the whole bill was now in the hands of the House, and its rejection would simply mean the throwing away of the whole of the time which had been taken up of late over the measure.

Mr. SHEPHERD addressed the House, and in the course of his remarks he referred to the time occupied by Mr. Melville, the "paid whip and advocate of the Government," in addressing the Chamber, viz., about two and a half hours. He contended that if a similar course were pursued by other hon. members, it would take 15 days 6 hours to bring the debate to a conclusion.

Mr. COPELAND asked whether the hon. member was in order in referring to any member of the Government as a paid advocate.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the hon. member was certainly not in order, and that it was, moreover, unnecessary and unparliamentary that he should repeat the same argument 15 or 16 times.

Mr. SHEPHERD: I am much obliged to you, Sir, for your lecture.

Mr. SPEAKER said that if the hon. member spoke of the chair in these terms, he should feel it his duty to exercise his authority and to take some further action. It was totally out of order to say that the chair lectured the House. The hon. member had been told he was pursuing a course not in accordance with the proper usages of Parliament, and he called upon the hon. member to withdraw the remark.

A pause ensued, during which Mr. Shepherd retained his seat.

Mr. SPEAKER said: As the hon. member for East Macquarie has said, "I thank you, sir, for your lecture," he has been informed that this is a disorderly expression and a disregard of the authority of the chair. I have invited the hon. member to make such reparation, not to me personally, but to the House, for the insult which is placed upon my authority. If the hon member appreciates his position so far as to apologise to the House, no further course would be necessary; but if he compels the chair to take action, that action will be taken.

Mr. GIBBES: He wont.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Newtown, Mr. Gibbes, had perhaps better refrain from disorderly interruption.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS hoped the hon. member for East Macquarie would apologise, and not continue to show disrespect to the chair.

Mr. SPEAKER: I now name the hon member for East Macquarie—(hear, hear)—for having wilfully disregarded the authority of the chair. The hon. member will now be heard in his place; and, having been heard, will probably withdraw.

A pause here ensued, during which several hon. members on the Opposition side of the House appealed to the hon. member.

Mr. SPEAKER: I pointed out to the hon. member that he has had an opportunity of being heard, and of making any explanation on the matter which he thinks fit. Perhaps I may add a personal request that he will do so, and save the House from taking any further action, and a course which will be extremely distasteful to myself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHEPHERD: I may take very strong views with regard to this House, and I care not what the House does with me—whether they reprove or expel me; but as for yourself, Mr. Speaker, I have a profound respect with regard to the chair. If you think fit to say that I am to blame, and countenance my removal, do so. I mean to say that the language I used was pertinent to the question. I was simply stigmatising the "paid whip" of the Government for wasting the time of the House for two and a-half hours, and I was showing that if this kind of conduct was pursued by every other hon. member, it would take fifteen days, six hours, to finish the debate—I mean owing to the brute force of the Government and the hon. member sitting behind the Government, who made a most rude, outrageous, and impertinent remark; and if I mentioned his name and what might be brought up against him in this House, he would blush and the Government would blush to have such a follower. How dare an hon. member of this House make such a remark to me. If I went back to his history for a few years to a mine where he claimed certain gold——

Mr. SPEAKER: Perhaps the hon. member will allow me to state that the expression used by him, and to which exception has been taken, is that he thanked the chair for the lecture. It was on that remark that he was invited to make any explanation he might see fit to offer. He can see how easy it is to make an explanation.

Mr. SHEPHERD: So long as I sit in this House I shall be like Mr. Abbott, a free lance. I always respect the House, and do so now, but I have my opinion of the present Ministry and their followers, and I shall denounce in the most unmeasured terms the position they occupy. If I am to be expelled, expel me, and I have no objection. I would sooner be expelled than be deprived of freedom of speech, and I appeal to hon. members opposite, who support home rule, to support me. (Laughter.)

Mr. LEVIEN: A little home rule would do good now.

Mr. SHEPHERD: I used the expression a little inadvertently, and only for the way in which the other side treated the matter, I would have at once apologised. There was vindictiveness shown on the other side, and therefore I would not submit. With regard to your position, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the remark. (Hear, hear.) I did not intend in any way to reflect on the chair, and beg most humbly to withraw the remark. So long as I am a member of the House, I shall always respect the chair. Therefore I withdraw the remark and apologise to you. I only used the remark as a party expression, but I see now that it bears upon you.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sure that the explanation of the hon. member will be accepted. After such remarks, there would be no thought of any further proceedings.

Mr. SHEPHERD then continued his remarks with regard to the bill. He objected to the time which had been occupied by Mr. Melville in discussing the bill.

Mr. BURDEKIN contended that the duties imposed by this bill tended in the direction of protection. He quoted statistics, contrasting the states of trade in Great Britain under the policies of freetrade and protection. In a country such as this it must be wiser to follow a policy which had been fraught with so much good in the mother country than follow that which even in our own experience had brought an evil result. A policy of protection would cramp the progress of the colony. He desired to see their ports filled with shipping, taking away the articles they produced, and this could not take place if such duties as these were imposed. The introduction of protection would lead to over-production, as it had done in Victoria, and a consequent reduction of wages and depression.

Mr. HENSON said he intended to vote for the amend-

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ment because there was no necessity for imposing these duties. He would have been prepared to support the Government had they taxed luxuries instead of these necessaries of life, and he believed that this would have given a greater revenue than the proposals of the Government.

The question "that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question" was put and agreed to on the following division:—

AYES, 42.

Jennings, Sir P.	Kidd	Dalton
Copeland	O'Sullivan	Olliffe
Renwick	Hassall	Cass
Fletcher	Browne, De C.	Day
Garvan	Wall	Mackinnon
Chanter	Bolton	Jones
Lyne	Coonan	Scott
Dibbs	Wilkinson, R. B.	Lysaght
Burke	Davies	Bull
Levien	Smith, J. P.	Ryrie
Barbour	Stephen, H.	Slattery
Williamson	Sawers	Suttor
Gormly	M'Gregor	Melville } Tellers.
Hyam	Forsyth	Targett }

NOES, 21.

Vaughn	Burns	Gould
Lloyd, G. A.	Collins	Wilkinson, Dr.
Foster	Brunker	Teece
Parkes, Sir H.	Holborow	Spring
Shepherd	Reid	Parkes, V.
Young, J. H.	Ross	Garland } Tellers.
Thompson	Henson	Burdekin }

The amendment was therefore negatived.

The following members paired off on Sir H. Parkes's amendment:—

For.—Messrs. Trickett, Kethel, Tarrant, R. Barton, O'Connor, Hammond, H. Taylor, M'Culloch, S. A. Stephen, Taft, Neild, W. Clarke, Purves, Moore, Humphery, S. Smith, Wisdom, Gibbes.

Against.—Messrs. Butcher, Creer, Fitzgerald, Cramsie, A. G. Taylor, L. Lloyd, T. R. Smith, Roberts, Hogan, Baker, Hawthorne, See, Ewing, Dawson, D. A. Ferguson, Heydon, Want, J. D. Young.

Mr. SHEPHERD explained that he had inadvertently retained his seat. He had paired with Mr. Hayes.

The report was then adopted.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH BILL.

The SPEAKER announced that the St. Stephen's Church (Camperdown) Bill had been returned from the Council.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS stated that it was the Government's intention to proceed with the second reading of the Land Tax Bill on the following night, provided it could be approached at a reasonable hour—but certainly not after 11 p.m. (Hear, hear.)

GRAPE VINES IMPORTATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DIBBS, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the expediency of bringing in a bill to prohibit the importation into this colony of grape vines, grape vine cuttings, grapes, and to deal with the disease known as phylloxera.

The resolution affirming the expediency of bringing in the bill was agreed to; and the House having resumed, the resolution was reported, and adopted.

The bill was then brought in, and read the first time.

The House, at 16 minutes past 12 a.m., adjourned until 4 p.m. on Thursday.

THE SOUTHERN LINE FROM GRANVILLE TO LIVERPOOL.

(FROM OUR PARRAMATTA CORRESPONDENT.)

A numerously attended public meeting was held at the Granville School of Arts on Tuesday night to advocate the duplication of the Southern Railway Line from Granville to Liverpool. The Mayor of Granville (Mr. H. Richardson) presided, and after reading the advertisement convening the meeting he called upon Mr. John Nobbs, of Granville to move the first resolution.

Mr. NOBBS moved,—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the duplication of the railway line between Granville and Liverpool is urgently needed." He said there could be no doubt that this necessity existed, and had existed for a considerable time. When the line was first constructed to Liverpool the bridges, culverts, embankments, and cuttings were all prepared for the double line, and it was evident that the authorities then anticipated that the line would have to be duplicated at some time or another. The question should be considered apart from the loop line, and even if the loop line were constructed the duplication of the present line would still be necessary, because the former would only relieve the suburban line of the express and mail trains. He had ascertained that there were 18 trains daily between Liverpool and Sydney, and this would still leave 16 trains for the present line. There were only eight trains daily between Parramatta and Penrith, and surely if it was necessary to duplicate the line from Parramatta to Penrith, to accommodate the traffic on the Western line, it was still more necessary that the line from Granville to Liverpool should be duplicated. If the proposed loop line were taken from St. Peters to Liverpool, it would not relieve the Southern line of very much of the heavy goods traffic. Large numbers of cattle were brought down the Southern line to the Homebush yards, and it was hardly likely that they would be taken to St. Peter's and then run out to Homebush. Then the general goods traffic between the Southern and Western lines, which was very large, and the traffic which the Northern line would create, should be considered. The traffic on the line from Granville to Liverpool had been increasing to a very great extent, and it was now double what it was three years ago. In all fairness to the people, the promise made by Mr. Lackey, some time ago, that the line would be duplicated, and for which the money was actually voted, should be carried out.

Mr. FARRAR seconded the resolution, and urged that the work was greatly needed, as the present line could not carry the traffic.

Mr. P. R. HOLDSWORTH supported the resolution at some length. He said the necessity for duplicating the line must be apparent to every thinking man who knew anything about the matter. The necessity of the work had been admitted by Ministers for some time past; it was even admitted when the line was laid down, and when Mr. Lackey placed a sum of money on the Estimates for carrying it out. The question of the loop line was quite distinct from the present question; and although the people of Liverpool desired the loop line to start there, he was of opinion that it should commence somewhere about Campbelltown. He went on to show that the line should be duplicated in the natural order of events, and urged that Liverpool should be made the terminus of the suburban traffic. He said the Southern line as far as Liverpool was the only one in the colony which had been laid down with a view to it being duplicated, and if the necessity for this could be foreseen in the past it must be evident that the work was required now.

Mr. C. J. FACHE also supported the resolution, and quoted figures to show that at one station alone on the line between Granville and Liverpool the traffic had increased from 25 to 33 per cent. per annum. The line could be duplicated for £18,000, but even supposing it cost £20,000 the interest on this sum at five per cent. would only amount to £1000 per annum; and in asking for the carrying-out of the work they were only asking back what they spent in the shape of freights. A single line of rails was utterly unfit to carry the traffic, because two things were especially necessary—one was speed the other was punctuality, and these could not be ensured under present circumstances.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. J. BAKER moved the second resolution, as follows:—"That the following gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Nobbs, Farrar, Holdsworth, Fache, Allen, Howieson, Thackray, and the mover, be appointed to act as a deputation, in conjunction with gentlemen to be nominated at other meetings to be held on the subject, to urge upon the Minister for Works the necessity for such duplication without delay."

Mr. R. ALLEN seconded, and Messrs. STIMSON and J. B. PRICE supported, the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks at the close was accorded to the Mayor for presiding and in responding thereto he stated that he had been requested to announce that a similar meeting would be held at Smithfield on Monday evening next.

ENLARGEMENT OF ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Layman," in reference to the abovenamed question, has indeed "hit the right nail on the head."

All he says is, I believe, absolutely true. It is perfectly useless for the Anglicans to point to the great English Cathedrals, or to St. Mary's in Sydney, as examples of what they need.

The English Cathedrals—with the exception of one, St. Paul's, in London—were built by Catholics, for Catholic services, and the Ritual of that Church requires that every Catholic shall "hear Mass" on Sundays, and on days of obligation. But it is not intended thereby that every Catholic should necessarily hear the very words of the priest. He is to join in the action, but not absolutely to hear with his ears every word of the service. Hence, the Catholic Cathedrals are not meant to be preaching-houses, but places in which the faithful may hear Mass.

Sydney, July 31. I am, &c., H.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* states that the quiet little village of Henryville, Clark County, Indiana, was aroused recently from its usual sleepy condition by a romantic elopement, with unusually exciting surroundings. While the Rev. Seymour Guernsey was holding service in his little church at 7.30 p.m., the congregation was startled by a cry from the door, "Hello, the church." One of the wardens went to the church-door and soon returned, making the announcement that "a couple at the door wanted to get married in a powerful hurry." The Rev. Mr. Guernsey went to the door and found there a lady and gentleman mounted on horses flecked with foam and blowing, as if from a long, hard gallop. They gave their names as Martin Mall and Sara Pixley. They exhibited a Washington County license, and asked that the minister marry them in haste. After some deliberation the Rev. Mr. Guernsey concluded to perform the ceremony. So, with the congregation of the church gathered around, the young couple joined hands without dismounting, and were made man and wife. The young groom breathed easier after the knot had been tied, and exclaimed that the "ole gentleman," meaning Mr. Pixley, was not far behind, and that he had a race of 30 miles in order to get his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Mall, without further delay or preparation, turned their horses' heads, and started on the thirty-mile return trip to their home in Washington County.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD.

Yesterday afternoon the sitting of the first session of the seventh synod of the diocese of Sydney was resumed at the Church Society's House, Phillip-street.

The President took the chair at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, and read prayers.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received a letter drawing attention to alleged irregularities in the election for St. George's, Kogarah. The matter was referred to the elections and qualifications committee.

QUESTIONS.

The PRESIDENT, in reply to Mr. W. Stephen, said (1) that at Wiseman's Ferry there was a church, a school, and a burial ground. The church was partially ruined, and the condition of the other property was believed to be unsatisfactory. The trust over the whole property had just been transferred to the Church of England property trustees, and would be dealt with at their ensuing meeting. (2) The church belonged to no parish, but was at present worked from the other side of the river (which is the diocese of Newcastle) by the incumbent of St. Albans. He could give no information as to time or place of ordinance. There was no parsonage, but there was a site of eight acres for the parsonage and school above referred to. He did not know to what purposes they were put, but supposed that any revenue would go to the incumbent of St. Albans.

The PRESIDENT, in reply to the Rev. H. Wallace Mort, stated that questions as to whether salaried organists, vergers, bellringers, and paid members of choirs should be eligible for membership in the Lay Helpers' Association, would have to be decided by the committee. In the preliminary circular organists and members of choirs were included.

AMENDING SUPERANNUATION ORDINANCE.

The synod went into committee to consider the clauses in detail, Sir George Innes, in the absence of the Registrar, taking the chair.

Archdeacon KING proposed the following new clause, to stand as clause 8:—"That in clause 3 of the ordinance of 1877 all the words from the beginning down to and including the words 'application to the clergyman' (in lines 8 and 9) shall be omitted, and the following words shall be substituted:—'Whenever the bishop shall be of opinion that the clergyman of any parish or parochial district is permanently incapacitated by age or mental or bodily infirmity for the continued discharge of his ministerial duty, or whenever the majority of the churchwardens, together with not less than 10 communicants resident in the said parish or district, shall be of that opinion, and shall send to the bishop a representation in writing to that effect, with an application for the superannuation of such clergyman, the bishop shall in either case send formal notice of such opinion or representation to the said clergyman.'"

Canon KEMMIS moved, as an amendment, that the number of communicants should be 20 in place of 10.

Judge WILKINSON spoke of the difficulties in country parishes of getting 10 communicants together, and he asked whether the interests of the Church were to be sacrificed to such a proposition.

The PRESIDENT said that the number 10 was in the old ordinance, so that no alteration had been proposed.

After some discussion, the proposed amendment was negatived, and the clause as previously amended was agreed to.

Archdeacon KING moved the insertion of the following new clause, to stand as clause 9 of the ordinance:—"That the provisions of clause 2 and clause 3 (as amended) of the same ordinance shall apply also to clergy not subscribing to the superannuation fund, provided that no declaration of superannuation shall in any case be made at the instance of the bishop or of the churchwardens, until the bishop and standing committee are assured that a retiring allowance has been secured to the retiring clergyman of not less than one-third of his average annual stipend during the last five years."

The Rev. A. W. PAIN objected to the principles contained in the clause of applying the provision of the ordinance to the clergy not subscribing to the superannuation fund as well as those who do. He thought it would be an inducement to clergymen not to join the fund, and to those who might now be subscribers to give up subscribing.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the operation of the clause might be amended in such a manner as not to affect the clergymen in the diocese at the time of the passing of the ordinance.

The clause was amended in such a way as to apply to those clergymen who at the time of passing the ordinance shall have reached the age of 60 years. It was also provided that the retiring allowance should not be less than £75 per annum; and the clause was further verbally amended.

The ordinance as passed by the committee was reported with amendments, and the report was adopted.

THE ASSESSMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. ZACHARY BARRY made an explanation in reference to the refusal of St. Matthias' to pay the assessment, opinions being divided as to whether the registry assessment could be paid as well as the representatives' expenses. There were only two funds out of which the assessment could be paid. One was the churchwardens' fund, which was not large enough to meet the present expenses; the other was the offertory, which was intended for pious and charitable purposes. He characterised the assessment as an unfortunate mistake. His parish was heavily in debt, and not equal to meeting the increased demand which had been made upon it.

Mr. THOMAS ROBERTSON moved,—"That, in the event of this year's assessment being paid, the amount of arrears will be remitted."

Mr. ADDISON seconded the proposal.

Mr. H. E. A. ALLEN and Archdeacon KING opposed the proposition.

During the discussion which followed it was suggested that the debt should be liberally wiped out; another suggestion was made, to the effect that, as forgiving the debt would be a bad precedent, the better plan would be to make a special assessment on all the parishes to wipe out the debt of the Paddington church.

The motion was lost on a show of hands.

A letter from the churchwardens of St. Stephen's, Newtown, regretting their inability to pay the increased assessment, which had been raised from £15 12s. 6d. to £18 15s. A protest against the increased assessment was also read, pointing out that the parish had lost many of its wealthier members, and moreover the incumbent had taken the church of Macdonaldtown.

The Rev. Mr. BAKER spoke in support of the views of the churchwardens, and moved,—"That the matter be referred back to the standing committee, with the recommendation that the assessment be made at the old rate."

Mr. E. W. MOLESWORTH seconded the motion, and stated that he had a letter in his possession in which the churchwardens expressed their willingness to hold themselves bound by the last year's assessment.

Mr. M. H. STEPHEN was of opinion that the parish had made out a good case for itself. He hoped the synod would not press the matter against the parish.

After further discussion, during which it was pointed out that the synod, by ordering the preparation of bills which had to be passed through Parliament, and by expensive and useless business papers, was putting on expenses which had to be met in some way, and, therefore, the assessments were made.

The motion was agreed to.

A letter was read from the Kiama parish, stating its inability to pay the increased assessment, and declining to do so. The assessment last year was £3 15s., but had been raised to £6 5s. Ultimately it was decided to reduce the assessment to £5.

An appeal was also received from the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Surry Hills, against the assessment of £15 12s. 6d., which they considered excessive. A motion to reduce the amount to £12 10s. was lost, and the assessment was sustained.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Rev. H. L. JACKSON moved,—"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of Sunday schools and the value of the work done by them; to consider whether the treatment of Sunday with reference to children may not need some revision, or whether certain modifications of the present system may not be necessary in an age differing in many respects from that in which Sunday schools were first introduced; the committee to present their report to the synod when it meets next year." He was anxious that some scheme should be devised to make these schools as useful as possible. There must be something radically wrong with Sunday schools when they heard so many complaints of the difficulty of retaining control over children after they had left the Sunday schools. He fancied that comparatively few Sunday-school teachers had received any training to fit them for teaching, and the teaching was of such a nature as to leave the scholars an easy prey to freethought doctrines. He asked whether the time had not come for making a fresh departure, and was quite persuaded that a very searching inquiry was needed into the matter.

The Rev. Mr. HOLMES seconded the motion *pro forma*.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said that he understood the Sunday schools were doing their work very well. He did not understand the motion, and should like Mr. Jackson to state what he meant. Did he mean that the scholars should have cricket or lawn tennis on Sundays? He thought that Mr. Jackson should explain what he meant.

The Rev. Mr. MORAN protested against the remarks made by Mr. Armstrong, and was of opinion that Mr. Jackson had brought forward a sufficiently strong case, as expressed in the motion.

The Rev. Mr. VAUGHAN expressed the opinion that Mr. Armstrong was right. He protested against a young man who had only recently come into the diocese, and who probably had not entered into half-a-dozen Sunday schools here, and knew but little of their working, casting such a slur upon the Sunday schools of this diocese as he had done.

The Rev. Mr. HOUGH moved, as an amendment,—"That the committee of the Sunday School Institute be requested to inquire into the state of Sunday schools and the value of the work done by them, and to embody their information for the Synod."

The amendment having been seconded,

Judge WILKINSON thought the only words in the motion which could possibly be objected to even by the most critical eye were the words "to consider whether the treatment of Sunday with reference to children may not need some revision." That portion of the question did not belong to Sunday schools, and he thought they might very well be omitted. The whole matter was whether or not it was desirable that inquiries should be made whether some improvement might not take place.

The PRESIDENT, in reply to a lay member of the Synod, said that the Synod had neither power nor desire to arrogate to itself the control as to what Sunday school teachers should teach.

Both the motion and amendment were negatived.

The Rev. A. W. PAIN moved as a further amendment "That a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the Sunday School Institute with reference to the state of Sunday schools in the diocese as to the possibility of increasing their efficiency, with power to make such inquiries as they may deem necessary, and to report to the Synod at the next session."

The amendment having been seconded, was carried.

THE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

The Rev. S. S. TOVEY moved,—"That the standing committee be requested to arrange (if necessary) for the removal of the Theological Library, for the publication of a catalogue of the books therein, and for taking such steps as may in their opinion tend to the increased usefulness of the library."

The motion was agreed to.

DISABILITIES OF COLONIAL CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. F. B. BOYCE moved,—"That the Standing Committee be requested to take steps with the view of removing the ecclesiastical disabilities of colonially ordained clergymen in England." The rule appeared to have been laid down by the Archbishop of Canterbury within a year or two preventing colonially-ordained clergymen exercising the functions of ordained clergymen in England. It was stated as a reason for this that the colonial Church was a missionary church, but he maintained that if the upper classes here were not so highly cultured as those at home, the middle and lower classes were as a rule sharper and more intelligent than the same classes at home.

The PRESIDENT said he had the greatest sympathy with the object of the motion, but had doubts as to the advisability of the means the motion proposed. He thought the better way would be to submit the question to the General Synod, in which he knew a full discussion of the subject would take place. Very strong opinions were entertained on the matter in Victoria and in other dioceses all over Australia, and he therefore submitted that, instead of taking independent action, it would be better that united action should be taken by the General Synod. It would be possible to bring before the English Church, what he had always felt to be desirable, the perfect solidarity of the Church. He suggested that the motion should be withdrawn.

The Rev. Mr. BOYCE then by consent withdrew the motion, and moved,—"That this Synod is desirous to refer to the consideration of the General Synod the ecclesiastical disabilities which appear to be felt in England by colonially-ordained clergymen or clergy ordained in England for the colonies, with the view of obtaining the assistance of that body in the endeavour to remove the same."

The Synod adjourned at 11 o'clock, until half-past 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

THE DIVORCE EXTENSION BILL.

The papers read by the Rev. Dr. Corlette and his Honor Judge Wilkinson on Tuesday evening were referred to very briefly in the report published yesterday. We now give them *in extenso*:—

Dr. CORLETTE addressed the Synod as follows:—I have undertaken as a member of this Synod who is not a member of the standing committee to ask the Synod for an expression of its approval of the action taken by that committee with your lordship, in the name of the Synod, in petitioning against the Divorce Extension Bill. It may not be necessary, but it seems to be desirable, that such an expression should be asked for, because this has been a subject of difference of opinion, and is at the same time one of the very greatest possible importance as to the well-being of our country, and as to the faithfulness and integrity of the Church which we represent. It is indeed scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of laws and regulations connected with marriage and divorce as to their effect upon human society and upon religious life. It would be easy, if time permitted, to demonstrate the truth of this assertion, and many will acknowledge that it is not unnecessary to make it; for it is a fact that is not sufficiently considered by all men. Many superficially-formed theories and notions of expediency about marriage and divorce would probably be dispelled if the close relation of these questions to the higher realities of human nature, to moral and spiritual life—if their principles, history, the teachings of Holy Scripture and the light of experience with regard to them were more adequately studied. But to enforce the assertion I have just made I shall simply quote one sentence from a German writer. He said, "Because the marriage state is the precious foundation and corner stone of all society, the destructive spirit of our age manifests itself most strongly in our marriage law"—speaking, of course, of German law, which has indeed effected changes far in advance of those proposed as yet in this country, because when the limits imposed by Christian principles were once passed, the demand for further changes proved itself irresistible. I need not, I am sure, after all that has been said, attempt to clear myself or those who think as I do on the subject of this petition from any imputation of forgetting the benevolent intentions, the eminent ability of the mover of the bill against which it is directed, or the never-to-be-forgotten services which he has rendered to the State. But I cannot help taking this opportunity of expressing sincere regret that he should apparently regard "ecclesiastical objectors" as such unreasonable, such factious and unfair objectors. I cannot but express my conviction from my own knowledge that such phrases as the "command of sacerdotal authority" or "priestly solicitation" do not apply to the mode in which signatures have been obtained for our petitions. The signatures to these petitions have been freely and readily signed by a large number of our most prominent churchmen and churchwomen, and by communicants male and female, who do not deserve an aspersion upon the genuineness of their action. We are not in the Church of England much accustomed to exercise such influences or to yield to them if they are attempted. The causes for divorce were to be extended according to this bill from one to five. Instead of the one cause which is expressed by our Lord in the Gospel of St. Matthew, and which has remained as the one recognised sole cause hitherto in English law, four more are to be added—(1) absolute and continued desertion for three years; (2) habitual drunkenness for two or more years; (3) becoming sentenced for serious crime; and (4) feloniously assaulting or cruelly ill-using the petitioner. Marriage was a civil contract, and if nothing more than other contracts of social life, such ruinous breaches of its terms must dissolve it. But we Christians recognise that it is very different in its nature and in its effects upon the parties and upon human society from all other contracts. The deeper parts of human nature, the moral and spiritual, were so affected by it for good or evil, the consequences that arise from it were so peculiar, so enduring, and so serious in every way, and the significance and sacredness with which Holy Scripture had invested it were so great, that it was distinguished essentially from all other contracts. It is a contract that is the subject of Divine laws and conditions. The estimation in which it is held has again and again been proved by experience to be the very touchstone, nay, the very apple of the eye of social life. Hence we see good reason why, as Christian laws, those at all events acknowledging the teaching of the Christian Church have treated it as a contract *sui generis*, a contract to be undertaken and to be dissolved on terms which God alone can determine. It stands alone. The grounds of the petition are two—1. That the proposed extension of divorce is at variance with the general interpretation of the Christian law, as laid down in the New Testament. I will not suppose this Synod unfamiliar with the passages of the New Testament referred to. Nor shall I say more than to remind them that of four passages in the Gospels reprobating divorce absolutely, two, those in St. Matthew, name adultery as the only cause that will justify it. As to the interpretation of our Lord's meaning, which the Christian Church has gathered from these and other passages in the Epistles, we may speak with confidence. Some time ago a statement was repeated to the effect that within the first three centuries of Christendom, councils of the Church had permitted other causes for divorce than the one of adultery. This statement has been challenged by you, my lord, and by myself, and the challenge remains unanswered. Individuals have had various opinions; parties and sections among professing Christians have had varying standards, but with singular unanimity, amidst so much diversity, the Christian rule has been upheld that one cause, and that alone, could justify divorce. As to the interpretation which the Church of England puts upon these passages, there can be no doubt at all with her prayer-book and her canons in our hands. The daughter Church, known as the Episcopal Church of America, under the difficult and dangerous circumstances of the lax and diverse laws of the United States in this matter, had determined her course too by canon law, and declares in a canon adopted in 1868, that "no minister shall solemnize matrimony in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband of either party still living; but this canon shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery." This question of remarriage after divorce was really the chief point of difference in the earlier practice of Christian churches. As to the cause that would justify divorce there was, as I have said, extraordinary unanimity. I am, of course, aware of the difference of interpretation which arose in later times in Scotland and in Germany, as to whether desertion was made a justifiable cause for divorce by a passage in the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. Time prevents my saying more of this than that the ancient interpretation upheld by the Church of England, answers this from the context, "But and if she depart, let her remain unmarried, or else be reconciled to her husband." The second reason of the petition is, that the proposed change is likely to impair the sense of the sacredness of marriage, and of the responsibility of entrance upon the married state, to introduce dangerous facilities for disruption of the marriage tie, and so to inflict a serious injury upon the domestic and social welfare of the whole community. This introduces the question of expediency. Now it should be remembered that they were in the presence of an expressed determination, and of a strong effort to break down the institution of marriage. Those who proposed the present bill had no sympathy whatever with such a purpose, but on the contrary they would defend and protect marriage, and were endeavouring to do so. Many who would support their proposal at a distance, so to speak, would not shrink from adopting the language of a German writer, who calls marriage an "antiquated institution." Many are repeating this language, and supporting any breach upon the ancient laws as an instalment towards what they regard as the liberty of the future. Then again, we should remember that the change now proposed in this colony would break through a distinct, definite, long-established principle in the treatment of marriage by English law; and further that the transgression of that principle was equally gradual, equally specious in other countries where it had proved the beginning of changes irresistibly impelled, perhaps wholly beyond the expectation of the first innovators, and of portentous character as to their moral issues. We have, in fact, warnings in experience to which we shall take heed if we are wise. As to Germany, I quote the late Dr. Thiersch—"The moral disgust at frivolous divorces, and re-marriages, is at an end with both the lower and the higher classes of the people, which has sprung up under such legislation. The successive polygamy of modern legislation is as certainly an abomination before God as the simultaneous polygamy of the Koran. And indeed it is the worse of the two, because it is practised by Christians, and allowed in the name of Christ." "The thought easily occurs that the dissolution of matrimony in a legal form, and the permission to contract new marriages is a lesser evil." "This remedy is the worse course of all, for it destroys the only stay by the help of which a future purification and restoration of morals is yet possible." "Successive polygamy," he says, "it may well be called so when we read in an account of Germany that—'It is not uncommon for a man to have been married to six surviving spouses in succession;' and that—'a lady has been known to sit at a card table with three successive husbands.'" Again, I read this warning, "Although the facilities of divorce may at first sight appear preventive of vice, yet such trifling with a tie which lies at the foundation of society, and which is sanctified though not created in the Church of God, cannot be justified as a means to an end; and if it ameliorate society in one way, it must only corrupt it more deeply in another." We sincerely believe that the attempted remedy will aggravate the moral diseases of society. Can we contemplate without horror the increase of the ratio of divorce to marriage to the proportion of 1 in 10 as in some States of America?—and that is not the highest rate that could be quoted. But we are told that moral purity does not suffer! That it is not prominently less in such society. The question simply is, What is moral purity? For the effects of easy divorce on moral purity are not to be looked for in the ordinary sins against it. These may, indeed, seem perhaps to be lessened through this outlet of thoughtless temporary marriages. But they are to be seen in the mockery of marriage, in frequent and repeated remarriage of divorced persons—in cases like those quoted, when marriage is really degraded into successive polygamy, and the whole idea of it cannot fail to be lowered indescribably. Let me suggest another consideration: What of the children? Both parents perhaps divorced and remarried, the children of one father or of one mother living in separate households, losing their own names and distinctive relationship, becoming stepchildren of those who regard them as not only alien, but as memorials of their parents' reproach. It may be said these divorces in Germany and America are for lighter causes than cruelty, drunkenness, desertion, or lengthy imprisonment. I reply, not always. And the same results may ensue from the allowance of these causes. And further, that when our legislation has once crossed the Rubicon of a sound definite principle, greater change is certain to follow soon. But the magnitude of the evils which it is proposed to remedy are pleaded. Indeed, it is hard to exaggerate those evils. It is anguish to see them, and to have to think of them as inevitable. But what we feel is that we are tempted to treat symptoms only, whereas it is a great moral disease that is at the root of them. There are modes of deliverance from evils which only result in spreading them, or others even worse, and such we believe is the course now proposed to us. Let me quote some apposite advice from an American source:—"It is an evil thing that a good woman should be unhappily wedded to a coarse and selfish man—albeit some of the finest characters are developed in common life under such conditions; but if the law which releases this one woman from an unhappy marriage, affords to a hundred others whose sufferings are much less severe than hers, the weapon with which they may destroy the homes that might, with a little patience and goodwill, have been preserved and hallowed, then the law causes far more misery than it cures. There can be no doubt that the well meant changes by which the grip of the old marriage laws has been gradually loosened have produced on the whole more domestic unhappiness than they have prevented." I ask pardon of the synod for so long detaining them, and thank them for their indulgence. I trust that I have succeeded in showing that the action of his lordship and the standing committee was worthy of the approval of the synod as a correct expression of Christian sentiment, and particularly of the Church of England in this matter, and as a wise conclusion from observation and experience.

The following is the paper read by his Honor Judge WILKINSON: Any question as to the legal obligations and sanctions of the institution of marriage is of supreme importance. It is well known that the standard of what is right and wrong in any community adjusts itself to the legal obligations of that community. The mass of the people are not governed by a higher standard than that which the law inforces. Without legal obligation the members of the community become lax in their sense of personal responsibility. I do not intend to deal with this very serious question in its theological aspect; I only refer to the effects shown on the pages of history of those energising words of, and that tender treatment of women by Jesus Christ, the gradual formation of a law and public opinion by which the position of women in the social system has gradually been made what it now is. Those who are most familiar with the history of the world before Christianity, or so far as it has not been influenced by Christianity, will understand what I mean; and with this elevation of women the indissolubility of the marriage has been invariably connected. But I leave this aspect of the question to abler hands. Speaking from a lower level in reference to the effect of this change of our law on our social life, I state first that beyond all doubt man is in the stronger position than woman; and that relaxation of obligations between them must in the long run tell upon the position of the weaker of the two. The strength of the present position of woman has been laboriously built up in the centuries that are past, by religious opinion, by law, by public opinion, and it is only to be protected by the same means. Relax this religious sanction, this rigorous law, this dominant public opinion, and it is perfectly clear which of the two sexes must suffer. As I have said, where obligation is relaxed the weaker must go to the wall. Let us then all, inspired by the ennobling experience of what we owe to our mothers, our wives, our sisters, strive earnestly against a measure so calculated in the end to degrade that gentle female nature to which we owe so much. Emerson says that children are sent into this fallen world as continual redeemers of our lower nature. May we not confess how much we owe to the examples of love, devotion, and self-sacrifice which are constantly before us in the lives of the good women we have had the good fortune to know? It is well to realise, before it is too late, how greatly any such act would separate us from England, as the colony where the most lax usages with regard to marriage existed. And I also cannot understand why attention has not been directed to the mischievous consequences that may arise if our law differs so widely from English law in questions of legitimacy and of inheritance of land. I have no belief in federation, but I cannot help thinking that it were well for all the subjects of the British crown if they were governed by the same law of marriage; and I most sincerely hope that if this most ill-advised statute is passed that her Majesty will be advised not to assent to it. I further draw attention to the great political inconvenience that must follow. It is desirable that so far as is possible we should be a homogeneous, and not a heterogeneous, community. But whatever may be the result of this appeal to Parliament, all the Roman Catholics will not consider themselves justified in using this law, and it is quite clear that another and serious advance will have been made to make them a separate and distinct body. Surely this is very unwise. As it is, the law to some extent works in this way, and justifies the objection entertained by Roman Catholic authority against all mixed marriages; but the new law is a very great advance in making them a separate community; and not only Roman Catholics, but Presbyterians, who consider themselves bound by the Westminster Confession, protest against the proposed law as being opposed to their religious teaching and authority. The resolution of the Assembly quite recently shows this. As has been well said, why should this colony be distinguished for free and easy divorce? Are the results of matrimony so especially unfortunate here that additional modes of escape are a social need? The provisions proposed are open to every objection in detail, and will create infinitely greater mischief than they can remedy. As to the ground of habitual drunkenness. Can it not be imagined how a husband, actuated by an unlawful passion, would be tempted to become drunken, if as the reward of such drunken habits he has the hope of his illicit passion being gratified, and how such husband would be tempted to acquire, or seem to acquire, drunken habits if he could thereby obtain a release from an irksome union. In this case surely the temptations to collusion would be very strong. As to the divorce proposed in case of a criminal sentence for five or seven years, is not the danger great of the most disastrous consequences? With human nature as it is, a young wife left by her husband when so sentenced is, under pressure of the difficulty of supporting a young family, induced to apply for a divorce and to marry another husband. The sentence expires, and the father of her children reappears. It may be that, although he has offended against the laws of his country, he has always treated her with love and consideration. Consider what human nature is, and endeavour to realise the situation of these parties under such circumstances. Are not the greatest crimes likely to suggest themselves to these unhappy ones? It is not desirable to enlarge on such topics, but the more considered such possibilities are the less expedient is any law under which such a state of things could be. May it not be fairly said that this proposed law will encourage drunkenness and reward crime? May it not be styled an Act to encourage collusion between married persons who wish to be divorced? I believe the unhappy records of our Divorce Courts will furnish ample proof of the tremendous dangers to which I refer. Let us not be misled by reference to the United States, or Scotland, or Germany. Their marriage law is not the law the Americans are proud of, neither are they safe guides in matters connected with the relation of the sexes. Surely Dixon's "New America" and "Spiritual Wives" are not forgotten. I refer to the article in the *Century* as showing what the best Americans think on the subject. "Where divorce is allowed when it is apparent that the parties cannot live in peace and happiness together; and that their welfare requires it as is the case in one State." Some of the alleged justifications of divorce enacted by some of these statutes would hardly be held by our Courts a sufficient reason for discharging a cook or maid servant without notice. I ask is that the ideal to which we who love Australia as the land of our adoption and the home of our children are willing to see her approach? The American statute books are said to contain a collection of inconsistent rules and regulations which prevail at present in the 38 States of the Union in respect to marriage. Is it well to introduce such a state of things here? If not let us modestly reflect that all faculty of legislation on this important matter has not deserted Westminster and taken up its abode in Macquarie-street. It has been stated that since our Divorce Act 1100 cases of separation have taken place in this colony. This statement is misleading. I believe that since 1872, when the Act passed, only about at the rate of four cases of judicial separation have taken place a year, although no doubt many separation orders under the Deserted Wives Act, which have the effect of protecting the property and earnings of married women, are made. I will touch upon one aspect of the question as delicately as I can. Although it is plain that the promoters of this Act largely justify this legislation on the ground that merely judicial separations place both parties in circumstances of great temptation, and are likely to cause great immorality, it is better that they should be divorced so that either or both may marry again. It is undesirable to enlarge on this topic; but it is sufficient to say that if divorce is to be justified on such grounds, it is difficult to say where the limit is to be drawn, or what degree of ill-health in one of the parties may enable the other to obtain a divorce. Another effect of relaxing these bonds will be to increase the thoughtlessness with which such duties are undertaken. Where escape is rendered so easy, there will be less hesitation in running the risk. Again, it is plain that there will be the less probability that ill-assorted couples will endeavour by mutual forbearance to learn to put up with each other; and slight dissatisfaction with each other will become hatred. There is also the large amount of unhappiness which will be caused by the second marriages of these divorced persons. Men or women not fitted to discharge properly the duties of married life after having ruined, it may be, the happiness of one life, will now be able to ruin the happiness of another. Is not that a real injury to the community? The numbers of the victims—innocent victims—will be increased. All that is necessary in order to give adequate relief to wives is that their persons and property should be protected. This is sufficiently done by judicial separation and protection orders. It is the dissolution of the marriage which is so dangerous to society, and so calculated to degrade women. We must all admire those recent statutes which protect the persons and property of married women. I should be inclined to go still further in this kind of legislation. But my objection is to relaxing the bond of marriage itself. For these reasons, I hope that the opposition to this bill will be successful. As an Englishman I view with the greatest suspicion these attempts to invade the outworks of the institution from which we derive the sanctity of our homes. I am not unaware of the weaknesses of human nature, and the sadness of the lives which it is thus attempted to alleviate. But I believe the remedy to be far worse than the disease, and that the mischiefs referred to will be terribly increased. The passion referred to is not only the most powerful of our nature, but in its practical development in conduct it produces the most contradictory results. It raises one to grandeur almost divine, and sinks another to the level of the beasts. The soundness and stability of society largely depend on the stringency of the laws regulating the obligations of marriage. Gradually but certainly these laws and the usages created by them would affect the character of the people. Marriage is not merely a contract; it is a union of two lives. It not merely affects the husband and wife, but the children, whose best interests are protected and advanced by the, so far as possible, indissolubility of the union of their parents. The promoters of this Act claim to be prompted by regard for the sufferings of women, and one must respect their motives. My object has been to show that such legislation would especially injure the position of women. The law, acting upon the passions of humanity, will slowly but surely mould the character of society, so that its ideal of married life will become less noble, less pure, less self-sacrificing, and woman will gradually lose the elevated position she now occupies. I know there are those who justify this legislation from regard to what is due to men—husbands—under such unhappy circumstances. But I have not referred to such grounds, partly because they are not those upon which the promoters of the Act claim to proceed, and partly because, for many reasons which I cannot now enlarge upon, I think men are less entitled to any such relief than women. I hope, therefore, every resistance will be made to this unhappy measure. Were it but for the advocacy of one whom all respect it would have been scouted from one end of the colony to another. As with many lawyers, he has a microscopic eye for the individual and exceptional cases of hardship, and not accustomed to consider the more general interests of the community. I understand now why lawyers are said to be bad legislators. "Their experience," it has been well said, "is largely with the abnormal incidents of social life, its quarrels and its crimes." I protest against this law, as being calculated to distinguish us of this colony in a very undesirable way from the rest of the British subjects; as being a dangerous attack upon the institution of marriage; as likely, slowly but surely, to degrade the social position of womanhood; and mischievous in its effect on the rights of children, and the sense of responsibilities of parents towards them; as calculated to cause a large amount of collusion between parties; as being a rash and hasty movement in a particular direction, from which it is difficult to retreat; as likely to cause great social separation between different members of the same community; as being a rash experiment with the law of human nature; as being injurious to the social, moral, and religious character of the land we live in; as affecting not only parties to such proceedings, but society at large; and if unhappily this bill be passed, I hope every legitimate means will be taken to prevent it being assented to by the Crown.

The Rev. C. F. Garnsey writes to say that our reporter took as serious a little by-play at the beginning of his remarks on the Divorce Bill, and made him appear to have supported that measure. The whole of his speech, he says, was in direct opposition to the views expressed by Mr. G. H. Cox, who concluded his speech by saying that those who would not support the bill, and go with the spirit of the age, would be left high and dry. To this Mr. Garnsey replied that he agreed with Mr. Cox that those who obeyed the Great Master in regard to this question, and only allowed one cause for divorce, would be left high and dry on safe and sure ground, while those who relaxed the law laid down by Him would be drowned in the flood of iniquity and wickedness that would follow.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PETERSHAM.

A public meeting of the residents of Leichhardt and Petersham was held in the Albert Hall, Petersham, last night "to take into consideration the advisability of adopting a protective tariff to develop the resources of this colony and give employment to the people." There was a large attendance, and Mr. S. H. Hyam, M.L.A., occupied the chair.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Mr. J. Garrard, M.L.A., Mr. J. S. Hawthorne, M.L.A., and the President and secretary of the Trades and Labour Council.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had been a protectionist for a great many years. In his opinion the depression existing at the present time was owing to the want of employment for the labouring classes, and to the fact that so much of our capital was going out of the colony. He would predict that at the next general election there would be more protectionists returned than at any previous time. Protection was the only safeguard of the workingman. We had men in this country who were capable of working side by side with the most skilled workmen of England and America. He thought that freetrade had received its death blow in this colony, and protection must take its place. He would call upon Mr. Ward to move the first resolution.

Mr. J. WARD moved,—"That this meeting is of opinion that a protective policy would be conducive to the general welfare and development of this colony." It was said by many that protection would make articles dearer. It undoubtedly would for a time, but in the end the articles in general use would be much cheaper.

Mr. J. COLBRON seconded the resolution. He held free trade responsible for a number of social evils which he enumerated.

A person here rose in the body of the hall, whether to support or oppose the resolution was uncertain. He was met with uproar, hoots, and cries of "Shut up." The chairman made a slight effort to obtain him a hearing, but was not successful.

Alderman WALSH, of Leichhardt, made his way to the platform, was received with enthusiastic cheers, and moved as an amendment,—"That, considering the present state of public opinion with regard to the future fiscal policy of the colony of New South Wales, the statements and promises at the late elections, and the contending claims of the protectionist and free trade parties to be in the majority, this meeting is of opinion that the question should be remitted to the country by means of an immediate dissolution of Parliament."

A large portion of the meeting seemed to be disposed to give Alderman Walsh a fair hearing, but others persisted in interrupting, and but few of the gentleman's remarks could be heard.

Mr. GLEESON seconded the amendment.

On the amendment being put to the meeting, it was lost by a narrow majority. The original motion was carried.

Mr. W. E. LOBB moved,—"That taking into consideration the depressed condition of this colony, it is desirable in order to promote and encourage native industries, that a duty of 10 to 15 per cent. should be imposed upon all imported goods that can be manufactured in the colony." Mr. G. Francis seconded the resolution which was carried.

It was also resolved that this resolution should be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and by him presented to Parliament.

THE REV. W. HOUGH AND THE REV. J. B. GRIBBLE'S LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—As the Rev. W. Hough has thought fit to cast a doubt upon my bona-fides as a lecturer on the native question in this colony, I feel in duty bound to inform him and all others who may feel interested, that, on the 20th of July, the Aborigines Protection Association of New South Wales, at a special meeting, unanimously appointed me their lecturer for a period of three months, up to the time of the General Synod.

And I would further state most respectfully, that subsequently the most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia signified to me personally his approval of such a course, and at the same time his Lordship offered me his general license to exercise spiritual functions in this diocese. I am, &c., JOHN B. GRIBBLE.

St. Thomas' Parsonage, Balmain, Aug. 3.

THE GREAT SEWERAGE SCHEME.

SUBSIDENCE AT BONDI.

The principal portion of the sewerage scheme designed to effect the drainage of the city and suburbs has now reached such an advanced stage that it is hoped that no inconsiderable line of it will be brought into operation about the end of the year. The main trunk sewer in course of construction is about four and a quarter miles in length, commences at the south-eastern boundary of Hyde Park, and has its outlet into the Pacific Ocean from the cliffs at Bondi. The construction of this sewer has been contracted for in three sections, known respectively as the Rushcutter Bay, the Double Bay, and the Bondi sections, for the construction of which Mr. E. Pritchard, Messrs. Pritchard and Co., and Messrs. A. J. Smyth and Co. were respectively the successful tenderers. The work altogether has been one of very great magnitude, calling into exercise no small amount of engineering skill, and so far it has progressed with but one failure which was in any way marked in character becoming manifest. The country through which the sewer has been carried has been of an exceedingly undulating character, and nearly four miles in length of the work has consisted of tunnelling driven through sandstone rock.

Starting at a point near Hyde Park, the sewer is carried along Liverpool-street, passing close to the Darlinghurst Public school at Westbush, thence south of the Public school on Glenmore-road, thence *via* Begg's Tannery at Paddington, crossing Trelawney-street, Woollahra, and then going due east across the head of Double Bay, piercing Belle Vue Hill, crossing Rose Bay Valley, and emptying into the ocean through the Ben Buckler cliffs. At the Riley-street intersection of Liverpool-street, which is the lowest surface level near the commencement of the work, the sewer is 50 feet below the crown of the road. Below the highest part of Liverpool-street the sewer is 145 feet lower than the level of the road. It comes to the surface at Deep Dene Valley, which is a portion of Rushcutter Bay Valley and again in the Double Bay Valley. The greatest quantity of ground covering any portion of the sewer is Belle Vue Hill, the surface of which is about 270 feet above the tunnel. Altogether there are some 15 shafts marking the route of the sewer. These are 12 feet in length by 5 feet in width and of varying depths the greatest—that on Belle Vue Hill—being 240 feet. The whole of the tunnelling is being lined with concrete and brick, so that the sewer proper, which is of egg shape, will range from 7 feet 4 inches in height by 6 feet 4 inches in width to 8 feet 6 inches in height by 7 feet 6 inches in width. In the next place, the sewer is being plastered to about three-quarters of its height. Of the four miles of tunnelling the lining of something like 3½ miles has been accomplished, and the remainder of this portion of the work is in progress.

Probably the most difficult portion of the undertaking has been that forming the eastern end of the work, the execution of which has been attended with extraordinary difficulty by reason of having to be carried through water-charged sand—a formation so unstable as to be strongly suggestive of quicksand. The eastern portion of the sewer includes a section, which is three-quarters of a mile in length, and for the whole of that distance passes through water-charged sand. A portion of the work here consists of an open cutting, and the remainder of tunnelling in this unstable material. This section crosses the Rose Bay Valley, the western end passing into Belle Vue Hill, and the eastern end entering a hill, composed of sand-drift. It is on this particular portion of the work that a failure has become manifest, resulting in the subsidence of two and a quarter chains in length of what is known as an open cutting.

This subsidence is in the Rose Bay Valley cutting, at a point which is 30 chains east of the old South Head-road, and distant about 50 chains from the Bondi outlet. To the construction of the cutting which has given rise to the trouble the best of engineering skill was, it was thought, devoted, and every care was taken with a view to bringing under perfect control sand, the troublesome nature of which was fully realised. In preparing for the construction of that portion of the sewer traversing Rose Bay Valley, a trench was first excavated, and as the sand was taken out the trench was timbered, so as to keep open the channel. The depth of this trench was about 30 feet, the width at the top about 23 feet, and at the bottom 20 feet. A subduct was next put down, and this, communicating with a well and steam pump, enabled the ground to be kept thoroughly drained whilst the work of constructing the sewer was being proceeded with. The well and pump are about 10 feet to the north of a portion of the cutting. The sewer is constructed of brick and concrete. The width of the base—which is of concrete—is about 14 feet, and the thickness at the level of the spring of the arch is 2 feet. The average thickness of the crown of the arch is 19 inches, whilst the average thickness (of concrete and brickwork) below the invert is 2 feet 3 inches. The internal dimensions of the sewer are about 8 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, and the average height of the concrete and brickwork is 12 feet 6 inches. As this work proceeded the portion of the channel still remaining was filled in with sand. The subsidence is about 2¼ chains in length, and as it is opposite to the steam pump the conclusion has been arrived at that it is due to a portion of the foundation, which is of water charged with sand, being drawn by the subduct and pump. The subsidence runs from nothing to one-and-three-quarter inches, the maximum of the settlement, which is precisely opposite the pump.

The first indication observed of what led to the subsidence was a crack, which was, we understand, detected upwards of a year ago. This crack, which was in a transverse direction, and in the inside of the sewer, was duly filled in. In February last, however, a fresh cause for uneasiness became apparent in a longitudinal crack which was seen in the arch inside the sewer. The discovery of this led to a minute inspection of the interior of the sewer, which revealed a similar crack along the invert. Levels were next taken, for the purpose of ascertaining what portions of the work had sunk, and this showed that there was a slight settlement, which gradually increased until it became equal to 1¾ inch. This part of the work has since then (the month of April) been under very careful observation, but, although four months have elapsed, no further change has taken place in regard to levels.

About a month ago a portion of the arch was exposed, and it was with some surprise that those engaged in this labour found that there was no indication on the exterior of the work of the cracks observable within. The whole of the damaged portion is now being re-excavated.

The Commissioner for Roads has reported to the Minister for Works that the subsidence of the sewer is in the sand, and extends for about two chains, and that it has been caused by the pumping for the work in the large sand tunnel. The settlement at the lowest point is not great—about 1¾ inches, but the roof and the invert of the sewer are cracked. Instructions have been given by the Commissioner for Roads to the contractor to re-excavate the top of the sewer, and to take off the arch, and when that has been done, a determination can be arrived at as to what further steps should be taken. The risk in the matter is the contractor's. No other part of the sewer, the Commissioner states, shows the slightest defect, and the subsidence mentioned is the first failure that has occurred in the work. Ultimately the portion where the subsidence has taken place will be made equal in strength and completeness to any other part of the sewer, and the Commissioner in his report states that he knows of no other work of equal magnitude and risk that has been so free from occurrences of this kind.

The works, which are being constructed under the able superintendence of Mr. D. M'Mordie, M.I.C.E., district engineer for the Northern district, will, it is believed, have reached such a stage that a portion may be brought into service about the end of the year. The main sewer is constructed upon the principle of gravitation, and as the fall is equal to three and a-half feet per mile—making a total fall of about 15 feet—it is believed that the velocity given to the sewerage will be sufficient to drive it into the sea with great force. Besides the portion of the sewer remaining to be lined with bricks, the construction of the outlet at Bondi has to be completed. This outlet, which commands a level of 6 feet above high water, is being constructed of bluestone ashlar. It has been driven within 5 feet of the ocean. When the masonry work has been completed an opening will be broken through the cliff. It is intended about December to apply the sewer to the conveyance of the sewage which has led to so many complaints as to the condition of Rushcutter Bay. It is understood that the easternmost portion of the sewer would have been brought into use by September if the supply of bricks for lining the tunnelling had not been affected by the brickmakers' strike and other causes.

NOXIOUS TRADES DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Noxious Trades Defence Association of Sydney and suburbs was held yesterday evening, at Raine's Hotel, George-street West. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. Alderson. There were present Messrs. Moore, Tester, Munro, M'Burney, Howe, Ross, J. T. Green, T. Green, C. G. Green, Godfrey, Shall, and Roberts.

At the commencement of the meeting, Mr. Moore stated that, as Mr. Godfrey had not complied with rules 2 and 17 of the association, his membership had ceased, and he contended that the business should not be proceeded with whilst a non-member was present. He moved the following resolution:—"That, under rules Nos. 2 and 17, Mr. Godfrey, having been a defaulter in his subscriptions, be declared a non-member of the Association." Mr. J. T. Green seconded the motion, which was carried by ballot. Mr. Godfrey stated that he took a great interest in the formation of the association, and had paid the largest fees that had been paid into the association on behalf of himself and others in order to strengthen it. If they felt disposed to declare him a non-member of the association he should feel perfectly satisfied, at the same time he would be quite willing to allow himself to be nominated for membership again. He then withdrew from the meeting and the business was proceeded with. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. T. Alderson; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. S. Berry and W. Rowe; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. Moore; hon. secretary, Mr. M'Burney. The following committee was elected:—Messrs. D. Munro, J. T. Green, T. Green, E. Bridge, G. W. Howe, J. Tester. Committee of inspection: Messrs. J. S. Berry, D. Munro, J. T. Green. A vote of thanks was accorded to the office-bearers for their past services. The treasurer's statement showed a balance to the credit of the association amounting to £149 8s. 3d. Mr. E. Godfrey and Messrs. Eves Brothers were nominated as members of the association. This concluded the business, and the meeting terminated.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 4.

Tenterden (s.), 1398 tons, Captain M'Caskie, from Adelaide 31st ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss C. T. Fitzgerald, Miss Critchley, and 10 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Platypus (s.), 217 tons, Captain W. B. Nelson, from Clarence River 2nd instant. C. and R. R. S. N. Company, agents.

You Yangs (s.), 672 tons, Captain G. Andrews, from Rockhampton 31st ultimo. W. Howard Smith and Sons, Limited, agents.

Currajong (s.), 603 tons, Captain J. Selmes, from Rockhampton 28th ultimo, via ports. Passengers—Miss Vinnie, Miss Wilson, Mr. Goden, and 15 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Richmond (s.), 620 tons, Captain Benjamin Alley, from Richmond River 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Humble, Mrs. Vivian, Madam Beresford, Miss Miller, Miss Stock, Messrs. Clemont, Black Dr. Visoitte, H. R. Owen, Danoney, Gurn, and 32 in the steerage. B. B. Nicoll, agent.

Tomki (s.), 398 tons, Captain H. Jackson, from Richmond River 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Want, Mrs. Mallett, Miss Neill, Miss Lee, Messrs. Mallett, Smith, Henry, Hamburger, Stober, Williams, and 30 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Brunswick (s.), 118 tons, Captain J. Benson, from Port Macquarie 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Sheppard, Messrs. Hall, Swan, Hibbard. John See and Co., agents.

Kameruka (s.), 515 tons, Captain S. Bishop, from Twofold Bay, via ports, 3rd instant. I. S. N. Company, agents.

Lawrence (s.), 600 tons, Captain Cooper, from Clarence River 3rd instant. John See and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 4.

R.M.S. Rome, for London, via ports.
Barcoo (s.), for Cooktown, via ports.
Tekapo (s.), for Wellington, via Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 5.

Achilles, ship, for London; Nautilus, barque, for Hobart, via Newcastle; Corinna (s.), for Launceston, via Eden; Tarawera (s.), for Auckland and Southern ports of New Zealand; Tomki (s.), Richmond (s.), for Richmond River.

CLEARANCES.—August 4.

R.M.S. Rome, 5013 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, for London, via ports. Passengers—For London: Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Malings and infant, Mrs. M'Gowan, Lieutenant Arnold, R.N., Messrs. Samuel Holland, S. G. Green, E. A. Green, Goold, Salter, L. A. Kennett, W. Stainton. For Bombay: Colonel A. S. Fraser, Lieutenant H. F. Askwith, Messrs. Chas. Stevens, A. Grant, J. H. Smith, H. E. Monck Mason. For Malta: Mr. C. Medata. For Venice: Mr. A. H. Wilcox. For Calcutta: Mr. J. S. Ponder. For King George's Sound: Mrs. Canning, Miss Canning, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. P. Campbell. For Adelaide: Mrs. Hosking, Mrs. C. Sabine, Mrs. J. F. Semple and child, Messrs. H. Green, P. Green. For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Lemin 4 children and 2 infants, Mrs. H. Jebb, Mrs. Hulme, Mrs. B. J. Fink, Miss Fink, and 2 children, Miss Shacklock, Miss Edgerton, Messrs. Woid, J. Robertson, A. Vercol, W. Lucy, Smith, Charles Hooper, Barney, F. Houston, J. Houston, Craven, Spurway, Bower, Hatton, J. M. M'Crea.

Barcoo (s.), 1485 tons, Captain W. W. Hampton, for Cooktown, via ports. Passengers—Mrs. Woodyatt, Mrs. Megas, Mrs. Brookes, Mrs. Vaus, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Simpson, Miss L. Campbell, Miss Neville, Miss Allen, Miss Thomas, Miss Guthrie, Miss Kelly, Miss E. Kelly, Messrs. Osborne, Moore, Patrick Moy, G. M'Kenzie, C. E. Furlong, W. T. Spark, W. Guthrie, Thompson, Hall, G. P. Campbell, T. A. Collier, E. A. Lidbury, H. Palmer, A. C. Blackburn, J. J. Moore, G. M'Creadie, F. F. Ranger, C. Capelle, G. E. Wren, J. M. Duncan, S. R. Hunt, James Wood, John Bartlett, W. A. F. Ellis, Master Donaldson, and 46 in the steerage.

Achilles, ship, 1521 tons, Captain H. Robinson, for London.

Nautilus, barque, 245 tons, Captain J. L. Wilkinson, for Hobart, via Newcastle. Passenger—Mr. Hanlan.

Tekapo (s.), 2800 tons, Captain John Anderson, for Wellington, via Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARD.—August 4.

Menschikoff, from Newcastle, with 250 tons coal; Elsinore, from Clyde River, with 15,000 feet timber; Jane, from Port Stephens, with 23,000 feet timber; Amphitrite, from Richmond River, with 90,000 feet timber; Petrel, from Cape Hawke, with 28,000 feet timber; Flora Bell, from Cape Hawke, with 20,000 feet timber; Catherine Agnes, from Newcastle, with 80 tons coal; Integrity, from Port Stephens, with 24,000 feet timber; Annie C. Lynn, from Tomakin, with 31,000 feet timber; Greyhound, from Brisbane Water, in ballast; Mary Crossland, from the Hawkesbury River, with 30 tons firewood; Jessie Sinclair, from Manning River, with 30,000 feet timber; Namoi (s.), from Newcastle, with 21 bales hay, 2 bundles skins, 44 hides, 23 bags pumpkins, 582 bags coke, 4 bags bacon, 10 bags broken glass, 38 cases biscuits, 27 head of cattle, 2 cows, 100 empty oil casks, 89 pigs, 3 coops poultry, 100 boxes candles, 88 sheep, 2 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARD.—August 4.

Tweed (s.), for Tweed River; Menschikoff, Catherine Agnes, for Newcastle; Elsinore, for Ulladulla; Jane, Integrity, for Port Stephens; Amphitrite, for Richmond River; Petrel, Flora Bell, for Cape Hawke; Annie C. Lynn, for Tomakin; Greyhound, for Brisbane Water; Jessie Sinclair, for Manning River; Mary Crossland, for Hawkesbury River.

IMPORTS.—August 4.

[A special charge is made for consignee's notices in this column.]

Currajong (s.), from Rockhampton, via ports: For Sydney 705 hides, 9 tierces tallow, 513 mats 3593 bags sugar, and a quantity sundries; for Melbourne, 4160 bags sugar.

Tenterden (s.), from Adelaide: 2080 packages flour, 316 cases apples, 3 casks eggs, 353 bags chaff, 12 cases preserved fruit, 30 cases tea, 6 cases drapery, 2 horses, 1 buggy, 10 cases wine, and 30 packages sundries.

You Yangs (s.), from Rockhampton: 203 head of cattle.

EXPORTS.—August 4.

R.M.S. Rome, for London, via ports: 3228 cakes (150 tons 12cwt. 3qr. 19lb.), 10,933 ingots copper (96 tons 18cwt. 0qr. 13lb.), 400 pigs lead (14 tons 17cwt. 2qr. 10lb.), 2980 ingots tin (100 tons), 15 cases pearlshell, 2 bales skins, 25 bales basils, 30 bales leather, 1130 cases meats, 13 cases extract of meat, 9 bars silver (£2945), 348 bales wool, 19 packages sundries, and 1 case sample timber for Madras.

Achilles, for London: 697 bales wool, 210 bales leather, 94 bales skins, 1171 bags bark, 1847 casks tallow, 159 bales gluepieces, 56,396 horns, 13 bales basils, 9903 hides, 39 bales fleshings, 11 bales splits, 41 bales rags, 1177 bags copra, 8 casks beeswax, 3360 cases meats, 67 packages sinews and piths, 10 casks wax, 97 casks bone ash, 2808 bags ore, 1200 bags chrome ore, 122 bags mineral ore, 56 cases bitters, 273 hogsheads rum, 81 cases spirits, 31 cases champagne, 22 bales face feet, 146 hogsheads molasses, 84 packages sundries.

Barcoo (s.), for Cooktown, via ports: 3698 packages flour, 202 cases fruit, 130 bags bran, 70 bags oats, 89 packages chaff, 30 bales hay, 50 packages jams, 60 bags potatoes, 30 bags oatmeal, 50 cases sausage casings, 63 cases starch, 180 cases cheese, 90 packages butter, 100 packages salmon, 30 cases bacon, 100 packages candles, 99 cases bitters, 20 drums linseed oil, 12 packages kerosene, 19 cases claret, 10 cases champagne, 50 cases wine, 22 packages rum, 20 cases stout, 105 cases whisky, 21 packages machinery, 17 cases sewing-machines, 20 boxes tinplates, 48 packages tea, 16 trunks boots and shoes, 1 case cigars, and a quantity of sundries.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BRISBANE, August 4.—Arrival: Leura, from Sydney last night. Departures: Leura, for Sydney, this afternoon, and Balmain, for Townsville, via ports. The Yaralla, Brisbane for Mackay, and Rodondo, Rockhampton for Sydney, both arrived at Maryborough. The Hesketh left Bundaberg yesterday afternoon for Sydney. The Derwent, Townsville for Brisbane, arrived at Rockhampton to-day. The Fitzroy and Maranoa, Cooktown for Brisbane, left Keppel Bay early this morning. The Warrego and Glanworth, for Cooktown, arrived at Townsville yesternight. The Pactole, barque, from Newcastle, and Margaret Campbell, barque, from Melbourne, both arrived at Dungeness yesterday afternoon. The Hero, Cambridge Gulf for Sydney, arrived at Cooktown yesterday afternoon, and sailed in the evening. The Yeoman, Gladstone for Sydney, passed Cape Moreton this afternoon. The Warrego, for Cooktown, left Townsville this morning. The Alice Muir, barque, left Cairns yesterday for Melbourne. The Katoomba, for Normanton, left Cooktown early this morning.

BALLINA.—Arrivals: August 4, Neptune, from Sydney; Anne Moore, from Newcastle. Departures: August 4, Emu (s.), at noon, for Brisbane; Ochro, Monarch, and Adelaide, ready for sea.

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: August 4, Adventurer, from Brisbane; Newcastle (s.), Maitland (s.), Boomerang (s.), Burrumbeet (s.), Duckenfield (s.), Tekapo (s.), Phœbe (s.), Garron, Blairhoyle, Escort, Minora, Malcolm, Crest of the Wave, Hebe, Jessie Kelly, Alpha, Glide, from Sydney. Departures: August 4, Sophia R. Luhrs, for Wellington; Sarsfield, for Johnstone River; Cygnet (s.), for Hobart; Tarawera (s.), Newcastle (s.), Maitland (s.), Boomerang (s.), Duckenfield (s.), Venus, Fanny Fisher, for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.—Arrivals: August 4, Glance, barque, from London; Cost Rica, Packet barque, from Eureka, Humboldt Bay; Northern Star, barque, from Kaipara, New Zealand. Departures: Quiraing (s.) and Barrabool (s.), for Sydney; Adelaide (s.), for Adelaide; Titus (s.), for Sydney, via Port Frederick, Tasmania.

(FROM BOARD AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)

TWEED HEADS.—Arrivals: August 4, Kalara (s.), at 8.30 a.m.; schooner Spring at anchor in bay.

RICHMOND HEADS.—Arrivals: August 4, Neptune, at noon; Annie Moore, at 12.30 p.m. Passed: August 4, Patonga, at 8.30 a.m., north; a steamer, like Elamang, at noon; man-of-war steamer, barque-rigged, at 5 p.m., south. Departure: August 4, Emu (s.), at 12.15 p.m.

CLARENCE HEADS.—Departure: August 4, Helen Nicoll (s.), at 11.35 a.m.

BELLINGER HEADS.—Arrival: August 4, Fernmount (s.), at 11 a.m. Departure: August 4, Summer Rose, schooner, at midnight.

NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—Passed: August 4, Fernmount (s.), at 8 a.m., north. Departures: August 4, The Queen, Sea Flower, Nicolai, at noon.

TUMBULGUM.—Arrival: August 4, Spurwing, schooner, at 10.20 a.m.

MACLEAY HEADS.—Arrival: August 4, Woodburn (s.), at 10.5 a.m. Departures: August 4, Bertha, schooner, at 10 a.m.; Queen of the South (s.), at 11.5 a.m.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Passed: August 4, Burwah (s.), Rockton (s.), at 8.30 a.m.; Tamsui (s.), at 11.15 a.m.; City of Grafton (s.), at 2.50 p.m.; Australian (s.), at 3 p.m. north; Queen of the South (s.), at 5 p.m. south.

MANNING RIVER.—Arrival: August 4, Rosedale (s.)

CAMDEN HAVEN.—Departures: August 4, Georgina Davies, Shamrock, and Ada, out to-day.

SEAL ROCKS.—Passed: August 4, Mary Evans, at 7.40 a.m. north; Lawrence (s.), at 6.30 a.m.; Julius Vogel, at 9.30 a.m. south.

FORSTER.—Departure: August 3. Annie, at 10 p.m.

PORT STEPHENS.—Arrival: August 4, Caledonia. Passed: August 4, Rose of Sharon (ss.), at 7.30 a.m.; Lawrence (s.), at noon; a steamer at 8 a.m., south.

PELICAN FLAT.—Departure: August 3, Malana Conlon, for Newcastle.

WOLLONGONG.—Arrivals: August 4, Annie, from Sydney; Eliza, from Moruya; Kanahooka (s.), Bega (s.), Dairymaid (s.), from Sydney. Departures: August 4, Bega (s.), for Kiama; Dairymaid (s.), for Shellharbour.

SHELLHARBOUR.—Arrival: August 4, Dairymaid (s.), at 9 a.m., from Sydney.

TERARA.—Arrival: August 4, Illawarra (s.), at 1 p.m., from Sydney. Departure: August 4, Mee'nderry (s.), at 2.15 p.m., for Sydney.

JERVIS BAY.—Passed: August 4, Enterprise, at 11.30 a.m.; Result, at 11.55 a.m., south.

BATEMAN'S BAY.—Passed: August 4, White Pearl, ketch, south.

EDEN.—Arrival: August 4, Southern Cross (s.), at 5.15 p.m., from Hobart. Departure: August 4, Southern Cross (s.), at 5.30 p.m., for Sydney.

MORUYA HEADS.—Passed: August 4, Jane Moorhead, ketch, at 12.30 p.m., south.

GREEN CAPE.—Passed: August 4, Cintra (s.), at 10.15 a.m.; a steamer at 11.24 a.m.; a steamer with 2 masts and 2 white funnels at 1.45 p.m., south.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: August 4, Cintra (s.), at 12.30 p.m.; Nemesis (s.), at 12.55 p.m.; Gambier (s.), at 3.15 p.m., west; R.M.S. Clyde, at 4.20 p.m., north.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY.—Passed: August 4, outwards, Wendouree (s.), at 8.15 a.m.

MELBOURNE.—Arrivals: August 4, Julia Percy (s.), from Portland; Northern Monarch, from Kaipara; Glance, barque, from London.

PERTH.—Departure: August 2, J. C. Munroe, barque, for Port Pirie.

FREMANTLE.—Arrival: August 3, Ousuri, barque, from Adelaide.

(For continuation of Shipping Intelligence, see Page 10.)

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

In the Stock and Share market to-day the transactions were more than usually numerous. Banks were quoted at about late rates, except New South Wales, which were a trifle dearer. Other stocks were unaltered. The following sales were reported at 1 o'clock:—Federal Bank, 53s. 6d.; Bank of New South Wales, 59¼; Hudson Brothers, 4s. 6d. At 4 o'clock:—Queensland National Bank, 8¾; Pacific Insurance, 5s.; United Insurance, 60s.; Hudson Brothers, 4s. 6d. Closing quotations were:—

Companies.	Capital nominal.	Capital paid up.	Sh'res pd up.	Prices. Buyer	Prices. Seller
BANKS.	£	£	£		
Joint Stock	500,000	500,000	8	15	15¼
Australasia	1,600,000	1,600,000	40	...	...
City	240,000	240,000	8	15¼	15½
Commercial	600,000	600,000	25	100	102
Federal	655,000	327,500	50/	...	54/
Mercantile	300,000	300,000	4	5¾	5½
New South Wales	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	59	60
New Zealand	1,000,000	1,000,000	10	19¼	19¾
On N. Z. Register	...	...	...	19¾	20
Queensland National	1,000,000	652,800	5	8¼	8¾
Union	1,500,000	1,500,000	25	...	64
Royal Bk. Q'nsland	1,000,000	300,000	...	68/	70/
STEAM.					
Australasian	320,000	320,000	20	...	...
Balmain Ferry	40,000	30,000	15	...	17/6
Ditto	5,000	2,500	10/	...	...
Clarence & Richmond	50,000	50,000	10	...	8¼
Ditto, preferential	12,500	12,500	10	...	...
Hunter River	55,000	55,000	10	...	9½
Illawarra	55,425	55,425	5	8	...
Newcastle	60,000	60,000	20/	...	14/9
North Shore Ferry	20,000	20,000	20/	...	45/
Ditto, new issue, 8th call paid	10,000	...	...	...	45/
Port Jackson	75,000	45,000	3	62/	65/
INSURANCE.					
General Marine	60,000	30,000	2½	5½	5¾
Australian Mut. Fire	100,000	12,500	2/6	10/6	...
City Mutual	150,000	15,000	2/	1/6	1/10
Mercantile Mutual	100,000	12,500	2/	3/4	3/6
New Zealand	1,000,000	200,000	2	...	...
Pacific	1,000,000	60,000	3	2/6	10/
United	500,000	37,500	1½	59/	61/
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Gaslight	300,000	300,000	6	13½	...
Ditto, new issue	300,000	250,000	5	11¼	11¾
Castlemaine Brewery	65,000	65,000	1	25/	...
City Carrying	50,000	12,500	10/	9/	9/9
Hudson Brothers	300,000	...	12/6	4/	4/9
Mont de Piete	50,000	50,000	20/	20/6	20/9
Perkins and Co.	125,000	125,000	25/	35/	...
Perkins, new	...	37,500	15/	21/6	...
Sydney Exchange	30,000	26,330	10	12	...
Saywell's Tobacco	110,000	110,000	20/	17/	17/3
Shale and Oil	100,000	68,750	13/9	...	5/
Volunt'r Land Orders	...	...	...	160	...
N. S. W. Trustee	100,000	20,000	10/	...	10/
LAND AND BUILDING.					
Anglo. & I. F. & L.	250,000	48,258	...	30/	...
C. B. and In	200,000	50,000	50/	63/	...
Excelsr. L. B. I. F. & B.	124,520	57,980	2	...	...
Merc. B. L. and In.	100,000	31,150	20/	...	25/
Ditto	...	...	7/	...	9/
Metrop. B. and In.	100,000	100,000	5	...	6¼
Sydney Freehold	50,000	18,750	7/6	17/3	20/
Sydney & Pro. Land	...	21,644	...	...	...
Suburban	100,000	42,000	5	...	...
DEBENTURES.	Issue.	Due.	Int.		
N. S. W. terminables	8,864,000	1901-2	5	100	...
Ditto ditto	7,358,800	'93 to 1911	4	...	...
Ditto, inscribed stock	530,198	...	...	...	...

The usual fortnightly commercial summary appears in another column.

From to-day's *Government Gazette* we take the leading figures of the sworn returns of the average assets and liabilities of the banks for the quarter ended June 30, the totals for the previous quarter being given in brackets. Notes in circulation, £1,633,235 [£1,713,813]; bills in circulation, £64,662 [£56,141]; balances due to other banks, £1,424,894 [£1,200,375]; deposits not bearing interest, £8,230,658 [£8,811,393]; deposits bearing interest, £18,354,577 [£18,379,319]; total liabilities, £29,707,028 [£30,161,044]. Assets: Coin, £3,964,115 [£3,988,060]; bullion, £55,041 [£65,708]; landed property, £1,111,974 [£1,052,191]; notes and bills of other banks, £125,760 [£140,033]; balances due from other banks, £1,719,202 [£2,110,456]; notes and bills discounted and all other debts due to the banks, £32,186,735 [£31,546,080]; total assets, £39,162,829 [£38,902,531].

The thirty-first half-yearly meeting of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company was held to-day, the Hon. John Lackey, M.L.C., in the chair. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the half-year amounted to £9673, the previous balance £32,596, making £42,269. The expenditure had been £12,325, leaving a credit balance to go forward of £29,944. The directors considered that to work the company advantageously the business of exporting frozen carcases, and the sale, in the new meat market, of the prime portions of slaughtered sheep and cattle, ought to be combined with the present work of tinning; and they were collecting such information from the Government and others as to the facilities available for such a trade here, and its requirements generally, as would enable them to enter into it as soon as the necessary arrangements could be completed, if such a course should appear desirable. The report was adopted. The Hon. Henry Mort, M.L.C., and Mr. C. H. Humphrey were re-elected directors. Mr. L. P. Bain was re-elected an auditor.

Messrs. Salmon, Armitage, and Scott report the floating and registration of the Croydon Steam Brick Company, Limited; capital £5000, divided into 5000 shares of £1 each.

Mr. William Laidley, of the firm of Messrs. William Laidley and Co., has joined the Sydney Board of the Commercial Union Fire and Marine Assurance Company.

In the Import markets to-day business generally was quiet, though a fairly good trade was done with the country, with the prospect of a somewhat better trade as the season progresses. Business in breadstuffs was marked by very little of importance. Quotations are unaltered. In teas we hear of some inquiry for medium, a few small lots having been placed. At auction 425 pockets Tweed River sugars sold at £22 10s., 1380 bags Queensland ration at £17. A parcel of currants was placed for export at 2¾d. f.o.b. Fish was scarcely noticed. 250 boxes De Roubaix candles slightly damaged sold at 6¾d. net; 400 boxes Torch paraffins at 7½d. In other groceries no business of importance transpired. For brewers' materials there was rather more inquiry from the country, with which an improved trade is now expected. About 16 pockets of Kents were quitted for export at equal to 12½d. In liquors, there was a fairly good trade done to-day; ale, spirits, and wines being more freely noticed. Pig stout procurable at 9s. 9d. and 6s. 9d., for quarts and pints respectively. Stocks having been replenished, all the business done in liquors was at about late quotations. The metal trade is still dull; and prices unaltered. For oils there is only a limited inquiry. Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s timber sale this afternoon was fairly well attended by the trade. Competition was slack and business was entirely confined to Oregon. For redwood there was no disposition to operate, and the whole was passed in. The following rates were realised:—Ex Theobald, 139,215 feet of Oregon, ranging 4 x 2½, 6 x 2½, 8 x 2½, 12 x 2, at 10s.; 9 x 3, at 9s. 9d.; 6 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3, 14 x 3, at 9s. 6d.; 9 x 4, 12 x 4, 16 x 4, at 9s. 3d.; 10,000 feet 6 x ⅞ T. and G. flooring, at 15s. 3d.; 4 feet 6 inch laths, at 21s.; 4 feet, at 17s.

Messrs. Fraser and Co. will offer at auction, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, salvage stock from the stores of Messrs. Virgoe, Son, and Chapman; and in the afternoon, sawmill machinery and plant of Messrs. Goodsell and Co.'s timber factory.

A meeting of creditors of Mr. H. P. Palser, wholesale grocer and island trader, was held this afternoon; Mr. D. Mitchell presiding. A statement of accounts showed liabilities amounting to £20,990; assets, £20,974, of which £15,608 represented the island trade. The deficiency was £16; besides contingent liabilities amounting to £4660. An offer of about 8s., payable in three, six, and nine months, was made; the bills at nine months being secured. The offer was not accepted. The estate was assigned to representatives of Messrs. Young and Lark, Wilson and Co., and F. Butcher.

Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Limited, have received from their London office the following cable, dated August 3:—

"Wool.—As compared with closing rates of last London sales, prices obtained in Antwerp are ½d. to 1d. higher. Tallow,—Market weak."

The ship Achilles cleared at the Customs to-day for London with 697 bales wool, 210 bales leather, 94 bales skins, 1171 bags bark, 1847 casks tallow, 159 bales gluepieces, 56,396 horns, 13 bales basils, 9903 hides, 39 bales fleshings, 11 bales splits, 41 bales rags, 1177 bags copra, 8 casks beeswax, 3360 cases meats, 67 packages sinews and piths, 10 casks wax, 97 casks bone ash, 1200 bags chrome ore, 2808 bags ore, 122 bags mineral ore, 56 cases bitters, 273 hogsheads rum, 81 cases spirits, 31 cases champagne, 22 bales face feet, 146 hogsheads molasses, and 84 packages sundries.

The P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Rome left to-day for London with 348 bales wool, 2 bales skins, 25 bales basils, 30 bales leather, 1130 cases meats, 13 cases extract of meat, 9 bars silver (£2945), 3228 cakes (150 tons 12cwt. 3qr. 19lb.) 10,933 ingots (96 tons 18cwt. 0qr. 13lb.) copper, 400 pigs (14 tons 17cwt. 3qr. 10lb.) lead, 2980 ingots (100 tons) tin, 15 cases pearlshell, and 19 packages sundries. For Madras: 1 case sample timber.

The following was the Customs revenue received to-day:—

Spirits, £3503 5s. 4d.; wine (still), £169 5s.; wine (sparkling), £93; ale, porter, and beer (in wood), £152; ale, porter, and beer (in bottles), £571 3s. 3d.; tobacco and snuff, £394 19s. 9d.; tobacco (unmanufactured) for manufacturing purposes only), £303 11s.; cigars, £337 1s. 3d.; cigarettes, £55 6s. 3d.; tea, £301 18s. 6d.; chicory, £28; sugar (unrefined), £901 16s. 3d.; molasses, £33 6s. 8d.; opium, £47 15s.; rice, £14 9s. 3d.; dried fruits, £209 17s.; nuts, £9 15s. 5d.; malt, £2 1s. 3d.; specific duty, £2137 0s. 6d.; bonded warehouses, 42 Vic., No. 19, £21 6s. 8d.; ad valorem, £1609 15s. 8d.; harbour and light rates, £57 13s. 4d.; pilotage (Sydney), £84 1s.; excise on tobacco, £1406 8s.; Chinese restriction, £140: total, £12,584 16s. 4d.

The profit and loss account of the Land Company of Australasia appears in another column.

STOCK SALES.

The Union Mortgage and Agency Company of Australia, Limited, have sold, on account of Mr. W. Allan, 7500 wether weaners, unshorn, at 7s 6d cash—Messrs. Raff, Robertson, and Co., purchasers. On account of Messrs. Marshall and Slade, 24 bulls, shorthorns, 2 and 3 years old, from their Glengallan Estate, to Messrs. C. J. and E. M. Royds, of Jaundah. Also (in conjunction with Messrs. Cory and Taylor, of Toowoomba), on account of Mr. George Fairbairn, 5000 store wethers, from Barcaldine, for delivery at Cecil Plains—the Hon. James Taylor, purchaser. Also (in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Carter), 2000 fat wethers, from same station, for delivery at Roma.—[ADVT.]

LATEST COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The malt market is firm.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, AUG. 3.

Tin, Straits and Australian, £97.
The stock of tallow on hand is 14,400 casks.
The stock of tin on hand is 6000 tons.
The stock of copper is 52,000 tons.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

Share Report.—Sales: Federal Bank, 53s., 53s. 6d.; Tramway and Omnibus, 36s. 9d.; R. Goldsbrough and Co., 23s. 4d.; Day Dream S. M. Co., 3s. 3d.; Band and Albion Consols, 49s. 6d. to 47s.; Duke Timor, 17s. 3d. to 14s. 8d.; Long Tunnel Extended, £11 5s. to £11 10s.; Star of the East, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.

Flour is steady. There is a good trade demand at up to £11. Wheat is almost at a standstill; a few small parcels are sold up to 5s. 2d. at auction. Bran, 1s. 1½d. 300 bags of peas sold at 3s. 7d. Sugars are very firm, but only a few small parcels were sold at very full prices. There is nothing doing in teas, pending sales ex Killarney to-morrow. Elemes, 6d.; sultanas, 5½d.

THE MAILS.

Mails will be made up at the General Post Office for the undermentioned places as follows:—

THIS DAY.

MELBOURNE, overland ... 4.15 & 7 p.m.
ADELAIDE, overland, via Melbourne ... 7 p.m.
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON, overland, via Melbourne, and thence per steamer ... 7 p.m.
AUCKLAND AND ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS, by the Tarawera (s.) ... 3 p.m.
TONGA, SAMOA, TAHITI, AND RAROTONGA, by the Tarawera (s.) to Auckland, and thence per Janet Nicoll ... 3 p.m.
RICHMOND RIVER, by the Tomki (s.) ... 6 p.m.
Ditto, ditto, by the Richmond (s.) ... 6 p.m.
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT OF EUROPE, overland to Melbourne, and thence per Orient steamer John Elder ... 6 p.m.
LYTTELTON AND SOUTHERN PORTS OF N.Z., via Newcastle, by the Tekapo (s.) ... 6 p.m.

FRIDAY.

ULLADULLA AND CLYDE, by the Kiama (s.) ... 9 a.m.
LAUNCESTON AND HOBART, VIA EDEN, by the Corinna (s.) ... 9 a.m.
BRISBANE AND NORTHERN PORTS, by the Eurimbla (s.) ... 3 p.m.
FIJI AND NOUMEA, by the Gunga (s.) ... 4 p.m.

SATURDAY.

TOWNSVILLE, COOKTOWN, THURSDAY ISLAND, PORT DARWIN, AND HONGKONG, by the Menmuir (s.) ... 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA AND EDEN, by the Kameruka (s.) ... 11 a.m.
BRISBANE, NORTHERN PORTS, AND THURSDAY ISLAND, by the Quiraing (s.) ... Noon.
BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE, by the Barrabool to Brisbane, and thence per Dacca (s.) ... Noon.
CLARENCE RIVER, by the Helen Nicoll (s.) ... 4 p.m.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Despatched.	Date.	Letters.	News-papers.	Late Letters.
Overland to Melbourne and thence per Orient steamer John Elder.	This Day, Aug. 5, 1886.	Registered, 4.30 p.m. Ordinary, 6 p.m., 6d the box.	4.30 p.m. 1d. each.	For the United Kingdom only, will be received at the G.P.O. up to 6.30 p.m., extra fee 6d., and may be posted in the late-fee box at the Redfern Railway Station up to 8.50 p.m., on payment of a late fee of 1s each letter.

For rates to places other than the United Kingdom see "Postal Guide."

Mails for the United Kingdom per Orient steamer John Elder will be due in London on the 13th September.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom will be received at the Parcels Office, George-street, for transmission per Orient Company's steamer John Elder, up to noon on Thursday, 5th August.

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

LEEDS AND SUTTOR.—At Homebush, at 11, Cattle and Sheep.
PITT, SON, AND BADGERY.—At Homebush, at 11, Cattle and Sheep.
N. Z. LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO.—At Warehouse, at 12, Wheat, Maize, &c.
W. INGLIS AND SON.—At Homebush, at 11, Sheep; at Yards, at 11, Cows, &c.; at 1.30, Calves, &c.; at 3.30, Cattle.
WILKINSON AND LAVENDER.—At Homebush, Sheep.
H. M'NAMARA.—At Meat Market, at 12, Beef, &c.
G. KISS.—At Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, &c.
SMITH AND COSGROVE.—At Bazaar, at 12, Horses, &c.
W. INGLIS AND CO.—At Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, &c.
BROWN BROTHERS AND CO.—At Bazaar, at 11 and 11.30, Horses, &c.
A. WILSON AND CO.—At Homebush, Cattle.
DRANSFIELD BROTHERS.—At Homebush, Cattle and Sheep.
HILL, CLARK, AND CO.—At Homebush, Cattle and Sheep; at See and Co.'s wharf, at 9.30, Beef.
G. WELLS.—At Hunter River Company's Wharf, at 11, Hay, &c.
R. J. HUGHES AND CO.—At 108, Upper Dowling-street, at 11, Furniture, &c.
H. T. ROBEY.—At Fountain-street, Manly, at 3, Stock-in-Trade of a Plumber, &c.
LENEHAN AND CO.—At Gibbons-street, Redfern, at 11, Boiler, Pump, Furniture, &c.
C. F. W. LLOYD AND CO.—At Cook's River-road, St. Peters, at 11, Groceries, Lease, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At 115, Darlinghurst-road, at 11, Furniture, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At Rooms, at 11, Hosiery, Woollen Goods, Clothing, &c.
HARRIS AND ACKMAN.—At Mart, at 11, Organs, Pianofortes, &c.; on the Premises, Double Bay, at 2, Furniture.
FRASER AND CO.—At Stores, Circular Quay, at 11, Salvage Stock, &c.; at Darling Harbour, at 3, Sawmill, Machinery and Plant, &c.
N. COHEN AND CO.—At Rooms, at 11, Grocery, Oilmen's Stores, Furniture, &c.
H. L. DUNN AND SON.—At Trafalgar-street, Annandale, at 2.30, Furniture, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At Darling Harbour, at 11, Maize, Bran, &c.
W. CRANE.—At Pyrmont Bridge-road, at 11, Fancy Goods, Furniture, &c.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, at 11, Sheep; at Stores, at 11, Skins.
BRUNKER AND WOLFE.—At N. S. S. Co.'s Wharf, at 11, Hay, &c.
J. P. LISTER.—At Rooms, at 11, Clothing, &c.; at 3, Jewellery, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At Labour Bazaar, at 11, Furniture, &c.
KELLETT AND ALFORD.—At Rooms, at 11, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.; at 11.30, Glassware, Cutlery, &c.
J. G. FLEMING AND SONS.—At Rooms, at 10.30, Furniture, Vases, &c.
H. HAINS.—At Francis-street, Hyde Park, at 11, Furniture, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At yards, at 11, Cows, &c.; at 2.15, Calves, &c.; at 3.30, Cattle and Sheep.

Special Advertisements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The Second Edition of the ECHO is issued at 4 p.m. every day, and contains the very latest local and telegraphic news up to that hour.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT
GEORGE-STREET, 353, opposite Post Office—Gordon and Gotch
GEORGE-STREET, opposite Royal Hotel—W. B. Lee
WILLIAM-STREET—George Wallace
SUSSEX-STREET, 85—F. J. Barker
CASTLEREAGH-STREET, 240, R. G. Cragg
OXFORD STREET—John E. Spragg
CENTRAL OXFORD-STREET, 80—Pemberton
WILLIAM-STREET, 95—John Crofts
WOOLLAHRA, QUEEN-STREET—S. Y. Burnett
PADDINGTON—Englisch
BALMAIN—J. Cadogan
BALMAIN EAST—O. E. Walker, opposite Post-office, Darling street
NEWTOWN—C. G. West
WATERLOO—Mrs. Hinchcliffe
REDFERN, BOTANY-ROAD—Mrs. Minell
GEORGE-STREET WEST, 205—J. Collis
OXFORD-STREET, 140, next Commercial Bank—R. Iredale
GEORGE-STREET, 794—George Hill
GLEBE-ROAD and RAILWAY BRIDGE, PARRAMATTA-STREET, opposite Wesleyan Chapel—J. J. Cooper
PETERSHAM—J. Morecumb
ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH, STRAWBERRY HILLS—W. Johnson
WILLIAM-STREET, 144—H. W. Foster
PITT-STREET, 349—J. L. Bernhoefer.

Special Advertisements.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. D. H. DAVIS
begs to announce that his shipment of ENGLISH FURNITURE, ex Celestial Empire, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at Messrs. HARRIS and ACKMAN'S NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET, on FRIDAY NEXT, 6th August.
ON VIEW THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 5th August.

BEST INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET.—St. George's Hall Co., Limited Shares.—SHARE LIST will close soon. Apply at once, for particulars, to J. G. Clegg, 61, King-street, Newtown.

TO BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.
For SALE, on liberal terms, or to LET for a long term, on Building Lease, 600 feet of LAND, with splendid depth, in the most beautiful part of Manly, within five minutes of either pier.
ALFRED HILDER and CO., Bridge-street.

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LANGTON AND HOLMES.
AVERAGE ADJUSTERS.
AGENTS IN SYDNEY:—
MESSRS. M. METCALFE AND CO., BRIDGE-STREET.

DOCTOR JAKINS, OF BALLARAT, HAS REMOVED to 165, Collins-street E., Melbourne.
Consultations—11 to 1 and 2 to 4.
SPECIALTY—DISEASES OF WOMEN.

SIMS AND PARKES, MEDICAL HERBALISTS, treat all diseases. 240, George street North. Books free.

NICHOLSON AND CO., for PIANOS, ORGANS, and MUSIC.

BRUCE AND MASSEY, PIANO, ORGAN, AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 197, Pitt-street.

GOODLET AND SMITH, PLATE-GLASS, TIMBER, and Galvanised Iron Merchants, 193, George-street.

DR. EDWARD J. JENKINS WILL COMMENCE Practice at 205, Macquarie-street, August 12.

ELVY AND CO.'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY. A FAIR and LIBERAL INSTALMENT SYSTEM. A GRAND SELECTION OF MUSIC.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF TOBACCO, Cigars, and Cigarettes.—Study your interest by making your purchases from Saywell's Tobacco Company, Limited, 6, Park-st.

THE AUSTRAL! THE AUSTRAL!! THE AUSTRAL!!! A Weekly Journal, giving special prominence to the fictional literature and social gossip of Australia will be published early in September.

LADIES should Secure some of the BARGAINS now being offered at S. Whiddon's GREAT SALE of BOOTS.

GENTLEMEN SHOULD SECURE the BARGAINS now offered at S. Whiddon's Great Boot Sale, Oxford-st.

THE GRAND HOTEL, WYNYARD-SQUARE.—Superior accommodation for families and gentlemen. Luncheon from half-past 12 to half-past 2. The evening dinners from 6 to 7 o'clock are open to the public and not confined to the hotel boarders. L. UHDE.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, AND CO.
LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.
have REMOVED to HOSKIN-PLACE.
Entrance—64A, PITT-STREET.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR LIVER.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR BILE.
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COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FREE FROM MERCURY.
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NOTICE.
W. WALKER and SONS, 81, Clarence-street, Sydney,
beg to inform their customers and the public that they are giving up keeping stock in Sydney, and are now selling off their stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A DISCOUNT OF 15 PER CENT.
for cash. All goods marked in plain figures. They will still be represented in Sydney by a competent Agent, who will take orders and give every information respecting general furnishing.
BEDROOM SUITES, in Mahogany, Walnut, Ash, Rosewood, and inlaid woods
Very handsome Drawing-room SUITES
Dining-room and Library FURNITURE, in Queen Anne and other styles
BRASS BEDSTEADS
English BEDDING
DINING-ROOM SUITES in American Walnut and Oak, upholstered in the best Morocco Leather.
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where files of the above papers may be seen.
THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Price 2d. Subscriptions, 14s per quarter.
THE ECHO, an Evening Newspaper. Published at Hunter-street, Sydney. Price 1d. Subscriptions, 6s 6d per quarter.
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The following NEWSPAPER and ADVERTISING AGENTS are authorised to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the abovenamed Journals:—
LONDON.—Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
LONDON.—Messrs. BATES, HENDY, and CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C.
LONDON.—Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.
LONDON.—Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, St. Bride-street, Fleet-street, E.C.
LONDON.—T. B. BROWNE, 150, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. R. S. KIRK, 90, New-street.
LIVERPOOL.—LEE and NIGHTINGALE, 15, North John-street.
BRISTOL.—JAMES and HENRY GRACE, Royal Insurance-buildings.
EDINBURGH.—ROBERTSON and SCOTT, 13, Hanover-street.
EDINBURGH.—KEITH and CO., 65, George-street.
GLASGOW.—W. PORTEOUS and CO., 15, Royal Exchange-place.
* * Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

AGENCE HAVAS, 8, Bureau de Publicité, London.—AGENTS for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, the SYDNEY MAIL, and the ECHO in France and Belgium. Advertisements can be received, and files of the above newspapers inspected.
AGENCE MITCHELL, Correspondents of the Agence Havas, pour la publicité, Foreign Advertising Agency, 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. Telegraphic Address—Publicité.

PASSENGERS PER P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS CAN OBTAIN the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SYDNEY MAIL, and ECHO, at the Observer Office, and at MOHIDEEN BAWA, Colombo, Ceylon.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

The Proprietors beg to announce that their London Office is at No. 8, George-yard, Lombard-street, where their Agents—Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co.—will be happy to afford every information regarding business matters connected with the paper.

Files of the Herald will always be available for reference at the London Office, to which colonists temporarily resident in England can have their letters addressed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters and communications intended for insertion in the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Attention is respectfully directed to the following rules:—We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BUSINESS.

It is requested that all communications respecting the business of this journal be addressed to JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS only, so that any unnecessary delay may be avoided.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

We beg to inform our advertising friends that, to secure insertion and proper classification in Saturday's paper, it is necessary that their advertisements should reach this office not later than 9 o'clock on Friday night.

Advertisements for Monday's paper are received at this office as late as 9 o'clock on Saturday night. With the exception of announcements of an important or urgent nature, advertisements brought to the Printing Department after that hour cannot be guaranteed insertion.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.

Upon the motion for the adoption of the report upon the Customs Duties Bill yesterday, Sir HENRY PARKES moved as an amendment that the report be adopted that day six months. His speech was one of some length and of considerable interest, and set forth some facts which may not be generally known as to the straitened circumstances of the wage-earning classes under protection in the United States. It was, however, in the nature of a declaration of adherence to the settled policy of the colony until it is reversed by the clear expression of the will of the people, and a protest against the action of the Government in taking office under professions of faithfulness to free trade, and then introducing a measure insidiously attacking it. The hon. member's purpose could hardly have been to convert the House, nor was it, as had been expected, his object to deal specifically with the question of the ad valorem duties, which has been virtually hustled through committee without express debate or a test division. Sir HENRY PARKES was acting within his rights, and had, doubtless, what appeared to him sufficient reasons for taking this course. A protest placed on record may have its uses in the time to come. But for any purpose of influencing the action of the present Assembly, general addresses on the subject of protection are most probably thrown away; and there is some danger in their too frequent repetition of producing weariness in the mind of the public outside, and of weakening the sympathy that may be claimed by the Opposition.

The occasion, however, was appropriate for repeating once more with emphasis the proposition that the country should be consulted before the adoption of a measure threatening a radical change in its fiscal policy. General declarations of opinion as to the actual state of public feeling, and confident prophecies as to the result of any appeal to the country, are of little value. They may be true, or they may be false; but whether true or false, they cannot be accepted as settling the controversy. Certainly it cannot be admitted that the issue of an appeal is to be gauged by the success of the ruffianly disturbances at the annual meeting of the Free Trade Association. The state of public feeling is unknown. It cannot be made known except by means of a direct appeal. But it ought to be made known before the beginning of a revolution in the policy of the country is sprung upon it under cover of a gratuitous assurance that nothing of the kind would be done.

It was said last night that the short-sighted tactics of the leader of the Opposition had brought protection nearer by two years. It was also said that the virulence of the attacks upon the Customs Duties Bill had done more to make protectionists than anything the protectionists themselves had done. It has been said before that men who were freetraders when this controversy began are being fast driven to forsake free trade by the action of the Opposition. If protection has been brought near, the real cause is to be found in the fact that the Government, looking one way and rowing the other, has made so direct an approach to it. The Customs Duties Bill meets protection half way. The protectionists—shaking hands with the Government—a thing which they had not had the chance of doing for many a day—have been lifted by their friends and allies into a front place, where they could more or less completely command the situation. It is the action of the Government, not the exposure of its true character, or the resistance it has encountered, that has brought protection nearer. But for that exposure and that resistance, this bill, which the protectionists welcome as embodying their principles, and as the first step towards bringing them into full force, would have been law long ago, so far as the Assembly is concerned. It is idle to say that the illegal advance of protection would have been retarded had its opponents instead of resisting it at the start, quietly prostrated themselves before Juggernaut and left the course free.

As to the alleged conversion of some free-traders into protectionists by the defence which other free-traders have made of what was supposed to be their common creed, the real meaning of that story is that there are free traders and "free traders," and the distinction between them has been put by this bill to an undeniable test. Sir PATRICK JENNINGS has personated Ithuriel, and at a touch from him these gentlemen within quotation marks have started up in their true colour and shape. They are "free traders" whose sympathies are with protection, and who are eager to co-operate with protectionists in undermining the free trade cause. They are "free traders" who chafe at any exposition of the principles of free trade, and hold that men who refuse to accept incipient or incidental protection as free trade, are advocates of "free trade run mad." There is no conversion in cases like these; there is simply a throwing off of an inconvenient disguise. The cause of free trade does not suffer from this. It would not benefit by a little longer adhesion of false friends. If we are on the eve of a decisive struggle between protection and free-trade, it is better for the country that the ground should be cleared, that disguises should be thrown away, and that men who are free-traders and men who are protectionists should respectively, without evasion or equivocation, take the side to which they really belong. We do not undertake to say whether throughout the country the free-traders or the protectionists are in the majority. But if, as is alleged by the majority in the House, the latter preponderate in the country, the sooner the fact is clearly known the better. The minority will submit with the better grace in the absence of allies who have misled them by wearing the same uniform, but who cannot speak their language and are at heart enemies to their cause.

There was something like an admission by the PREMIER that, unless special arrangements were made, the new tariff would interfere with our re-export trade. The remarkable thing is that so obvious a fact should ever have been disputed. But what are the arrangements for the mitigation of this interference? As a general rule, it will hardly be denied that there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of working a system of drawbacks with broken packages, and of initiating it after the introduction of new and increased duties, where there are large open stocks. The PREMIER, however, indicated, with special reference to two large importing houses engaged in the re-export trade, that their possession of bonded warehouses of their own would enable them to receive goods in bond, open, assort, and repack in bond, and export from bond, without payment of duty. But is the trade of the colony concentrated, or to be concentrated, in the hands of the few firms that can afford to maintain bonded warehouses? There must be a tendency to check the general progress of trade where the means of mitigating interference almost necessarily involve the creation of a monopoly.

The report was, of course, adopted by a large majority, but the PREMIER explained that the third reading will not be taken until after the second readings of the Land Tax Bill and the Income Tax Bill have been disposed of. The House will therefore have further opportunity for considering the 7th section of the Customs Bill, and preparing for its amendment, or omission, or recommittal.

It used to be one of the teachings of the old-fashioned political economy that wages went up and down according as the balance between demand and supply was disturbed—that the master's difficulty was the man's opportunity, and *vice versa*. It was on the strength of this law that Mr. MILL advised the labouring classes never to be in superabundance, but to keep their numbers down. Those of our English readers who try to understand colonial affairs—and their number is greatly on the increase—must be a good deal puzzled when they find in their weekly budget of news from this part of the world so much about labour disputes and strikes; and more especially so when they read in one column that there is great depression and want of employment, and that men are entreating the Government to be put on relief works, and in another that men are striking, or threatening to strike. The strike in the northern coal district, after lasting six months, has ceased by a mutual agreement to refer the matter to arbitration, a course which might have been adopted from the beginning. But though there is temporary peace in the north there are strikes amongst the coal miners in the south. Both of these are on matters which might admit of adjudication at the hands of an arbitrator; but when men feel confident of winning an easy victory, they go into a strike with as much gaiety of heart as OLLIVIER went into the German war. In this city, building enterprises are a good deal hampered by an extensive strike amongst the brickmakers; which is not so much on the point of shortening the day's work from ten hours to eight, as insisting that this shall take place at once. A little compromise would probably settle the matter, but it cannot be brought about.

It may be asked, has then the law of supply and demand ceased to operate? Certainly not; the laws of nature never cease to operate; but they have been modified, and largely neutralised by an artificial arrangement. The law of supply and demand presupposes unrestrained freedom of movement, and the natural play of competition. But under existing circumstances this competition amongst the workmen is checked, if not entirely destroyed, by the wide spread of trades-unionism. Though the trades unions do not absolutely include the whole of the artisan class, they include the major portion, and for all practical purposes they control both men and masters. The fundamental principle of trades unions is to discourage competition within their own class. They deny that competition is a good thing, and look upon it as having been a principal cause of lowering the status of the working-man. They admit that it has produced cheapness of commodities, but assert that it has done so at the expense of the workman. They therefore refuse to recognise that bad times or superfluity of labour constitutes any reason whatever for the reduction of wages, and that relief must be sought in other directions.

A particularly interesting illustration of the principles of the labour controversy has turned up lately in connection with our maritime industry. The proprietors of the steamships engaged in our coasting business declare that they are making no profit, and as one cause of it they point to the fact that the unions compel them, not only to overman their vessels, but to pay twice or three times as much wages as are paid to seamen going out of the port of London. The ocean-going vessels hailing from European ports have therefore an advantage over them in trading on the coast. There is no doubt whatever about the low profit in the coasting trade, but the com-

plainants have exaggerated the competition of the great ocean steamers, which carry few passengers, take very little, if any, intercolonial cargo, and whose passenger rates are much higher than those of the local boats. The true cause of the small profit appears to lie in the fact that, while the trade itself has diminished, the local competition for it has increased. The controversy has not yet cleared up all disputable points, or brought all the facts fully to the surface, but there seems good reason for thinking that the competition of the local companies with one another has more to do with their present difficulty than any competition they may have to suffer at the hands of the great mail companies. That the employers feel that they have some strength in their position is evident from their offer to go into a conference, which for the present at least has been declined, and the men simply refuse to abate any of their present privileges, whether as to wages, or hours of labour, or numbers of the crews. It is left to the masters, therefore, to determine what they will do next. The natural tendency of things would be for them to come to an agreement amongst themselves, which of course means that they should abate the force of competition. If they would lay up some of their boats, and so reduce their expenses, and arrange their fares and freights so as to increase their income, they might get a moderate profit on their capital. But it is very difficult to get rival companies to come to any agreement of this sort, or honestly to keep to its conditions. The probability, however, seems to be that something of the sort will have to be brought about, and that employers will have to surrender the principle of competition in order to live.

Meanwhile we read in the English journals the most distressing accounts of the superabundance of sailors in England, of their great difficulty in finding employment, and of their starving condition, while out here wages are from twice to three times the English rate. Old-fashioned people will continue to say, Why does not the labour market equalise itself? So it would if there were not a hindrance in the way, but that hindrance is as effectual a barrier as a dam is to the waters of a reservoir. We have to recognise that we are now living in a state of society in which the competition, though not destroyed, is disparaged, and held in check. It is an artificial state of things, and sometimes is very embarrassing, but all our modern trade arrangements will have to adapt themselves to the new order. The effect, for a time, at least, is no doubt discouraging to new enterprise. Those who have to deal with investors, and advise them, know how extremely reluctant they are to put their money into any venture which is at the mercy of a trades union, and that is one explanation of the reason why the money on fixed deposit in these colonies is so very large. Cautious people prefer a moderate fixed investment to the chance of larger profit, subject to the alternate chance of having their profits destroyed by a strike. There are a great many industries which would be possible in this country at the present time, if it were not for the uncertainty about our labour arrangements. The old freedom of the labour market has disappeared, and we have nothing in the shape of compulsory arbitration to settle labour disputes. We are in a transition state, and what the future will be is not yet clear.

The BERNER case is a sad one, but unfortunately there is nothing unusual about it. The sort of offence to which the prisoner pleaded guilty has been very common of late, not only in this colony but in others. Dishonesty in high places seems, in fact, to have become epidemic. Men occupying important positions in the public service and in commercial institutions have given way to temptation, and the proceedings of the Courts have become a melancholy record of broken trusts and ruined lives. Some of the offenders have met with their deserts, but others have not, and a feeling has grown up in the public mind that distinguished criminals are treated sometimes far too easily. That there is foundation for the belief it would be difficult to deny. When a public servant or a bank official makes away with funds that have been given into his keeping he inflicts a grievous wrong upon his fellows. In the first class of cases the whole community suffers, and in cases of the other kind ruin may be brought upon hundreds of persons. Both the public servant and the bank official occupy positions of high trust and responsibility, and when they betray their trust it is necessary, in the interests of society, that they should be severely dealt with, not merely because the offence committed is grave, but because the exemplary punishment of offenders is required to deter others from acting dishonourably. This being so, GEORGE BERNER has no reason to complain that he has received the heavy sentence of 10 years' imprisonment; all that he can urge is that justice might have been more tempered with mercy. As chief clerk in the Railway Department he occupied an important position, and if he was unfortunate in his money affairs, that was no excuse for tampering with the public funds. He grossly betrayed the confidence which had been placed in him, and the penalty, if it falls heavily, falls justly. But it is impossible to regard the prosecution by itself; a comparison with another conspicuous case recently dealt with is unavoidable. In that case the offence, if anything, was worse. The amount appropriated was larger, the consequences of the act were more injurious to society, and the excuse for it, if there can be any excuse for such conduct, was slighter. But the offender escaped with a comparatively light punishment, his term of imprisonment being less than one-half that ordered in BERNER's case. The public will not fail to notice the inequality, and the impression produced will be anything but reassuring. Points of law will not be considered. Only the broad facts will have weight, and people looking at the two cases in this way will be apt to think that if BERNER has been punished as he deserves, an equally culpable, if not more culpable, offender has been treated too leniently. Faith in the even-handed administration of justice will not be strengthened if such discrepancies become common.

The news from Kimberley which we publish this morning is encouraging, although in regard to the quantity of gold that is being obtained it is not so definite as the public will desire. A little while ago there was reason to believe that the diggings would turn out to be a failure, and that many of the people who went thereto would have to be brought away at the expense of the several Australian Governments. Only a few hundred ounces of gold had been obtained, and persons who professed to be acquainted with the Kimberley country declared that the field was patchy, and in no place very rich. There was nothing to warrant a rush, and on several occasions we advised delay until the arrival of more satisfactory information. It would appear, however, that Kimberley is a genuine gold-field, and likely to prove a payable one. Not much importance need be attached to the statement that a digger was seen who had eight pack-horses and £1000 worth of gold. The existence of the man and the horses need not be doubted, but the declaration concerning the gold cannot be accepted without further inquiry. Nothing is more common than the use of exaggerated language where gold is concerned. To a stockman or any other station-hand a number of nuggets, aggregating two or three pounds in weight, would appear almost illimitable wealth. We therefore do not think that people should permit themselves to become excited by this £1000 sensation. The really encouraging things in the report are the statements that all the diggers are getting gold, that diggers who had come to Cambridge Gulf from the field returned as soon as they had supplied themselves with provisions, and that they were withholding full information. If the men who came to the Gulf from Kimberley had not been doing well, it is not probable they would have returned. Everybody will be glad if the field should surpass the expectations of the most sanguine, and prove to be one of the richest discovered in Australia. The discovery of a first-class goldfield in any part of the continent would give an impetus to gold-mining that it greatly needs, and it would probably do more than anything else to remove the depression that now exists in several of the colonies. While the news from Kimberley is satisfactory, it is not sufficiently so to justify people in throwing up remunerative employment to try their luck on the field. Provisions and other necessaries are, we are told, extremely dear at the diggings, and when the difficulties of transit from the port are considered, it is not probable that they will be cheaper for many months. That fact is a set-off to the other parts of the report, and it should not be overlooked. A man who goes to Kimberley may earn twice as much there as he can earn in Sydney, but if it costs twice as much to feed and clothe him, he has taken the long journey in vain.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN the Legislative Council yesterday, the Stamp Duties Bill was recommitted and further amended, and the St. Stephen's Church of England Parsonage (Camperdown) Land Sale Bill was read the third time. Leave was given to Mr. Darley to bring in a bill to regulate dealings with the property of the Church of England.

SIR PATRICK JENNINGS, in reply to questions in the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, said it was his intention to bring in a bill during the present session to amend the Lands Act of 1884, but it would be impossible for the Government to introduce this session any measure for the amendment of the Licensing laws.

REPLYING to a question asked by Mr. Baker, on the subject of water-supply works for Cowra, the Minister for Works stated yesterday, in the Assembly, that the Government proposed to ask Parliament for further supply on account of water-works for country towns.

ON the motion for the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Customs Duties Bill, which was moved yesterday afternoon in the Legislative Assembly, by the Minister for Public Instruction, Sir Henry Parkes proposed as an amendment that the adoption of the report stand an order of the day for that day six months. He took this course, he explained, in order that those opposed to the bill might again place on record, first, their adherence to the settled policy of this country until the electors had reversed it constitutionally; and secondly, their protest against the Ministry, who had wriggled into power by professing a determination to maintain the free trade policy of the country, and then had struck a deadly blow at it by means of this bill. The debate was continued until after midnight, when the amendment was negatived on division by 42 to 21, and the adoption of the report was then agreed to. The third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for Tuesday next, but Sir Patrick Jennings explained that he did not intend to go on with the third reading on that day, as it was the intention of the Government to proceed first with the second reading of the Land Tax and Income Tax Bills.

A SCENE occurred in the Legislative Assembly last night between the Speaker and Mr. Shepherd, member for East Macquarie. The latter, while addressing the House upon the Customs Duties Bill, was called to order by the Speaker for using the expression "paid advocate of the Government," and immediately the Speaker had resumed his seat Mr. Shepherd rose and said, "I am very much obliged to you, Mr. Speaker, for your lecture." "The hon. member," said the Speaker again, "is grossly out of order in addressing the Chair in that manner, and if he continues in it I shall feel it my duty to initiate a course with regard to him which will cause the authority of the Chair to be respected." Mr. Shepherd was then called upon to withdraw the remark and apologise to the House; but this he seemed very much disinclined to do, and as he sat without making any sign of an intention to comply with the direction of the Speaker, he was informed that if he compelled further action that action would be taken. At this point Mr. Gibbes made some remark, and the Speaker, addressing him, said, "The hon. member for Newtown, Mr. Gibbes, had better refrain from disorderly interruptions." Mr. Gibbes replied by saying something to the effect that the Speaker had better punish him, too. Sir Patrick Jennings expressed a hope that Mr. Shepherd would apologise, but still that hon. member remained in his seat, and the Speaker then said, "I now name the hon. member for East Macquarie as having wilfully disregarded the authority of the Chair, and the hon. member will now be heard in his place, and, having been heard, he will probably withdraw." Even then Mr. Shepherd did not move, but at length yielding, apparently, to the advice of Sir Henry Parkes and others, he rose, and, after defying the House, he made the necessary apology, and it was accepted.

IT had been intended, as stated yesterday, to arrange that the official opening of the railway extension from Glen Innes to Tenterfield should take place, if possible, at the end of the present month; but the end of the present month has been found unsuitable for the purpose, and there is every probability, we are informed, of the ceremony being performed on the first Saturday in September. The Hon. W. J. Lyne, Minister for Works, and Sir Patrick Jennings, Premier, will attend the demonstration.

THE Minister for Works has given instructions for the watering of fast-running engines on the Great Southern Railway by a system which, it is believed, will save a considerable amount of time. The new plan will be to have the engines watered by means of syphons from troughs constructed at certain points on the railway, and so placed that the water can be taken up by the engines as they pass along. All the engines used in the express and the mail trains will be watered in this way, and it is hoped that the time occupied in running the trains from Sydney to Albury will be reduced to the extent of half or three-quarters of an hour.

MR. COPELAND, the Minister for Lands, was engaged during the whole of yesterday in hearing appeals from the local land boards throughout the colony. A report of the business transacted at the Land Court will be found elsewhere.

MR. DAVIES has given notice of his intention to ask in the Assembly to-day the following question with reference to the alleged railway frauds:—"1. What are the names of the persons who received concessions and reduction of rates referred to in the evidence given by Mr. Kirkaldie at the Water Police Court in the case against Wright, Heaton, and Co.? 2. Who were the Ministers that gave sanction or approved of the concessions or reductions? 3. Who was the Minister that approved of the system of averaging bales of wool, and by whom was the same recommended?"

THE minute of the Chief Justice, which was read in the Assembly on Tuesday, in reply to a question asked by Mr. W. J. Ferguson, was referred to by that hon. member in the Assembly yesterday. Mr. Ferguson asked the Minister for Justice whether he intended to take any further action in the matter, as the answer given by the Chief Justice was not only insulting to him (Mr. Ferguson), but insulting to the House. Mr. Garvan said that when he received the minute he saw it was of a very unusual character, but he had thought it right to read it to the House as he had received it. Bearing in mind the dignity surrounding the office of Chief Justice, and that the Chief Justice was not under the control of Parliament, he was not prepared to say whether any further action would be taken in the matter; but if the hon. member would give notice of a question on the subject, he would give the matter his best consideration, and then state what course he thought it best to take under the circumstances.

YESTERDAY their Honors the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Windeyer, and Sir G. Innes sat in Banco. The case of Nicholls v. Rosenfeld occupied the greater part of the morning. The Court refused to set aside a writ of *ca. sa.* issued in respect of a judgment in an action of slander, holding that, although the plaintiff had proved in the insolvent estate of the defendant, he was not thereby debarred from having him arrested on a writ of execution in respect of the slander judgment. The case of Stephen v. Union Bank was settled, and Jones v. Hill was continued, and not concluded. His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer sat in Chambers and also in Divorce. His Honor the Primary Judge disposed of a lunacy matter in Chambers. There was no sitting in Equity, as it appeared that the parties in the suit M'Guiness v. Stokes and others, which was set down for hearing, were not ready to proceed. The case was ordered to stand for trial on the 30th instant.

AN ordinary court martial was held yesterday on board H.M.S. Nelson, the Court consisting of Captain Lake (president), Commander Rooke, Miranda; and Lieutenants Hamilton, Broadley, and Reynolds (Nelson). There were only three cases set down for trial. Two able seamen of H.M.S. Miranda, named Charles Farrell and Joseph Cross, pleaded guilty to a charge of insubordination, and were each sentenced to 12 months in Darlinghurst Gaol. George Deeks, a seaman belonging to the Nelson, pleaded guilty to deserting from that vessel three years ago, and was awarded a punishment of six months' imprisonment.

THE sittings of the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions were continued yesterday at the Darlinghurst Courthouse, before Mr. District Court Judge Docker. Mr. M'Culloch conducted the prosecutions on behalf of the Crown. The prisoner George Berner, who pleaded guilty to four separate charges of embezzlement in the public service, received a sentence of ten years' penal servitude on each charge, the sentences to be concurrent. Thomas Wilson, who pleaded guilty to having burglariously entered the residence of Mr. District Court Judge Wilkinson, was sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. The records showed that the prisoner was an old criminal, and had already served 12 years' imprisonment for burglary and house-breaking. A number of other prisoners who had been remanded were also sentenced. A number of cases were tried during the day. A list of the cases down for trial to-day appears in another portion of the paper.

A MONEY-LENDING transaction, presenting some striking features, came before Judge Wilkinson at the District Court yesterday. The claim was for the recovery of £6, and the investigation of it showed that in July of last year a young man borrowed from a money-lender £30, giving as security for the loan a promissory-note for £33 which bore the name of a good backer. About a month after obtaining the loan the borrower was induced to give to the lender a document in which the former undertook to pay for the loan of £30 no less a sum than £30 in addition for interest, the whole sum of £60 to be paid in monthly instalments of £3 within a period of 20 months. The borrower having made payments which amounted to £30, resisted the claim, on the ground that having given a promissory-note for £33, £3 was all that was due in respect thereto. The Judge, however, held that the borrower must adhere to the written agreement he had entered into, made some observations to the effect that if a man were so foolish as to borrow money and undertake to pay for it at so usurious a rate he would have to abide by the consequences, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

REFERRING to the New Hebrides question, our Noumea correspondent says that everyone looks upon the possession of the islands as an accomplished fact, inasmuch as the French troops are still there and seem likely to remain there, as the Dives left Noumea on July 19 with provisions for them.

THERE will be found in another column a report of the development of the borough of St. Leonards since its incorporation. The record, which has been compiled by the council clerk, was adopted by the mayor and aldermen at a general meeting held on Tuesday evening last.

THE great main sewer which is to form the principal feature of the scheme designed for the drainage of the city and suburbs has so nearly approached completion that it is believed a portion of it will, by the end of the year, be applied to the conveyance of sewage to the ocean. A description of the work remaining to be done, as well as some information regarding a subsidence of a portion of the sewer traversing Rose Bay Valley, is published in another column.

THE following are the conclusions arrived at by Mr. J. Fincham, Engineer-in-Chief, in regard to the Bridgewater (Tasmanian) railway accident:—"That the bridge was in position, but unsecured, when the train passed over it. That it was not possible for the pawls to have been jerked out of position by the momentum of the train. That if the pawls had been left out and the bridge had been screwed down, it was not possible for any oscillation of the engine to have shifted the bridge off its bearings in the cups described. That whether secured or otherwise, when the two preceding trains passed over it subsequently to the bridge being opened for river traffic, those trains did not shift it materially out of position, otherwise a foul joint in the rails must have occurred at both ends of the bridge, and the accident would have occurred at the northern end." Mr. Fincham makes the following recommendations:—"That in future, and on account of the steep grade, all up trains should stop at North Bridgewater. That the bridgekeeper should be stationed at the bridge, in a signal-box to be built there, instead of at Main-road Crossing. That no engine or train should attempt to cross the swing-bridge except by signal from the bridgekeeper, after he has satisfied himself that all is secure, and that fastening should be locked when bridge is closed. That the fixed lamps on the swing-bridge, when lighted and the bridge closed, should be seen only from the river. That wedge-bearings, worked by screw gearing, should be substituted for the existing cup bearings supporting end of bridge when closed."

YESTERDAY afternoon the Church of England Synod resumed its sitting in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street. An amending superannuation ordinance was considered in committee, two new clauses were introduced, and the measure reported to the Synod and the report adopted. Several other matters of importance were dealt with, the Synod adjourning at about 11 o'clock until Thursday. A report appears in another column.

ST. GEORGE'S Presbyterian Church, Castlereagh-street, of which the Rev. George Sutherland is pastor, has undergone during the past few weeks a thorough repair and greatly improved lighting. The erection of buildings on each side had so darkened the church that it was necessary at times to use the gas in the morning service. The deacons' court resolved to substitute strong glass in the central division of the roof. This was very satisfactorily carried out, and now the central division of the church is lighted from above and the whole church has assumed a new and greatly improved appearance. At the same time the walls and pillars, the porches, and main entrances and doors, have been re-coloured, painted, and varnished—likewise the vestry and deacons' courtroom, making the church internally one of the most comfortable in the city. The work has been completed under the supervision and active personal effort of one of the deacons, for which he has received a hearty and well-merited vote of thanks from his fellow office-bearers.

IT may be interesting to the members of the Society of Friends resident in our midst to learn that the yearly meeting of representatives in London was held on the 19th to the 27th May inclusive, and an Epistle was drawn up to be forwarded to the quarterly and monthly meetings of friends in Great Britain and Ireland and elsewhere. In this Epistle reference is made to the earnestness and diligence displayed by many members in the work connected with first day schools, mothers' meetings, and other departments of Christian service. Referring to ritual, or the observance of "outward rite or ordinance," the epistle bears testimony to the disuse of outward ordinances, and states that, "In times like the present, when the tendencies towards outward observances are so strong in many quarters, we believe it to be especially necessary that this great testimony should be maintained—in meekness, but with unwavering integrity—in the presence of the churches around us."

WE have been shown a series of cleverly executed and artistic water-colour sketches from the brush of Captain J. T. B. Fraser, a resident of Glebe Point. They consist chiefly of land and sea scapes, and betray a naturally skilful hand, together with much truth to nature. Several local views, coast scenery, and New Zealand scenes are particularly well drawn and coloured. In point of merit they are equal to not a few that find a place in the Art Gallery, and in the collections of wealthy connoisseurs.

MR. WILLIAM NOBLE delivered the last of his series of addresses in Parramatta at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, when he took for his subject, "Lights and Shades of English Life." Mr. S. Goold, J.P., presided, and the building was packed in all parts. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

MR. W. WILKINS, who has been messenger at the Custom House for nearly 33 years, retired from the service last month; before leaving he was made the recipient of a gold watch and chain, subscribed for by the officers of Customs and Custom House agents, as a slight memento of a long and honourable service. An address was also presented to Mr. Wilkins.

AT late meetings of the Royal Commission on the Conservation of Water, Mr. W. T. Poole was examined on the subject of works designed for the storage of water, which he had inspected during his recent visit to Europe. He noticed that in Lombardy the banks of most of the subsidiary streams have been raised, partly by art and partly by nature. In many cases the bed of the stream itself is above the level of the surrounding country, and by piercing the banks the water is made to gravitate over the adjoining land. Every little holding is divided into little patches of beans, rye, grass crops, &c. After leaving Italy, Mr. Poole went to Belgium, and inspected the works on the Meuse at Namur. These consist of combined needle and automatic dams. The lock is situated near one bank of the river, and the remaining portion of the river is divided into two sections, with a very firm and massive wall between. One of these sections is fitted with an automatic system, and the other with the needles. The crest level of the weir is about a foot or 18 inches above the bed of the river. Mr. Poole is of opinion that the needle system of weir might be adopted on all the lower reaches of the rivers of this colony, but not in the upper portions, where heavy timber is liable to be brought down from the mountains by floods. He considers that the combined needle and automatic system would be especially applicable at Gunnedah. Mr. Poole proceeded from Belgium to England, and inspected the works at Digh's Locks on the Severn, which are designed in the interests of navigation and manufactories. The banks of the river are alluvial, and are laced with rubble masonry. In the cases of Australian rivers, where rubble could not be obtained at a convenient distance, he would have no hesitation in employing timber.

THE annual meeting of the N. S. W. Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps was held in Aarons' Exchange Hotel last evening, under the presidency of Lieut.-Commander Lee. There was a good attendance of officers and men. The report and balance-sheet were adopted, and the meeting was adjourned until further notice.

A MEETING of members of the New South Wales Patriotic Fund Committee was held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. Some routine business was transacted and several additional sums were voted. The honorary treasurer's report showed that £113 had been paid during the month. Mr. W. P. Manning gave notice of his intention to move a motion to the effect that a plan of distribution be prepared for the purpose of refunding the balance of the funds now in hand to the original subscribers. Particulars of the meeting will be found in another column.

THE annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Masons, under the Scottish Constitution, was held in the Masonic Hall, York-street, on Thursday, July 22. The R.W. Bro. Dr. W. G. Sedgwick, R.W., D.G.M., opened the Lodge, and over 60 members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Letters from Queensland Lodge, S.C., were confirmed, and communications of a highly satisfactory character were read, from the Grand Lodge and District Lodge report from New Zealand. The secretary then read the annual reports, in which he congratulated the Constitution on the rapid strides that had been achieved during the past year, both numerically and financially; but sincerely regretted the vacancies caused by the deaths of several well-known and highly-respected members. The report showed that numerous solicitations for pecuniary relief were heartily and promptly responded to by the members. During the past year four new Lodges have been opened, and three applications have been received for erection of others—making a total of Lodges now opened under the Constitution of 47. The membership has increased to a total of 2242. The receipts for the past year have been £1384 14s. 6d., and with balance brought forward from last year of £353 6s. 11d., gives a total of £1738 1s. 5d. The expenditure has been:—To Grand Lodge, £362 2s. 6d; benevolent fund, £159 3s. 9d.; deposited at interest, £569 1s. 3d.; working expenses, salaries, &c., £369 3s. 1d.; balance in hand, £378 10s. 10d.; total, £1738 1s. 5d. Fund of Benevolence:—Receipts, £172 3s. 9d.; last year's balance, £120 5s. 11d.; total, £292 9s. 8d. Expenditure: Relief, £129 10s. 11d.; balance in hand, £162 18s. 9d.; total, £292 9s. 8d. Total amount of funds to end of year, £2995 3s. 6d. The report was unanimously adopted on a motion moved and seconded by Worshipful Bro. S. C. Dennis and W. H. Nash respectively. Election of officers and other matters of mutual interest terminated the meeting. The secretary may be congratulated on the prosperous condition of the Constitution.

THE Lithgow Relief Committee met yesterday afternoon, at Wentworth-court, Mr. J. F. Burns, M.P., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Knapp reported receipt of £84 since last meeting, amongst the donations being £50 from Mr. J. Brown and family, at Cooerwull. As the lists are still coming in, it was decided that the committee could not make a division until all the moneys were in hand, and a hope was expressed that persons having subscription lists would send them in as soon as possible.

A WELL ATTENDED meeting was held at the Royal Hotel yesterday to consider steps to recognise the hospitality displayed by the Mayor and Mayoress of Sydney. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. Cowper. It was resolved that the best means to attain the object in view would be to have a plain and fancy dress ball, and invite his Worship and Miss Young to attend it. A deputation was appointed to wait on the Mayor to ascertain what date would be convenient to him to attend the ball, and the appointment of an executive committee to make arrangements for the event was also commenced.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Parramatta Gas Company was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. R. Harper, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The report showed that the net profit for the half-year amounted to £1978 1s. 3d., which, together with a balance of £284 9s. 4d. brought forward, made a total of £2262 10s. 7d., which the directors proposed to distribute as follows:—Dividend, at rate of 10 per cent., £1235 5s.; consumers' discounts £300; depreciation account, £350; reserve fund, £100; balance forward, £277 5s 7d. The report went on to state that nearly two miles of main extensions had been laid down during the half-year, and that good progress was being made with the new works, the whole of the plant for which had been ordered. The report and balance-sheet were adopted unanimously.

AT about 8 a.m. yesterday a man named Henry Boster, residing at 16, Harwood-lane, found a dead body floating in the water near Messrs. Goodlet and Smith's Wharf, Pyrmont. He immediately communicated with the police, and the body was removed to the South Sydney morgue by Constable Hendon. During the day the body was identified by Alexander Norman, of the schooner Shannon, as that of Alexander Ross, formerly mate of the schooner Samai. From what we could ascertain of the deceased, he was 50 years of age and of intemperate habits. He was last seen alive by Alfred Johnson, of Balmain, on board the Samai on the 29th ultimo. There were no marks of violence on the body, and Dr. Milford, who examined it, was of opinion that it had been in the water three days, and that the deceased met his death by drowning. The City Coroner was apprised of the occurrence, and an inquest will probably be held this morning.

THE following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon:—Magnificat, Gadsby, in C; Nunc Dimittis, Gadsby, in C; anthem, Novello's, "Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and all the company of Heaven."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Russian press advocates an alliance between Russia and France. The Paris *Figaro* announces that the French Government will consider the desirableness of an early meeting between M. de Freycinet and M. de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR WAR.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

A sensation has been caused throughout France by the publication of some old letters of General Boulanger, Minister for War in the French Cabinet. In these letters General Boulanger admits having received kindnesses from the French Princes, and having solicited the patronage of the Duc d'Aumale.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COLONISTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

Two hundred colonists were yesterday entertained on board the steamship Mexican at Southampton. They were taken for a cruise round the Isle of Wight. The Mayor of York gave a banquet yesterday to 100 colonists.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

Belfast continues in a state of ferment. The military has been reinforced with the view of preventing a renewal of the recent disturbances.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXTRADITION BILL.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 4.

In the Senate last night, the discussion of the bill providing for the extradition between Great Britain and the United States of persons guilty of using dynamite or other explosives, was postponed till December next.

THE R.M.S. ALAMEDA.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 2.

The Union Company's R.M.S. Alameda left on Saturday, outwards.

THE M.M.S. OCEANIEN.

SUEZ, AUG. 3.

The Messageries steamer Oceanien passed to-day, outwards.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, AUG. 4.

Mr. Edward Clark has been appointed Solicitor-General in the new Ministry.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The match between the Australian Eleven and the County of Kent was continued at Canterbury to-day in the presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was fine, and the sun shone brilliantly during the day. The home team, who yesterday evening had lost five wickets for 118, continued their innings, and succeeded in making 171. G. G. Hearne carried out his bat for 53, after a careful and judicious innings.

The Australians then went to the wickets, but failed to make a good stand, being all put out for 79. The only batsmen who got into double figures were Jones, caught and bowled, 30; Blackham, not out, 17. The visitors, being in a minority of 92, followed their innings, and were again unable to score off the Kent bowling, which was very accurate. When the stumps were drawn the total stood at 88 for the loss of six wickets—Giffen, caught, 22; Scott, run out, 28. Play will be continued to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HERO AT COOKTOWN.

LATER NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COOKTOWN, WEDNESDAY.

The steamer Hero has arrived here from Cambridge Gulf. The Hero brings the following passengers for Sydney from Cambridge Gulf:—Mr. and Mrs. Stockdale, Messrs. Harper, Shutz, Smith, Collins, and 8 in the steerage. From Thursday Island: Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Austin, and 7 in the steerage. The Hero passed the steamer Tagliaferro at the entrance to Cambridge Gulf. The steamer Port Darwin had left Cambridge Gulf for Singapore. The Hero brings news that Inspector Hare, the new Government Resident at Wyndham, arrived at Cambridge Gulf on July 20 by the mail steamer Otway, from Fremantle, via Derby. Sergeant Troy arrived at Derby on the 14th July from the diggings. He is of opinion that the diggers are withholding the fullest information, but all there are getting gold. Several diggers arrived at Cambridge Gulf from the goldfields, via O'Donnell's route. The gold being got was of good quality. The country was blue slate, and there were lots of good-looking quartz reefs. The diggers are all returning from Wyndham with rations to the goldfields. On the 22nd an employee on Stockdale station, close to Cambridge Gulf, gave information that he had seen a digger with two natives and eight pack horses and with £1000 worth of gold in his possession. He would not give information where he procured the gold but the locality was not at the present diggings. Stores at the diggings are at fabulous prices, but at Cambridge Gulf supplies are plentiful.

AUSTRALIAN WINES at the COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

The complaints made by Mr. Andrew Rowan regarding the failure of the arrangements at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition for bringing Australian wines under the notice of probable buyers have been further confirmed by letters which were read at the meeting of the Council of the Australian Wine Association last night. Mr. W. B. Collins, a London wine merchant, wrote stating that at Spiers and Pond's bars the lees of one bottle were emptied into the next, so as to retail the full number of glasses. The cellars were alleged to be unsuitable. Some hope was expressed for the success of a system of sampling altogether apart from the Exhibition. It was suggested that the leading colonial vignerons should combine and open a cellar in London, and keep a large stock to afford opportunities for sampling. Another letter was read from Dr. L. L. Smith, who complained that under the present arrangements Burgoyne and Co. were likely to obtain a monopoly of the wine trade, as only their wine lists were shown to inquirers. There was an utter want of discrimination in placing Australian wines before the public. For example, a party of probable buyers went to sample the wines, and it was found that only the wines of G. A. Morris, a member of the commission, who had entire charge of the cellars, were being brought under notice. On protesting that the other samples were produced so slowly, the party left disgusted. The council resolved to bring under the notice of the Chief Secretary the fact of the great and irreparable harm that was thus being done to the wine trade, and expressed the opinion that, unless the original compact for the sale of wines was carried out, Victorian wines should be withdrawn from the Exhibition.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

A deputation from the Royal Society and the local Geographical Society waited upon the Premier to-day, and asked the Government to assist them in their proposed Antarctic exploration scheme. Mr. Gillies promised to ask the other Australian Governments whether they would join Victoria in assisting the enterprise on scientific grounds.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the tenders received by the English postal authorities for the new ocean mail service beginning in 1888, Mr. Derham, Postmaster-General, has communicated with the Governments of the other colonies in order to obtain their views on the subject. No definite proposals for fresh federal action between Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia have been agreed to, but certain conditions suggested by the Government of South Australia are now being considered by the Victorian authorities.

Dr. Hearn, M.L.C., Chancellor of the University, has been appointed Queen's Counsel.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

In the District Court to-day John J. Pascoe was charged with the larceny of £110, the moneys of the A. S. N. Company. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. There are two other charges yet to be heard.

Most of the sugar mills at Mackay are commencing work, which has hitherto been retarded by the wet weather.

A telegram from Cunnamulla states that the late floods were the heaviest known there for 16 years. The river is now at its ordinary freshet level. Team and coach traffic is suspended. Rain continues, and fears are entertained of another flood, as the rain is general. The Paroo is still impassable. Heavy rain is reported at Eulo and Charleville. At Barringun the flood is very high. All the houses at Wooroorooka are surrounded by water.

To-day's weather reports show that rain is still falling in small quantities over a large area in the interior. The weather in Brisbane is dull and threatening. Several showers fell to-night.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

A deputation, including Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Dimboola Shire Council, and Mr. A. Scott, of the North-western (Victorian) Vermin Board, interviewed the Commissioner for Lands to-day, and asked him to co-operate in the destruction of wild dogs, pending the erection of a rabbit-proof fence along the South Australian border. The Commissioner said that the South Australian Government had already spent nearly £100,000 in the destruction of marsupials, dingoes, and rabbits, and he could not comply at once with the request. However reasonable it might seem, the subject would have to be submitted to his colleagues. He was pleased that the Victorian Government had decided to erect a rabbit-proof fence between the two colonies, and as they would probably anticipate the vote, it would not be very long before the fence was completed.

The steamship Flinders, of the Adelaide Steamship Company, has been improved and refitted. A new ladies' cabin and several new state rooms have been constructed, increasing the accommodation for sixty saloon passengers. New boilers have been put in, giving the steamer increased speed. The total cost of the improvements was £3000.

The Bootmakers' Union has decided to send to Melbourne for full particulars of the dispute in the boot trade, and if further assistance be required a special meeting will be called.

The funeral of the late Mr. E. M. Bagot took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

The Orient steamship Liguria passed Cape Borda at 6.50 p.m.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND, WEDNESDAY.

Several meetings of the unemployed have been held in Auckland lately. The Government are endeavouring to promote settlement by small holders. They offer perpetual leases, and will advance money to build houses and clear the land.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, a long and at times angry discussion arose on a motion for adjournment by Mr. Jones, in reference to the action of an officer of the Public Service Board in having visited a man named Austin on his deathbed with the object of inducing him to show cause why his service should not be dispensed with. It was considered to be really an attack by the Opposition against the Public Service Act, and it was asserted that the board had acted harshly, and that their conduct should be inquired into. Four members of the Government spoke for the board, and asserted that they were actually performing an act of mercy, because if Austin had died without resigning his widow could have received nothing, but if he resigned, as the board desired to give him an opportunity of doing, she would receive a handsome allowance. After the debate had been continued for some time the motion was negatived. The debate on the budget was resumed for an hour, and Mr. Russell strongly urged the increase of duty on woollens to 25 per cent. Later in the evening Mr. Gillies intimated that the Government intended, in due course, to introduce a bill to amend the Public Service Act, with the view of removing the friction which existed, but in no case would the Government touch one of the fundamental principles of the Act. The House then adjourned.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

In the Legislative Council to-day, the Settled Land Bill was read a third time and passed. The Patents Bill and the British-India Labourers Act Repeal Bill were passed through committee. The Pacific Island Labourers Bill and Pearlshell Fisheries Bill were read a second time. The House then adjourned.

In the Assembly, Mr. Foote presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland against the Contagious Diseases Act. The petition was read and received. The Speaker afterwards called attention to the disrespectful wording of the petition, which, instead of asking for the repeal of the Act, insisted upon its repeal, but the House having received the petition could hardly recall the act. The Settled Land Bill was received from the Council and read a first time. The Electoral Act Amendment Bill, Mineral Oils Bill, and Local Authorities Joint Action Bill were passed through committee.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Assembly to-day Mr. R. Ward moved a resolution for the adjournment of the House out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. E. M. Bagot, but he advisedly withdrew the motion owing to the fact that the late Mr. Bagot was not a public man. Mr. Caldwell moved a resolution in favour of the establishment of a State Bank. The debate was adjourned. In the course of the discussion, on a motion for a return relative to the River Murray navigation, the mover urged that, with the view of securing a better share of the river trade, the Government should reduce the rates of carriage on the Morgan railway, so as to equalise them with the rates of the other colonies for carriage on railways similarly situated. Mr. Downer mentioned that he had received another letter from the Premier of Victoria on the subject of the diversion of the Murray River waters. The letter stated that the Victorian Government did not intend to take any action at present with regard to the bill which they had prepared on the subject. Mr. Downer added that the South Australian Government would strictly adhere to the stand they had previously taken in the matter of the proposed diversion of the Murray waters, namely, that until the whole of the results of the recent joint commission between Victoria and New South Wales had been set aside and a fresh commission appointed, South Australia would have nothing to do with the reported treaty between the other two colonies. The second reading of the Totalisator Bill was carried, after a lively debate, by 17 to 9, with 9 pairs.

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THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN THE IRON TRADE IN MELBOURNE.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The Ironmasters' Association of Victoria met to-night to consider the course of action to be adopted towards terminating the present difficulty. About fifty firms were represented. It was unanimously resolved, subject to confirmation by the Victorian Employers' Union, "that, inasmuch as the Iron-workers' Assistants Union has refused to submit the question in dispute between its members and Robinson Brothers to arbitration, as requested by the Trades Hall Council and the Victorian Employers' Union, unless such determination be rescinded by the union in question before August 14, the whole of the members of this association shall lock out all employees under any engagements with their respective firms, being members of any trades unions." It was also resolved that no member of the association shall tender for any Government or other time contract unless the conditions of such contract contain a provision by which the contract time shall be suspended during any lock-out or strike of workmen. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the firms not represented, to obtain their co-operation. Various firms having large orders in hand are somewhat reluctant to join the lock-out.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF SEAMEN'S WAGES.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The excitement regarding the proposed reduction of the seamen's wages appears to be subsiding. The circular of the Shipowners' Association was not sent to Melbourne, and the seamen were led to believe that in the event of their reply being unfavourable, the owners would immediately give notice of a reduction, beginning on September 1. An impression is now gaining ground that the difficulty will be settled without recourse to extreme measures of any kind. The owners complain that they have suffered loss owing to the competition of ocean-going steamers. The men believe that if this competition can be prevented the proposal to reduce the wages will be withdrawn. The acting secretary of the Seamen's Union in Sydney writes to the effect that the owners desired the removal of this competition, and it was thought that, as the intercolonial trade done by the ocean steamers was small, the owners would concede the point rather than risk a conflict with the men. The men contemplate taking the matter up, and if they cannot secure what they want by legislation, they will "Boycott" the ocean-going boats. Messrs. Huddart Parker deny that an intercolonial trade was done by the British-India Steam Navigation Company. This denial is admitted, but a complaint has been made regarding the Queensland Shipping Company, to which Messrs. Huddart Parker give a large portion of their trade with the northern ports. A member of a leading firm of shipowners in Melbourne states that if the intercolonial trade done by foreign vessels were stopped, this would go a long way to meet the present case. The men are now awaiting the result of the action of the Sydney Union.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN MELBOURNE.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

About 800 of the unemployed assembled at the Treasury yesterday and sent delegates to the Minister for Works. They told a tale of distress and hardship amongst the unemployed, and asked the Government to start relief works and to stop the influx of working-men from the other colonies. Mr. Nimmo pointed out that there never were more public works carried on than at present. He recommended them to apply to the contractors, and he supplied a list of works for the purpose. The Government, he said, could not stop the migration of working-men from the other colonies, nor could he suggest any relief works. He advised them to consult the Mayor of Melbourne. On hearing the result of the interview the crowd quietly dispersed. A meeting of the unemployed was held in the vicinity of the Treasury to-day. The assemblage numbered about 600. Lists were signed by men wanting work, and these will be forwarded to the Chief Secretary. The great majority of the men were well dressed, but showed signs of destitution. It was stated that these were mostly new arrivals from the other colonies, particularly from South Australia. Some speeches were made, but nothing definite transpired.

EARLY-CLOSING DEMONSTRATION IN MELBOURNE.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

A disorganised mob of suburban shopkeepers, aided by members of the Employees Union, acting as private individuals, and numbering in all about 500, paraded Bourke-street to-night, as a demonstration in support of the early-closing movement. Handbills were distributed, one of which read thus:—"Bourke-street demonstration.—we are determined to have our rights. No shops are allowed to be open after 7 o'clock, except those exempt under the Act. Assistants, let the Government see that you will have the law observed." The crowd stopped in front of the establishment of Mr. Blashki, jeweller, who keeps open by virtue of a permit from the city council, and they hooted and yelled and sang "Rule Britannia." Some stones were thrown at the shop, but no damage was done. The police made several arrests, one person being charged with distributing handbills which bore no imprint.

OVERLAND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

[By Telegraph.]

ALBURY, Wednesday.

The following have passed through:—

For Sydney (by express on Tuesday): Mr. Fraser, Mrs. S. Joshua, Miss Joshua, Miss Pagen, Mr. G. Milson, Mrs. Maloney and 3 children, Mrs. Nankervis, Messrs. Ambrose Bowley, Clacy, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Messrs. J. M. Chanter, M.L.A., Chas. Smith, M.L.A., Mrs. C. Smith, Jas. Nicholson, Oakley, W. Macgregor, M.P., Colonel Freeman, Mr. A. Gilmour, Hon. J. Williamson, M.L.C., Messrs. W. Dixson, H. King, C. W. Moore, J. M. Johnstone, J. C. Kegg, G. H. Cargey.

For Melbourne (by express on Wednesday): Messrs. D. Whitley, W. H. Peryman, J. Hansman, D. Fountain, J. Malone, H. Jacobs, H. H. Frayne, Allison, Smith, W. S. Powers, Allen Smith, O. Asche, Mrs. J. Metcalfe, Mrs. T. Cox, Messrs. W. Law, M. Harrison, Miss Sillett, Masters Crosby (2), Mrs. Koseby, J. Ash, W. Archibald, C. W. Long, R. Kurts, A. Stevens, Dr. J. J. Thomson, W. Rawlins, D. J. Davis.

For Melbourne (by ordinary on Wednesday): J. S. Law, Preston, Grawson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, child, Miss Westmore, Mrs. M'Donald, E. Fraser, Tomkins, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss L. Moore, Mrs. Tracy, J. W. Day, A. Watson, S. A. Watson, L. Levin.

For Sydney (by ordinary on Wednesday): Mr. and Mrs. Twose, Mr. Rotherson.

PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondents.)

WILCANNIA, Wednesday.

The following stock movements are reported:—3000 fat wethers, the property of Messrs. Reid and Shaw, left Yancannia station for Sydney, via Bourke; 242 rams, purchased by Davidson and Co., Berawinnia Downs, from One-par station, have started for the former place; 920 head of store bullocks have passed Cobham from Rocklands station, Queensland, consigned to Messrs. M'Dermott, Loughnan, and Scarr, Rocklands Pastoral Company owners; 5250 fat wethers started from Cobham Station for Sydney, via Wanaaring and Bourke, Donnelly Brothers owners; 700 store bullocks, from Palparara Station, for Melbourne, have passed Yantara, Messrs. Hay Brothers owners; also, 380 bullocks, from Maryan Downs, for Melbourne.

GUNNEDAH, Wednesday.

Six thousand wethers are approaching here for sale. They are consigned to local agents.

BOURKE, Wednesday.

The following stock are reported to have passed Ford's Bridge:—Six hundred fat bullocks from Queensland; 315 fats from Comongin, Warmoll and Green; 300 fats from Thargomindah, all for trucks; 3000 fat wethers started from Yancannia; 5000 fat wethers from Cobham; and 5000 from Elsinora, all for Sydney, and are close here. The following have been trucked:—280 fat cattle from Thargomindah, Armitage and Powell owners, to Sydney; 60 fat bullocks, to Bathurst.

COUNTRY NEWS.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondents.)

BATHURST, Wednesday.

The annual inspection of the Volunteer company was made to-day by Major-General Richardson. 69 men of all ranks were present, and they passed a most creditable examination. Subsequently Captain Cassidy informed the company that Major-General Richardson was much pleased at the appearance of the men and manner in which they drilled. The commandant was accompanied by Major Mackenzie, and Captain Hill, Adjutant of the Third Regiment, was also present. Major-General Richardson proceeds to Forbes and then to Orange, Dubbo, Wellington, and Molong, to inspect the companies there.

BOMBALA, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, to-day, it was decided to hold the usual annual sheep show in October. This show was not held last year, owing to the drought; but this year an attempt is being made to revive the yearly exhibition of sheep.

The weather is fine, with an appearance of more rain.

BOURKE, Wednesday.

The rents and occupation licenses of Curraweena, Nilga Downs, Coronga Peak, Glenariff, Byrock, Wyuna Downs, Mulga No. 4, Doradilla, Kenilworth, and Mulga No. 1, were decided to-day at the minimum. In the cases of Beemery, Mooculta, Tarcoon, and Mulgawarrina stations the decision was reserved till September 4th.

The following reports are to hand as to the late rainfall, and the height of rivers:—Walgett, 39 feet 10 inches, rising; Mogil, over the banks, falling; Mungundi, 26 feet, rising; Goodoogat, 11 feet, rising. Borringun, Enngonia, and all above there report raining lightly; Wilcannia, 31 feet, rising; Brewarrina, 25 feet, rising; Bourke, 29 feet 6 inches, falling; light rain, cloudy, like more.

BREWARRINA, Wednesday.

The weather again clouded up last night, and light rain commenced to fall early this morning, continuing with intermissions all day. Thirty points have fallen, and it is still raining, with every appearance of a wet night. The country is in a very boggy condition. Warm weather would be much more desirable now than additional rain. Judging by reports to hand from the surrounding district, a heavy flood may be anticipated.

COBAR, Wednesday.

Owing to the state of the roads, teams are unable to travel, and the stock of flour in town is reduced to about two tons. There is no prospect of the teams being able to travel for some days.

The weather is still dull and threatening.

COONAMBLE, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the borough council last night, on the motion of Alderman Nail, it was decided to call the attention of the Minister for Works to the fact that the flood waters were flowing over the top of the piles for the new bridge, and the bridge would therefore be useless during times of floods. On the motion of Alderman Polin, J.P., it was decided to call the attention of the Minister for Works to the necessity for bridges over Curbin and Gulargambone Creeks, as at present during heavy rains traffic between the metropolis and Coonamble is suspended.

The Castlereagh River was a banker yesterday, but it has gone down a little. All the creeks in the district are flooded. The weather is still broken.

GULGONG, Wednesday.

The weather has been cloudy, cold, and showery all day.

GUNNEDAH, Wednesday.

It is still raining. The Namoi rose last night, and in places overflowed its banks. The low-lying lands between the Namoi and Mooki are submerged. The river is still rising at Manilla. A Government boat is badly needed in case of emergency. Fears are entertained of heavy floods.

GUNDAGAI, Wednesday.

The weather continues showery. The Murrumbidgee River is rising every day, and all the creeks in the district are running. The country round is looking splendid, and grass and herbage are growing wonderfully fast. There is every indication of a very early spring. The almond and wattle trees are in full blossom.

MITCHELL, Wednesday.

About half-past 4 this afternoon a miner named Henry Trezise was killed in the Silver King shaft by a bucket falling down the shaft and striking him on the head.

MOREE, Wednesday.

The Agricultural Show has been postponed till April next.

At a meeting of the Free Selectors' Association to-day resolutions were carried in favour of moderate compensation for improvements, and a reduction of rentals. It was also decided to ask the member for the district to obtain returns as to lessees not holding land by occupation license on resumed areas in the electorate.

In consequence of the heavy state of the roads, all the mails have been delayed.

It is raining heavily, and there is every prospect of a flood, as the river is bank high, and still rising.

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.

A largely attended meeting of subscribers to the Newcastle Hospital was held at the School of Arts last night, Mr. R. B. Wallace, president, being in the chair. A proposal to appoint a resident medical superintendent was carried after much debate. The subject of naming the new wing of the hospital also came on for discussion. Mr. J. Thorn moved that the wing should be called the "Hannell Wing," after Mr. Clarence H. Hannell, whose exertions had been mainly the means of procuring the funds in various ways for its erection. After the proposition had been fully discussed, it was carried by a large majority. A proposal for providing increased accommodation was postponed till next general meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Eight Hours Committee last night it was resolved,—"That the Hon. Minister for Mines, Mr. J. Fletcher, M.L.A., and the members for city and country, be immediately communicated with and asked to take steps to have a sum of money placed on the Estimates for the purchase of land for a trades hall in this district."

WILCANNIA, Wednesday.

The Customs duties collected at Wilcannia for the month of July last amounted to £1255 2s.

147 points of rain fell at Goodooga yesterday.

The steamer Cato passed Tilpa up stream. The steamer Florence Annie passed down the river.

The weather is cloudy and somewhat like rain.

QUIRINDI, Wednesday.

Wet weather still prevails here, and over 100 points have fallen since Monday. Drizzling rain is now falling, with every appearance of a wet night.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain a good number of exhibits passed through here for the Murrurundi Agricultural Show yesterday.

Owing to the flooded state of the creeks, mails are some 18 hours late. The River Mooki is said to be running a banker.

THE COBAR RAILWAY LEAGUE.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

COBAR, Wednesday.

The second public meeting of the Cobar Railway League was held last evening at the Council-chambers, the Mayor (Mr. Lewis), chairman of the league, presiding. The attendance was large, and thoroughly representative. A letter was read from Mr. Russell Barton, one of the members for the district, stating that in accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, he had asked by the Minister for Works a question in the House in reference to the construction of the Nyngan-Cobar railway, and that the Minister had stated that it would be impossible to say in the existing state of public business when he could move the adoption of the plans and books of reference. Letters were received from Nymagee and Nyngan, advising that they were co-operating with the league in their efforts to get the Nyngan-Cobar railway started at once. The draft of a petition to the Minister for Works was then read, asking him to have the plans and books of reference for the proposed line immediately adopted, so that the work could be proceeded with at once. The chairman was directed to sign the petition on behalf of the meeting and forward it by to-day's mail to the members for the district, Messrs. Barton and Sawers, for immediate presentation to the Minister for Works. A rider was added to the petition pointing out to the Minister that at the present time, in consequence of recent rainfall (over four inches in a fortnight), the road between here and Nyngan was almost impassable; that each additional fall made the road worse for traffic; and eventually, unless the railway were started at once, additional expense would have to be incurred in repairing the road, in order to provide communication with the Western railway, at Nyngan, for the inhabitants of Cobar and the surrounding district. A number of fresh names were enrolled as members of the league.

MURRURUNDI AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Special Reporter.)

MURRURUNDI, Wednesday.

The sixth annual show of the Murrurundi Agricultural and Horticultural Society was opened to-day, with unfavourable weather. Heavy showers fell yesterday, preventing many exhibits from being forwarded, and as gloomy weather continued, with light rain all through the day, the attendance of the public was very small. Despite all drawbacks, however, the programme was properly worked through. Mr. J. L. Suckling, the president, and Mr. John W. Brodie, secretary, well assisted by the committee, rendered the arrangements perfect. A printed catalogue giving particulars of about 700 entries was provided. The show-ground is eight acres in extent, and it is situated close to the railway sheds. It is very well furnished, over £300 having been spent in improvements during the last two years—a fact which, as no Government subsidy has been received, reflects great credit on the district. There is a good main pavilion, a temporary sheep-shed, and the ground is substantially fenced. Although the society has been in existence six years, it was not until last year that a well-organised effort was made to hold general shows. The main object was to render the sheep section as good as any in the colony, and it must in fairness be conceded that this has been achieved. Murrurundi is surrounded by properties on which sheep of the very best quality are bred. Last year's sheep-show was very successful, but this year is a step in advance, and if further progress is made Deniliquin, which claims justly to have the best sheep show in the colony, must look closely to its laurels. Mudgee breeders well support Murrurundi this year. H. C. White, of Havilah, brought some of his best; and M'Master, of Rock Jedgiel, brought sheep a great distance. The rain hindered many breeders from bringing in sheep which were entered. During the afternoon all that could be done to enliven the proceedings received attention. The town band played, and side shows made strenuous efforts to bring business. The judges worked assiduously, and good humour prevailed on all sides.

There were some good blood horses; E. Underwood and Andrew Loder being well represented. The parades of light horses were good, and the jumping was considered first-class. Sparkes and Cape, of Muswellbrook, exhibited some very good vehicles. Martin and Co., of Sydney, had a good collection of machinery and implements. There were some poultry of good quality, a few pigs and dogs, some very good garden produce, and a fair sprinkling of fine art exhibits, the local Public school having lent valuable aid. The following gentlemen were the judges:—Sheep: W. R. Scott, E. Van Weenen, A. Wilson, John Cobb, W. B. Cadell. Fat sheep: L. O'Brien, James Sevil. Horses: George Loder, H. White, J. Mitchell. Dairy stock: G. Sterrit, G. Pritchett, J. F. Farrell. Pigs: F. Young, J. Carey. Poultry: W. Manchee, Patrick M'Cue, H. Lodge. Dogs: F. Loder. Farm produce: R. J. Pollock, E. Upton, John Foot. Wines: Dr. Bell, J. J. Farrell, G. De Bowman, J. Radni[illegible]. Flowers: Mrs. Haydon, Miss Finch Upjohn. Fancy work: Mrs. Haydon, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Marshall. Fine arts: Rev. Mr. Frazer, O. R. Upjohn and Lock. Miscellaneous: J. Manchee, G. Higgins, F. Loder.

In blood horses, out of a good class for stallions, A. Loder's wellknown performer Black Eagle was first, and E. Underwood's Lord Burleigh second. Nine jumpers performed, of which R. J. Higgins' Spanker was first and J. B. Sevil's Booringar second. In weight-carrying hacks E. E. Underwood's Taraweel, one of the right good sort, took first, and Higgins' Mazeppa second. Of the light hackneys, George A. Higgins' Marquis was first and R. J. Higgins' Mazeppa second. Only four ladies' hacks paraded, and again Mazeppa was first, H. A. Wright's Melbourne being second. Miss Purcell was the best lady rider. The best local hack selected from the entries made was J. L. Suckling's Tinfinder. The prize for best hack on the ground fell to R. J. Higgins. John Perkins won the prize for the best pony hackney. Very few heavy draughts were shown, and these were considered not worthy of prizes. In single buggy horses, F. R. White won with Bismarck, R. J. Higgins 2nd. R. J. Higgins placed the best trotting horse in the class. For imported trotting horse or mare, Edward Underwood's well-known Boccaccio, which for stamina, style, and general good qualities, bears comparison with the best imported horses of Australia, stood alone, and very deservedly took his prize. The lack of competition was very much regretted, and by no person more than Mr. Underwood. In buggy pairs, F. R. White's was first, R. J. Higgins second. A. Busby displayed the best turn out. The sheep pens contained many sheep of superior quality; the great feature of the principal exhibit being great density with very fair length, nor was lustre absent. Many exhibits would bear comparison with Victoria in that respect. There was no weakness on top, and the size was above the average. The head and front were well covered, and in very few instances were the lower points faulty. The good effects of the Tasmanian cross were well illustrated in many instances, but there were also proofs that it is not in all cases that Tasmanian blood can be effective. It has been found that the cross may give mixed results in ewes, but it is not successful on the main side. A very grand collection of sheep was L. C. White's four-year-old ram, a son of W. Gibson and Son's Prince the Second, purchased a long while back in Sydney, from a Havilah ewe. Then again, John M'Master, who has purchased very extensively, and at top prices, from the best studs of Tasmania, at this show wins no fewer than five firsts, three seconds, and the champion ewe prize. He shows first and second crosses, all excellent sheep. The following are the awards:—

Grass-fed sheep.—Ram, any age, the 15 guinea cup, gift of the New Zealand Company—R. C. White, 1; J. J. and H. White, 2. Hogget ram, unshorn—J. M'Master, 1; J. F. and R. White, 2. Hogget ram, unshorn—J. Taylor, 1; J. B. Bettington, 2. Hogget ram, 2-tooth—H. C. White, 1; J. M'Master, 2; F. R. White, 3. Hogget ram, for sale at three guineas per head—F. R. White. Four-tooth ram—J. F. and H. White, 1; J. M'Master, 2. Six-tooth rams—J. F. and H. White, 1; F. R. White, 2. Merino ewe, any age—J. M'Master, 1; B. Haydon, 2; J. L. Suckling, 3. Merino ewes—J. Haydon, 1; J. F. and H. White, 2; H. A. Wright, 3. Four-tooth ewes—J. M'Master, 1 and champion; B. Haydon, 2; H. A. Wright, 3. 2-tooth ewes—H. A. Wright, 1; J. F. and H. White, 2; J. L. Suckling, 3. Three maiden ewes—J. F. and H. White, 1; F. R. White, 2; J. L. Suckling, 3. Hogget ewes; J. F. and H. White, 1 and 2. Ten hogget ewes—B. Haydon, of Bloomfield, a very good pen; R. White, 2; J. F. and H. White, 3. Six ewe lambs—J. M'L. M'Donald, 1; B. Haydon, 2; Jno. Taylor, 3. Three ewe hoggets—Jno. Taylor, 1; B. Haydon, 2. Artificially-fed Sheep.—Ram, six tooth—J. B. Bettington, 1; J. M'L. M'Donald, 2. Two shearing rams—J. M'Master. Combing ram—J. L. Suckling, 1; J. B. Bettington, 2. Best ram, over 4 years—J. Bettington, 1 (champion), and 2, excellent sheep of the Mudgee type. Two shearing ewes, under 15 months—J. B. Bettington, 1; J. M'Master, 2. Merino ewe, any age—J. M'Master, 1; B. Haydon, 2. Fine-woolled sheep, shown by bona-fide selectors: Ram, any age—Philip Hartman. Two hogget ewes—D. Harkins. Two 4-tooth ewes—D. Harkins. Two ewes, any age—P. Hartman. Five ewe lambs—Harkins. Best ewe on the ground, artificially fed, champion prize—J. L. Suckling, of Barsham. Fat sheep, pen of 5 coarse-woolled—R. J. Higgins. Pen of 5 fine-woolled—R. J. Higgins.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT WOLLONGONG.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

WOLLONGONG, Wednesday.

It is reported that the proprietors of the Mount Pleasant and Kembla mines are determined to fight the present dispute with the miners to the bitter end. The ostensible cause of the Mount Pleasant dispute arose from the management having discharged two men, and declining to give their reasons to the miners. The miners demanded the reasons for such action, and also asked that the discharged men should be reinstated. The management declined to accede to the demands, which were made under threats of a strike. The Mount Pleasant proprietors have issued about 40 writs of ejectment to-day against men occupying the company's houses. It is stated that the proprietors will close the mine sooner than yield to what they consider the arrogant demands of the men, who for months have been earning wages ranging from £2 5s. to £4 weekly. There are about 500 men and boys now thrown out of work, and considerable hardships must ensue in consequence of the strike. Public opinion appears to be strongly opposed to the action of the miners, and no sympathy is felt for the movement. The Mount Kembla Company have removed the moorings and other appliances at their jetty.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MISSES JORAN'S CONCERT.

This evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, the trio of accomplished sisters, the Misses Joran, will give their second concert. Their selections include two duos for two pianofortes, a "Tarantelle" by Stephen Heller, and a "Poeme Symphonique," the "Danse Macabre" of Saint Saens, which was introduced here some six years ago by M. Auguste Lauret and Herr Beuno Scherek. Miss Joran plays an Impromptu and Nocturne by Chopin, and "The Mill," by Joseffy. Miss Pauline's violin solo is the "Polonaise Brillante" of Wieniawski, and with her sister Lula will play a "Souvenir d'Amerique," by Vieuxtemps. The trio will appear together in the first movement of Hummel's concerto in A minor, of which Elise will play the first pianoforte, Miss Lula the second, and Miss Pauline the violin. As before Signor Lencioni will contribute two songs, the first "Madamina," an aria by Mozart, and a ballata by Campana, "Vedi Napoli e poi Mori." Madame Gabriella Boema will appear and will sing the jewel song from "Faust," Gounod.

Embalming or Cremating.—Dr. Eklund, of Stockholm, has been writing on the subject of the inconvenience to the living arising from the presence of the dead, the picture whereof drawn by him is a careful blend of the melodramatic and the scientific. To remedy the evils resulting from delay in burial and subsequent decomposition, the doctor proposes to render some simple process of embalmment compulsory, and suggests the creation of a corps of embalmers and embalmeresses for that purpose. This plan rather runs counter to modern views on the subject of burial, which tend to favour methods allowing of rapid disintegration, and is besides far inferior to cremation both from a financial and a practical point of view. Notwithstanding all that may be urged—and urged truly—against the practice of inhumation, we fear that it is a matter wherein prejudice, custom, and a dislike of innovation will long hold scientific arguments and methods in check, to the detriment of public health.—*Medical Press.*

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Mining sales, yesterday, were again fairly brisk. Up to 1 o'clock the following quotations were posted:—Broken Hill South Silver, 20s. paid, 14s. 6d.; 10s. ditto, 10s. 6d.; Nevadas, 3s. 4d.; Silver Kings, 1s. 3d.; Sunny Corners, 11s., 10s.; Victory Golds, 12s. 3d. The afternoon sales were:—Burwood Coals, 13s.; Silver Kings, 1s. 4d.; Sunny Corners, 10s. 3d. In another column will be found the latest quotations. We are informed that the battery, engine, boilers, and all other machinery for the Lankelly Mining Company's mine have been purchased, and will shortly be shipped.

Mr. Maunsell, the Moruya P. M. and Goldfield Warden, arrived in Bega last Thursday to examine and report on Tantowanglo, and opportunity was taken to interview and place before him a proposition for a scheme of systematic prospecting.

The output of the Wickham and Bullock Island Coal Company, Limited, for five days ending 31st July, 1886, was 1410 tons, making 6754 tons raised for the month.

In connection with the recently-reported goldfields at Mount Lyall, Tasmania, it will be worthy of recollection that some extraordinarily rich auriferous quartz was found in the King River mine, and also in an adjoining mine, a few years ago. Some of the stone was exhibited at Launceston, and it was probably the richest of its kind ever seen in Tasmanian mines, if not the richest ever exhibited in Australia. About 120oz. of gold were extracted from 2cwt. of stone. A claim in the locality, for instance, paid a dividend of 6d. per share from a single barrow-load of specimens, despite the fact that the claims had not turned out successful ventures.

MANAGERS' REPORTS.

Ellan Vannin G M. Co., August 4.—Drive now in 55 feet from shaft. Wash now down to point of the laths. Heavy inflow of water still continues. Hard bar of reef in face of drive. Am making preparations for sluicing, and will be able in a few days to test the quality of the wash. Machinery and pumps in good order.

The managing director of the Victory Gold-mining Company, Limited, Charters Towers, telegraphs, under date 4th August:—"Mine looks well; strong reef in shaft, 18 inches thick, grand quality."

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

CARCOAR, Wednesday.

Four hundred and sixty-six oz. of gold arrived here last night by the escort from Mount Macdonald. A crushing of 12 tons from the Balmoral claim yielded 37oz. 4dwt. 8gr. of gold. The Balmoral tributors (Hawkins) crushed 11 tons for 29oz. 10dwt. 4gr. of gold. Five tons from Emerson's tribute yielded 12oz. 12dwt. 14gr. Butchers' claim still continues to look well. A new find has been discovered by Wolfstein's party, situated close to the old workings, showing favourable prospects. The general state of the field is improving. At Gally Swamp Clements and party have struck a fine bearing reef 100 yards ahead, joining Rowe and party's claim. In Young's paddock eight claims lately taken up are all on gold. The load has been traced into Government ground.

SALES OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Messrs. Campbell and Pratt's annual horse fair was continued yesterday. Among the sales effected were the imported draught entires Bannockburn, 900 guineas; Locknaw, 750 guineas; Beanerstocks, 690 guineas; The Alderman, 650 guineas. Among the colonial draught entires sold were Young Goldfinder, 200 guineas; Maud's Wonder, 150 guineas; Rompsey Champion, 100 guineas. At to-day's sales the imported draught stallion Romulus was sold for 500 guineas, and the stallion King of Quality brought 300 guineas. As a rule, the prices obtained were low. Messrs. Yuille and Co. held their annual sale of thoroughbred stock to-day. The stallions Bosworth and Guesswork were sold for 220 guineas each. Duke of Athol realised 550 guineas, and Tandstickor 30 guineas.

SHIPPING REPORTS, &c.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: August 4. R.M.S. Rome, 2558 tons, Captain G. F. Cates for London via ports; Patriarch, ship, 1339 tons, Captain Henry Plater, for London.

The steamer Pioneer has been sold by Mr. Thomas Nosworthy of the Glebe, Sydney, to Messrs. Cyril Blacket and Edward Bayly, for the sum of £400.

The ship Orontes was towed from her berth at Parbury's Wharf to an anchorage in Neutral Bay yesterday.

The Norwegian ship Sumatra is to be moved from Neutral Bay to a berth at Burns Wharf to-day.

The B. I. Company's steamer Rajpootana was berthed at the Central Wharf yesterday.

The barque Carleton was berthed at Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay yesterday.

The three-masted schooner Okonom, from Lyttelton, was berthed at Russell's Wharf yesterday afternoon.

The ship Eskdale, from Liverpool, was berthed at Moore's Wharf yesterday morning.

The Union Company's R.M.S. Mararoa came out of Fitzroy Dock yesterday morning and was brought to the moorings in Lavender Bay.

The ship Cimba was towed from her berth at the Circular Quay to an anchorage in Woolloomooloo Bay, yesterday morning.

The ship Cairnburg, from London, was berthed at the Circular Quay yesterday morning.

The steamer Platypus crossed the Clarence bar at 10.30 a.m. on the 2nd instant, and arrived in Sydney yesterday morning. Experienced fresh variable winds, with fine weather throughout. Cargo: 80 head of cattle.

The steamer Tenterden left Adelaide at 4 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, and entered the Heads at 20 minutes to 12 yesterday forenoon. Experienced moderate to fresh N.E. and easterly winds to Wilson's Promontory, where the wind increased to a strong gale from N.E., attended with a high sea and rain, which continued to Cape Everard. From there N.W. to S.W. winds, with fine weather, prevailed to Green Cape, and moderate variable winds and clear weather thence to port.

The steamer Curra ong, from Rockhampton, via ports, left Rockhampton at 5.40 a.m. on July 2[illegible], Gladstone at 4.30 a.m. same date, Bundaberg at 6 p.m. on the 29th, Maryborough at 2 p.m. on the 30th, and anchored off White Cliffs at 8.30 p.m.; weighed anchor on July 31 at 6.30 a.m., and arrived at Brisbane at 10.30 p.m.; left Brisbane at 3.20 p.m. on August 2, and arrived at Sydney at 4.30 p.m. on the 4th. Experienced moderate weather to Seal Rocks, thence fresh S.S.W. winds to arrival.

The steamer You Yangs completed another voyage from Rockhampton yesterday, bringing as usual a freight of cattle. The old ship is doing remarkably well, having accomplished the round trip in 8 days 5 hours. Captain Andrews reports that she left Sydney at 7 a.m. on the 27th ultimo, arrived at Rockhampton on the 31st, loaded 203 head of cattle, and left again the same day, arriving in Sydney at 11 a.m. on the 4th instant. She experienced light variable and westerly winds and fine weather throughout the trip.

The steamer Tomki crossed the Richmond bar at 10.15 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and arrived in Sydney at 6.40 p.m. on the 4th, having had light winds from N. and S.W., with smooth sea, during the passage. Cargo: 500 bags maize, 300 bags sugar, 30 logs cedar, 20 kegs butter, 125 hides, 35 casks molasses, 12 casks eggs, 14 bags oysters, and sundries.

The steamer Richmond crossed the Richmond bar at 11.45 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and entered the Heads at 5.20 p.m. on the 4th. Experienced light west and S.W. winds to Smoky Cape, thence to Seal Rocks moderate southerly wind, and from Seal Rocks to arrival moderate westerly and S.W. winds and cloudy weather. Cargo: 550 bags maize, 40 bags bones, 400 mats sugar, 12 cedar logs, 2 bales skeepskins, 23 cases eggs, 3 coops fowls, 35 kegs butter, 100 hides, 1 piano, 38 calves, and sundries.

The steamer Brunswick crossed the Port Macquarie bar at 11 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and entered the Heads at 9.40 a.m. on the 4th, having experienced fresh S.W. and W. winds with smooth sea during the passage. Cargo: 637 bags maize, 20 cedar logs, 6 casks wine, 65 hides, 84 packages, and sundries.

H.M.S. Swinger passed Richmond Heads at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Clyde, from London to Sydney, via ports, passed Gabo Island at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. She is due in Sydney this morning.

The China Navigation Company's steamer Tamsui, hence to Hongkong, via ports, passed Port Macquarie at 11.15 a.m. yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Rome hauled away from the Company's Wharf at noon yesterday, and started on her voyage for London, via ports. The Rome had a fairly filled passenger list, among those leaving by her being Captain S. G. Green, late commander of the E. and A. Company's steamship Guthrie, who is going to spend a six months' holiday in Europe, and Lieutenant Arnold, R.N., who was for a time commander of the New South Wales Naval Volunteer Artillery, but has latterly been attached to H.M.S. Nelson. The cargo taken away by the Rome consisted of large lines of copper, tin, pearlshell, bastis, meats, &c. The vessel was in superb order for the voyage, every part of her being as clean and bright as it could be made. There was a large crowd of spectators on the wharf when the Rome hauled away.

The barque Nautilus, for Hobart via Newcastle, is to be taken in tow for the latter port to-night by the Young Bungaree.

The fine iron clipper Achilles cleared at the Customs yesterday for London with a full cargo of produce, which included wool, leather, bark, tallow, glue pieces, horns, bones, copra, meats, molasses, rum, &c. The Achilles is to be towed to sea this morning. Captain Robinson has his vessel in perfect order for the homeward voyage, and she may be expected to give a good account of herself.

The barque Ensign, now discharging produce from River Mersey at Russell's Wharf, and the barque Conference, now landing timber from Humboldt Bay at the Baltic Wharf, have been taken up to load coal at Newcastle for Auckland.

The barque Devonport has been chartered to proceed hence to Long Island in ballast, to load a cargo of guano for Auckland.

The three-masted schooner Coquette was yesterday moved from Pyrmont Bight to Johnston's Bay, to discharge her lumber from Russel, N.Z.

The A. S. N. Company's steamer Victoria is now at the works, Pyrmont, receiving an extensive overhaul. The vessel is being completely dismantled, and when this work is completed, she will be supplied with new decks, new fittings in the cabins fore and aft, which are to be entirely renovated, and her machinery is to be placed in first-class order. New boilers have been ready for the Victoria for some time past, but whether these will be fitted into the vessel during the present overhaul has not yet been decided upon. The Victoria has done excellent service in the past, and when she leaves the works she should be fit for any work she may be called upon to perform.

The A. S. N. Company's steamer Wentworth is now at the works receiving her usual half-yearly overhaul; and the Eurimbla was on the slip yesterday, being cleaned and painted. The same company's steamer City of Melbourne is receiving extensive repairs to her machinery, besides being repaired and renovated generally; and the Gunga was at the company's works yesterday, having certain repairs made to her propeller.

The steamship Pathan did not get away for Cambridge Gulf and King Sound yesterday, as was expected. She has a large number of passengers booked, and will start on her voyage to-day.

The barque Autofogasta arrived at Newcastle from London on Tuesday, after a passage of 124 days. She brings a general cargo, including a quantity of railway waggons.

The steamer Kameruka arrived yesterday from Southern ports with the following cargo:—37 packages bacon, 7 packages butter, 180 cases maizena, 32 bags cattle food, 7 packages clothing, 120 cases cheese, 8 packages lard, 57 bags bark, 2 packages leather, 22 bags oysters, 7 packages pigs' feet, 3 cases hams, 3 bags pigs' heads, 8 cases fish, 2 packages bedding, and 35 packages sundries.

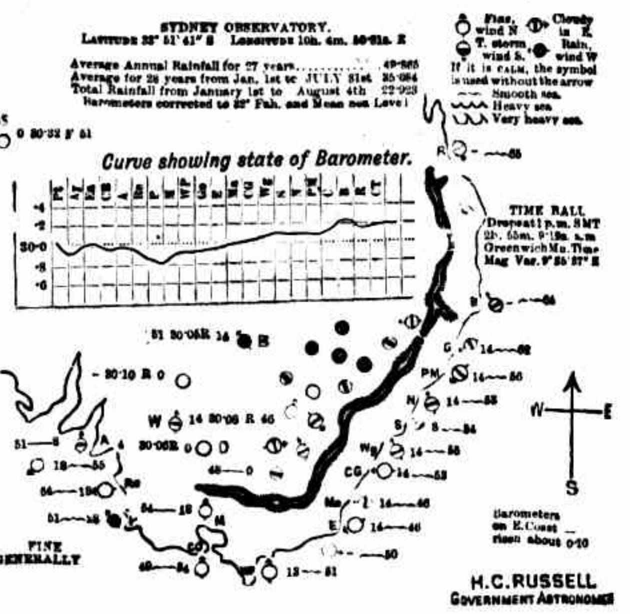
The steamer Lawrence crossed the Clarence bar at 9.15 a.m. on Tuesday, and arrived in port last night, having experienced light winds and fine weather during the passage. She brings a full freight of cattle, to land which she went up to Drummoyne.

The steamer Tarawera returned from Newcastle yesterday, and berthed at the New Zealand wharf. She will be despatched for Auckland and Southern ports of New Zealand this afternoon.

The ship Patriarch was yesterday berthed at Dalgety's Wharf.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AND MAP FOR AUGUST 4, 1886.

Stations	wt	Mx	m	r'n
Albury	c	57	48	0·10
Armidale	g	62	48	0
Balranald	c	63	54	0
Bathurst	b	59	37	0
Bend'm'r	r	56	47	0·01
Bodalla	c	78	53	0
Bourke	r	65	50	0
Bundarra	g	69	51	0
C'md'n H	g	71	54	0
C. St. Geo	b	70	60	0
Carcoar	g	52	41	0
Casino	u	80	57	0
Cassilis	o	59	42	0
Clarence	c	73	61	0
C'nd'b'lla	g	60	35	0
Cooma	c	58	29	0
Coonab'n	g	60	42	0
Cowra	g	60	45	0
Deniliq'n	g	61	42	0
Dubbo	o	62	40	0
Eden	b	59	43	0
Euston	g	62	37	0
Forbes	u	—	40	0
Gl'n Inn's	o	58	46	0
Goulburn	g	57	39	0
Gr'fton	u	86	57	0
Gulgong	g	59	39	0
Gunned'h	r	66	50	0
Hay	c	61	42	0
Inverell	o	63	30	0
Kiandra	o	41	32	0·12
Lismore	g	81	61	0
Maitland	g	66	58	0
Marsdens	c	61	48	0
Menindie	b	63	50	0
Molong	c	65	38	0
M'r'ng'r'll	g	61	49	0
Moree	r	71	51	0
Moruya	g	70	43	0
Moss Vale	g	54	43	0
Mt. Hope	g	60	43	0
M. Vict'ria	o	51	37	0
Mudgee	c	65	37	0
M'rr'm'bh	c	63	39	0
M'rr'r'ndi	o	60	—	0
Mus'b'r'k	g	71	45	0
Narrabri	r	63	36	0
Newcastle	g	70	52	0
Orange	b	58	36	0
Picton	c	65	43	0
P. M'q'rie	g	72	51	0
P. St'ph'n	g	67	47	0
Q'nbeyan	b	54	44	0
Quirindi	g	66	49	0·01
Singleton	g	60	51	0
Sydney	g	66	50	0
Tamw'rth	b	—	—	0
Taralga	g	56	38	0
Taree	g	73	52	0
T'nt'rfield	g	57	51	0
Wagga	c	62	41	0
Walcha	n	57	41	0
Walgett	r	62	51	0
Warrah	c	61	47	0
W'ntw'rth	g	61	44	0·02
Wilcannia	g	—	—	0
W'll'ng'ng	u	70	47	0
Young	o	63	46	0



NOTES EXPLANATORY OF MAP.

In the list of stations the column headed W.T. gives the state of the weather at 9 a.m., b standing for blue sky; c, detached clouds; d, drizzling rain; f, fog; g, gloomy; h, hazy; m, misty; n, frosty; o, overcast; p, passing showers; r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; u, threatening. The next column, M'x gives the maximum temperature for previous 24 hours. M'n the corresponding minimum temperature; r'n, the rain for the previous 24 hours. The symbols used in the map are explained on the margin. At each coast station the wind symbol is placed like a vane pointing to the direction from which the wind is coming. A clear circle with it means fine weather; a circle with bar, cloudy weather; and a black spot, raining. Next to this symbol are placed figures denoting the number of miles the wind is moving per hour; next, a symbol showing the state of the sea; and, lastly, figures denoting the shade temperature at 9 a.m. The barometer curve shows the state of barometers round the coast from Perth to Cooktown; Pt, Perth, Ay, Albany; Ea, Eucla; CB, Cape Borda; A, Adelaide; Re, Robe; P, Portland; M, Melbourne; W P, Wilson's Promontory; Go, Gabo; E, Eden; Ma, Moruya; C G Jervis Bay; Wg, Wollongong; S, Sydney; N, Newcastle; P M, Port Macquarie; C, Clarence River; B, Brisbane; R, Rockhampton; Ct, Cooktown. Inland the state of barometer is given in figures at Albury, Deniliquin, Wentworth, Menindie, Bourke, and Alice Springs. The barometer curve enables one at a glance to trace the depressions, beginning with Western Australia, and passing along eastwards; northerly winds preceding them, and southerly following.

Western Australia.—Generally fine; in north parts light E. winds; in south light N. winds. Barometers have risen slightly. The sea is smooth, and no rain has fallen. Extremes of barometers and temperature: Ashburton, 30·16; Albany, 29·81; Carnarvon, 75°; and Esperance Bay, 43°.

South Australia.—Generally cloudy and gloomy inland to Port Darwin, but scattered clouds on coast; fine between Beltana and Alice Springs. Winds are generally light from N. and N.W.; barometers have risen, and the sea is moderate, but rough at Cape Borda. Light rain recorded south of Wilson; greatest over Mount Lofty Ranges and in S.E. parts; at Mount Gambier 53 points were recorded. In Northern Territory the rain has been heavy; Tennant's Creek and Daly Waters report 1·58 and 1·01 inch respectively. Extremes of barometers and temperature: Port Augusta, 30·10; M'Donnell Bay, 29·73; Cape Borda, 55°; and Eucla, 50°.

Victoria.—Generally fine, with strong north wind, risen barometers, and moderate sea. Sea rising at Cape Otway; squally along the entire coast; and passing showers of light rain at Omeo and Portland. Rainfall has been general, being highest at Portland, from whence 0·8 inch is reported. Extremes of barometers and temperature: Omeo, 29·85 and 46°, Portland, 29·75, and Horsham, 53°.

Tasmania.—Generally raining and gloomy, with light variable winds and rough sea. Foggy at Hobart. Rain has fallen generally, but heaviest in south parts, where three-quarters of an inch is reported from several places.

New Zealand.—Passing showers at Bluff, and on West coast. Wellington reports nine points rain fallen, and squally with hail during the night. Barometers: Russell, 29·7; Wellington, 29·6, and Bluff, 29·5.

New South Wales.—Cloudy and dull throughout the colony, with light westerly winds on the coast (calms inland), slightly risen barometers mild temperature, and smooth sea. Raining lightly in districts along Barwon, Namoi, and Gwydir rivers. Light rain recorded at a few scattered places. Extremes of barometers and temperature at 9 a.m.: Menindie, 30·10, Eden, 29·93; Clarence, 67°; and Cooma, 35°. Reading of standard barometer at Sydney corrected to 32° Fah., and mean sea level at 9 a.m.: 30·060. Extra stations: Brewarrina, max. 62°, min. 45°, overcast; Hill End and Coonamble, calm and threatening rain. For further particulars see map.

Queensland.—Generally cloudy and gloomy, with westerly winds in south, and S.E. winds in north parts; slightly risen barometers, and moderate sea. Extremes of barometers and temperature: Brisbane, 30·26 and 64°; Townsville, 29·73; and Cooktown, 76°.

3 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.

Victoria.—Portland, W.N.W., 34, fine, smooth sea, temperature 57°; Cape Otway, N.W., 34, misty, rough sea, temperature 53°; Melbourne, N.W., 18, fine, temperature 60°; Cape Schanck, N.W., 23, squally and misty, rough sea, temperature 52°; Wilson's Promontory, N.W., 8, fine but cloudy, smooth sea, temperature 60°; Lakes Entrance, N.E., 13, fine but cloudy, smooth sea, temperature 50°.

New South Wales.—Menindie, S.E., 14, cloudy, temperature 62°; Wentworth, N., warm and threatening, temperature 55°; Deniliquin, calm, fine but cloudy, temperature 64°; Eden, N.E., 14, fine, smooth sea, temperature 56°; Moruya, N.E., 14, overcast and dull, smooth sea, temperature 61°; Cape St. George, W.N.W., 28, cloudy, moderate sea, temperature 58°; Sydney, W.N.W., 4, overcast and dull, smooth sea, temperature 57°; Newcastle, N.W., 28, dull, smooth sea, temperature 58°; Port Macquarie, calm, overcast and dull, smooth sea, temperature 63°; Clarence River, S.W., 14, raining, smooth sea, temperature 65°; Walgett, N.W., 14, raining, temperature 60°; Dubbo, calm, raining, temperature 57°; Goulburn, N.W., 14, fine, temperature 56°.

STATE OF RIVERS.

Barwon, 39 feet 10 inches above summer level; Brewarrina, 25 feet above summer level, Goodooga, 11 feet above summer level; Gundagai, 5 feet [illegible] inches above summer level; Louth, 32 feet above summer level; Mogil Mogil, over banks; Mungindi, 25 feet 10 inches above summer level; Namoi, 15 feet 6 inches above summer level; Tilpa, 30 feet 9 inches above summer level. Murrumbidgee: At Wagga, 3 feet 9 inches above summer level; at Hay, below summer level; at Balranald, 8 inches above summer level. Murray: At Albury, 2 feet 6 inches above summer level; at Euston, 1 foot [illegible] inches above summer level. Darling: At Wentworth, 7 feet 10 inches above summer level; at Pooncarie, 20 feet 2 inches above summer level; at Menindie, 22 feet 10 inches above summer level; at Wilcannia, 31 feet above summer level; at Bourke, 29 feet 6 inches above summer level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST 5.

Sun rises at 6.[illegible], sets at 5.[illegible]. Moon, 10.36 a.m., 11.46 p.m.; Mercury, 7.2[illegible] a.m., 6.5[illegible] p.m.; Venus, [illegible] a.m., 2.[illegible] p.m.; Mars, 9.56 a.m., 10.4[illegible] p.m.; Jupiter, 9.31 a.m., 9.35 p.m.; Saturn, 5.14 a.m., 3.12 p.m. Full Moon, 15th; New Moon, 29th.

High water at Fort Denison August 5: 11.50 a.m., —— p.m.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RIFLE MATCH.

Yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, eight civilian members of the Sydney Rifle Club proceeded to Riverview, in response to an invitation to fire a friendly contest on the college range against a team of eight collegians—ranges 500 and 600 yards, seven shots and one sighter at each distance. The rifle club team won the match by 88 points, making 419 points against 331 points made by their opponents. This is the first match in which the college team have competed—in fact none of them had used their rifles more than a dozen times; so that although defeated on this occasion, their performance must be considered highly creditable to the students and to their instructor, Sergeant Hagney, who made the highest score in the match, being well supported by Mr. Ranken; Messrs. Hurst, Slade, and Swinburne making the best scores for the rifle club. The following are the complete scores:—

SYDNEY RIFLE CLUB (CIVILIANS).

	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Mr. West	32	20	52
Mr. Slade	30	25	55
Mr. Wood	27	17	44
Mr. Hurst	29	26	55
Mr. Cox	25	28	53
Mr. Swinburne	28	27	55
Mr. Dale	25	26	51
Mr. Armstrong	28	26	54
	224	195	419

RIVERVIEW COLLEGIANS.

	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Sergeant Hagney	31	27	58
Mr. Payten	19	14	33
Mr. Jennings	21	13	34
Mr. M'Donnell	22	17	39
Mr. M'Evoy	16	13	29
Mr. Landers	25	14	39
Mr. Rogers	25	21	46
Mr. Ranken	28	25	53
	187	144	331

The race for the Eclipse Stakes at St. Louis, U.S., was a good one. It was run on Monday, June 7, and the handsome and fast mare Miss Woodford placed it to the credit of the Dwyer Brothers. The conditions of the race were that 10,000 dollars would be added if Miss Woodford and Freeland ran, but when the starting time came it was found that Freeland could not go to the post, as he was lame. After consideration the officers of the association very liberally decided to add the 10,000 dollars, each starter consenting to pay 500 dollars entrance, the other conditions of the race remaining the same. "Miss Woodford, first; Volante, second; Alta, third," was the verdict of the judge. The race was fast, the mile and a half having been covered in 2 minutes 35 seconds. This is but a second slower than Luke Blackburn's "fastest on record." The reporters' stand broke down, says an exchange, just as the start was made, being overcrowded by the public. Several reporters were severely injured. Joseph B. M'Cullagh, managing editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, had a wrist and ankle sprained; Charles Dyer, assistant sporting editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, suffered severe internal injuries, from which he subsequently died; Charles J. Osborne, agent of the Associated Press, had his spine severely injured; C. F. Bottone, of Silver City, Col., had his shoulder broken and was injured about the head; Patrick Shousle had his shoulder broken; R. L. Carey was bruised about head and limbs; and August Gessler had an arm broken.

COMMERCIAL.

From to-day's *Government Gazette* we copy the following general abstracts, showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Mercantile Bank within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements, during the quarter from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1886:—

Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £33,490 13s 7d; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £462 14s 6d; balances due to other banks and branches, £207,824 7s 2d; deposits not bearing interest, £307,998 10s 9d; bearing interest, £1,092,753 0s 10d; total amount of liabilities, £1,644,534 6s 10d. Assets: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £118,709 16s 7d; landed property, £54,508 4s; notes and bills of other banks, £5254 12s; balances due from other banks, £[illegible] 1s 6d; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks (including £104,816 average amount of New South Wales Government debentures), £1,923,932 9s 4d; total amount of assets, £2,106,787 6s 5d. Amount of the capital stock paid up to this date, £300,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 9 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £13,500; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £162,875 14s 4d.

The following is a return of colonial spirits at the bonded distilleries for the week ended Friday, July 30, 1886, in proof gallons:—

Description of stock, rum; stock in store July 23, 1904; since distilled, 3072; rate of duty, 12s; stock in store July 30, 4976.

The following is a return of foreign sugar at the bonded refineries for the week ended Friday, July 30, 1886:—

Stock July 23, 6155 tons 0cwt. 1qr. 6lb.; duty paid, 10 tons 7cwt. 1qr. 24lb.; export, 3 tons 0cwt. 2qr. 10lb.; total issues, 13 tons 8cwt. 0qr. 6lb.; stock July 30, 6171 tons 12cwt. 1qr. 3lb.

PRODUCE MARKET.—Wednesday.

Darling Harbour sales this morning were fairly attended by the trade. For forage, of which the supply comprised in all eight trucks, yesterday's inquiry was fairly maintained, and values unchanged. There was an improvement noticeable in the demand for wood. On the wharfs a moderate supply was received of Northern and Southern rivers' consignments. Business was quiet, and prices were not marked by any material change. The following rates were realised at Darling Harbour sales:—

Wood.—Smaller arrivals than of late. Demand for all classes improved at per ton:—Billet, 10s to 12s; bundle, 10s to 14s; foot, 11s to 13s 6d; boxers, 11s to 12s.

Hay.—Three trucks to hand this morning. Fair competition. Oaten, in bundle, 7s 10d; sheaves, 3s to; lucerne, in bale, 3s 5d.

Straw.—One truck of rye, in bundles, which realised 4s 7d per cwt.

Chaff.—Limited supplies of medium classes. Oaten, in bags, 5s 3d to 5s 9d per cwt.; straw, in bag, 4s 6d; mixed, in bags, 4s 9d.

On the wharfs the following were the wholesale quotations:—

Maize.—A Hastings River supply to hand this morning. Market quiet at 3s 4d per bushel.

Oats.—Business is entirely confined to prime samples of bright heavy feed, to 2s 6d per bushel; other classes are almost neglected, from 2s 4d; seed, 2s 8d to 2s 10d.

Barley.—Demand limited. Cape seed, 3s to 3s 3d per bushel.

Bran.—Moves off slowly at 1s 2d to 1s 3d per bushel.

Pollard.—Dull of sale at 1s 2d per bushel.

Hay.—Additional supplies from the Hunter River this morning. Prime green lucerne, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; extra prime lots, to £5 15s; brown, from £4 10s; other qualities, from £3 15s.

Chaff.—The larger proportion on hand is of medium and inferior qualities, which are only in limited inquiry; but prime is in good request. Victorian working off at £5 10s to £6 5s per ton.

Onions.—Supplies sufficient for the requirements. Slack at £5 10s per ton for inferior classes; prime samples in fair demand at £6.

Potatoes.—Market fully supplied by late heavy shipments. Demand is quiet at £4 5s to £4 [illegible]s 6d per ton for Circular Head; Ballarats and New Zealand, £3 15s; Warrnambool, nominal.

Butter.—No change to note under this head. Illawarra, in keg, to 1s 2d per lb.; roll, 2s; factory-made, 2s 1d; intercolonial packed, to 1s 4d.

Cheese.—136 from the Southern ports yesterday. Colonial, 7d to 9d per lb.; New Zealand, to 8d.

Bacon.—Business in this line does not disclose much animation. Handcured Southern, 8d per lb.; machine-cured, 6d to 7d; heavy and rough, from 4d; hams, 9d to 1s.

Lard.—Finely rendered, in bladders, 7d per lb.; in bulk, from 4d.

Honey.—Inquiry slack for good and clear at 4d per lb; other classes, from 2½d.

Beeswax.—Salable at 9d to 1s per lb., according to quality.

Eggs.—Additions to stocks this morning principally from the Northern rivers. Selling at 1s 2d per dozen.

Poultry.—Market lightly supplied. Moderate demand at per pair:—Fowls, 3s to 3s 6d; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; geese, 6s to 8s; turkeys, 8s to 12s.

FISH MARKET.

A fair supply of fish was received at the Woolloomooloo Markets for the week ending July 31, including the following:—From the harbour, 14 baskets; Botany, 56; Broken Bay, 51; Tuggerah Lake, 115; Port Stephens, 94; Wollongong, 63; Ulladulla, 27; Shoalhaven, 33; Lake Macquarie, 175; Clarence River, 65; Manning River, 30: total, 713 baskets. And also, from Botany, 6 dozen schnapper; Broken Bay, 12½ dozen; Long Reef, 15 dozen; Ulladulla, 9 dozen lobsters, and 37 dozen from Port Stephens. Fish under weight: One basket was sent to charitable institution. 93 baskets were condemned unfit for food. The prices obtained ranged as follows:—Schnapper, 7s to 52s per dozen; square, 3s to 11s; flathead, 4s to 24s; whiting, 1s 6d to 8s; flounders, 4s to 16s; soles, 2s 6d to 5s 6d; jewfish, 8s to 12s; groper (blue), 13s to 24s; salmon, 3s to 7s; mullet (sea), 2s 6d to 14s; rock cod, 3s to 3s 6d; eels, 6s to 21s; bream (black), 8s to 30s per basket of 80 to 90 lb.; garfish, 4s to 25s; blackfish, 3s to 15s; silverbellies, 7s to 15s; mullet (sand), 7s to 16s; travally, 2s 6d to 9s; perch (sea), 4s to 16s; yellowtail, 9s to 12s; tailers, 2s to 15s; lobsters, 8s to 13s per dozen; crabs, 2s to 6s; oysters, 25s to 30s per bag. Total amount realised at week's sales, £640 2s 3d.

INTERCOLONIAL FAT STOCK REPORT.

[By Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Messrs. Ryan and Hammond report.—Fat Cattle: 1550 yarded, all Victorian, mostly medium and inferior, with a few prime; demand brisk, and for best descriptions an advance of 10s per head was obtained; others unaltered. Best beef worth 40s per 100lb. Best pen of bullocks, £16; cows, £12 15s. We sold 36 to £14. Fat Sheep: 18,000 yarded; demand brisk, and prices advanced 1s per head; best crossbreds, 21s to 25s; merinos to 16s, with a few extra weights to 18s.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report.—1550 cattle yarded, a fair number of good pens. Competition was keen from the opening of the market, which may be quoted a shade better than last week. We sold 180 to £17 5s. 18,500 sheep yarded, bulk being of indifferent quality. The demand was brisk, and high rates ruled, almost any price being obtained for good and prime. We sold 4000 sheep and lambs through the yards.

Messrs. King and Co. report.—Fat Cattle: 1540; barely sufficient to alter last week's short supply. Prices up 10s to 15s. We sold 40 Brisbane bullocks from Boisdale, Gippsland, to £17, average £14 1s 11d; and 14 others. We have also sold 2000 store bullocks for Messrs. Elliott, Lethbridge, and Elliott, Forest Vale, delivery on the Murray; and 200 on the Bogan. Sheep: 18,000, a few prime. Prices up a shilling. We sold 3000 sheep and 600 lambs, including 1690 ewes from the Murrumbidgee, and 200 ewes and wethers for Mr. R. Vagg, Pine Park, Deniliquin.

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

Elder's Wool and Produce Company (Limited) report:—Fat Cattle: 450 yarded, one-third from Queensland, a few from New South Wales, the balance from the North; about one-half good, the rest medium. There was an active demand for best beef at 30s to 35s per 100lb.; lower qualities about the same as last; 90 turned out. We sold 90 head of cattle. Fat sheep: 6400 forward, including 1000 crossbreds, from inferior to good; about two-thirds merinos good, balance medium to stores. The supply was not equal to the demand, and everything sold at improved rates; best merino wethers, 15s to 16s; good, 14s to 14s 6d; seconds 11s 6d to 12s 6d; crossbreds, 16s. We sold 1650.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Sale of 5155 bales, from Sydney and Queensland, by Jacomb, Son, and Co., on Tuesday, 20th April, 1886:—

Ex Dunkeld, from Sydney: Co over AA, 3 grease black at 12d, 1 at 7½d, 74 grease combings at 8½d, 92 at 8d, 15 at 7½d, 20 at 7d, 15 clothing at 7d, 9 at 6d, 19 broken at 6d, 1 damaged at 5½d, 92 skirts at 5½d, 1 damaged at 4½d, 46 lambs at 5½d, 2 at 4½d, 1 damaged at 4½d, 25 locks and pieces at 3½d, 1 damaged at 2½d, 28 pieces and lambs skirts at 3½d, 1 pieces damaged at 3½d; ASD, Campo Santo, 25 grease hoggets at 8d, 21 at 8½d, 20 grease at 8½d, 1 part black at 8½d, 87 skirts at 4d; VE, 14 grease crossbred at 7d, 18 combings at 6½d, 3 pieces and bellies at 5d, 1 pieces at 1½d; DF, Cooma, 12 grease hoggets at 6d, 69 grease at 5d, 1 damaged at 3d.

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LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday, August 4.

In Banco.—(*Before their Honors the* Chief Justice, *Mr. Justice* Windeyer, *and Sir* G. Innes.)

NICHOLLS V. ROSENFELD.

The proposed settlement in this case having fallen through, the argument was resumed.

Mr. O'Connor, instructed by Mr. M'Laughlin, moved on a summons returnable in Chambers, and referred by his Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer to the Full Court, to set aside a writ of *ca. sa.* issued on July 22nd.

The plaintiff last year recovered a verdict of £250 against the defendant in an action on two counts—one for false imprisonment and one for slander; the jury assessed the damages at £125 on each count; but the judgment was entered up for £250 simply. On the 18th December the plaintiff had the defendant arrested on a *ca. sa.* on the ground that the defendant was about to leave the colony. This was set aside. Subsequently the defendant was arrested on a *ca. sa.* for the whole £250. This was set aside on the 10th March, on the ground of irregularity. On the 1st March the defendant sequestrated his estate, and the plaintiff had proved for the whole £250. He had now caused a writ of *ca. sa.* to issue for £125, the amount of verdict for slander.

Mr. O'Connor moved to set aside this writ of *ca. sa.* on grounds—(1.) That the writ did not follow the judgment, and, being for a smaller amount, was irregular. (2.) That it was not in the name of the Chief Justice. (3.) That the plaintiff having proved for the whole amount of the judgment in the insolvent estate of the defendant, was now debarred from taking advantage of section 14 of the Defamation Act. As to the first ground, the writ had been issued by the plaintiff in person for the amount of £125, whereas the judgment was for £250 simply. The writ ought to agree with the mandatory part of the judgment in its amount, or show on the face of it why it does not. It was bad if levied for a smaller as for a larger sum than the amount due. (Webber v. Hutchins, 8 M. and W., 319; Cobbold v. Chilver, 4 M. and Gr., 62.) As to the second ground, he referred to r. 72 of 1, Reg.-Gen. of Hilary Term, 1853, Pilch, par. 841. As to the third ground, the plaintiff had proved the whole debt of £250. He objected in the Insolvency Court to the defendant separating the two amounts of £125. The *ca. sa.* was issued after the defendant's insolvency. The plaintiff had chosen his remedy under the Insolvency Act, and he could not turn round now and enforce his remedy under the Defamation Act. In Dibbs' case (2, N. S. W. L. R., 10) the decision was simply that a *ca. sa.* did not operate as a satisfaction of the judgment, and that the defamation creditor was entitled to prove after the defendant's year of imprisonment was out. That case was not against his present contention, which was supported by the remarks of Sir W. Manning (at p. 12), who said he was inclined to think that defendant would have been entitled to his discharge if the plaintiff had elected to take a dividend equally with others, in place of keeping his debtor in prison. [The Chief Justice: That was not part of the judgment; it was only a remark in the course of the case.] He also referred to Sir A. Stephen's remarks in Webb v. Wilton, 6 S. C. R., 355. Some meaning must be given to the word "affect" in sec. 14 of the Defamation Act. The two Acts must be read together. The plaintiff having taken advantage of the Insolvency Act to prove for the amount of the judgment had lost his remedy under the other Act.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

The Chief Justice said that in this action the plaintiff sued the defendant for two things—for false imprisonment and defamation, and recovered on both grounds: and the jury assessed the damages separately, giving £125 for false imprisonment and £125 for defamation. The defendant went into the Insolvency Court, and, after that had taken place, the plaintiff issued a writ of *ca. sa.* for £125, the amount of the damages on the count for defamation. The reason of this no doubt was that under section 14 of the Defamation Act the insolvency did not release the defendant from an action of that sort, and left him (the defendant) in the same position as he would have been before the Insolvency Act. In this writ, which the plaintiff issued, he only inserted £125, though the judgment was for £250. Moreover, the writ did not contain the name of the Chief Justice, as, according to the practice of the Court, it ought to. The present motion was made on several grounds, one of which was not specifically set forth in the memorandum, but which must be gathered from the affidavit of the defendant's attorney. That ground was that inasmuch as the plaintiff had proved his whole debt of £250 in the Insolvency Court, he had lost the protection of section 14 of the Defamation Act; in other words, that he could not avail himself of his remedy by *ca. sa.*, and that that section no longer applied. He (the Chief Justice) was clearly of opinion that the argument was not a sound one, and that there was nothing in the Defamation Act or in the Insolvency Act about election; nor was there any enactment that if a creditor elects to prove in insolvency he loses his remedy under sec. 14. That was an inference sought to be drawn from this somewhat peculiarly worded section. Sec. 14 enacted: "That from and after the passing of this Act no law which is now or may hereafter be in force in the said colony for the relief of insolvent debtors, or for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to affect or discharge from his liability any person who shall be indebted for any penalty, damages, or costs adjudged against him in any proceeding, either civil or criminal, for the printing or publishing of any blasphemous, seditious, or defamatory words or libel." It had been contended that if the plaintiff chose to go into the Insolvency Court and prove his debt there, he, by his own action, put himself out of this section, and lost his remedy. He (his Honor) did not think so. The word "affect" need not be there at all. The object of the Legislature was to leave the defendant in an action of defamation liable to imprisonment. Though the section was not well worded, that was what the Legislature had in view. Therefore that ground could not be maintained. That was the ground that went to the root of the matter. Then it was said that in a case of this sort, though the Court had general powers of amendment, they ought not to exercise those powers because rights of third persons—especially the official assignee—would be affected. The Court had been referred to only two cases. He had no hesitation in saying that he did not concur with the judgment of Parke B. in Webber v. Hutchins. The court was not bound by it. They all knew that Parke, B. took very narrow views in many cases, able Judge as he was. In subsequent cases other Judges, with larger views, had commented on the narrow views of the great Judge. Parke B. said "the writ must agree in the mandatory part of it with the judgment. If the plaintiff sues out execution for a part only of the sum recovered by the judgment, he may direct the sheriff accordingly by a private memorandum: but if the judgment and the writ do not agree, the reason of the variance ought to appear on the face of the writ. Then we cannot make any amendment, the rights of the assignees having intervened, and they having come to the Court in proper time." He (his Honor) confessed he could not see how a man was prejudiced by having a *ca. sa.* issued against him for a smaller amount than it might have been issued. What harm could be done to him? By our Common Law Procedure Act of 1853, sec. 172, power was given to the Court "to amend all defects and errors in any proceeding." These were very large powers of amendment given by an Act passed on purpose to get rid of many technicalities which frustrated the ends of justice. No harm was done here to the defendant; and he could not see how the Official Assignee or any other person could be prejudiced. He was clearly of opinion that the argument failed. As to the other matters, the Court clearly had power to amend the writ by putting in the name of the Chief Justice, and also to make the writ and the *præcipe* correspond. That being so, the Court would order all necessary amendments to be made, and the rule was discharged without costs.

STEPHEN V. UNION BANK.

This matter was settled; Mr. Heydon, who appeared for the bank to move for a rule nisi for a new trial, and Mr. Rogers, who appeared to watch for the plaintiff, consenting to leave it to his Honor the Chief Justice, who presided at the trial in June last, when a verdict for the plaintiff for £2716 15s. 9d. was returned. By consent the verdict was reduced to £2300, and the rule was accordingly refused.

JONES V. HILL.

The argument in the case, which was commenced on Thursday last and adjourned, was resumed and not concluded when the Court rose.

Mr. Darley, Q.C., and Mr. A. H. Simpson, instructed by Messrs. Jones and Jones, for the defendant, in support of a rule *nisi* for a new trial; Mr. G. B. Simpson and Mr. Armstrong, instructed by Messrs. Want, Johnson, and Co., for the plaintiff, appeared to show cause.

In Divorce.—(*Before his Honor Mr. Justice* Windeyer.)

TAYLOR V. TAYLOR.

On the motion of Mr. Cullen for the petitioner (the wife), the issues—(1), marriage; (2), adultery; (3), cruelty—were settled, and the trial was fixed for the 25th August.

DORN V. DORN.

Mr. Gibson, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, moved for a rule nisi calling upon the petitioner to show cause why the respondent, who has been in custody at Darlinghurst for 18 months for non-payment of alimony, should not be discharged from custody. The rule was made returnable this day week.

In Lunacy.—(*Before his Honor the* Primary Judge.)

IN RE WM. MAWHINNY.

Mr. H. Manning appeared to move for the approval of the Court of the Master's Report as to the sale of the property of Wm. Mawhinny, a patient at present in the Gladesville Asylum. The sale had been made for £600 to provide for the maintenance of the patient on the understanding that there were no next-of-kin forthcoming. It now appeared that the next-of-kin had come forward, and his Honor directed that the sale should not be carried out.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—Wednesday, August 4.

(*Before the* Chief Commissioner.)

THIRD MEETINGS.

Re George Alford and Alexander M'Rae. Ten debts were proved, and two claims ordered to stand over for further particulars. Directions allowing the insolvents their household effects and furniture were propounded, but not put. The meeting was then adjourned to the 13th of September, pending certain litigation involving assets.

Re Arthur Stone. Nine debts proved, and five claims ordered to stand over for further particulars. The meeting was then adjourned to the 13th of September.

Re Frederick Dadley. One claim was ordered to stand over for further particulars. No directions were given, and the meeting terminated.

Re Charles Thomas Richards. Four debts were proved. The insolvent was allowed his household furniture, watch and chain, and wearing apparel. The meeting then terminated.

SECOND MEETINGS.

Re James Birkett. The insolvent deposed that he desired to amend his schedule; he had not filed his statement under rule 20; he was under arrest at the date of sequestration of his estate. The insolvent was ordered to amend his schedule and file his statement within four days. Two debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

Re Timothy Burrett. The insolvent had died since sequestration of the estate. Thirteen debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

Re Wyndham Redan Roe and Arthur Omer Roe. The insolvents verified their schedule and statement. Fourteen debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

SPECIALS FOR PROOF.

Re John Hector M'Donald. One debt was proved, and the meeting terminated.

Re William Matthews. One debt was proved, and the meeting terminated.

Re William Chellen Dunn. One debt was proved, and the meeting terminated.

Re James Tobias Ryan and Edwin Ryan. One debt was proved, and the meeting terminated.

SINGLE MEETINGS.

Re George Murray. The insolvent verified his schedule and statement under rule 20, and was ordered to file a 12 months' supplementary schedule within 14 days. One debt was proved, no directions given, and the meeting terminated.

Re Charles Cooper. Two debts were proved. The insolvent verified his schedule and statement under rule 20. No directions were given, and the meeting terminated.

Re Andrew Innes Liddell. The insolvent verified his schedule, and was ordered to file his statement under rule 20 within four days; also a 12 months' supplementary schedule under rules 22 and 23 within 14 days, and the meeting was adjourned to the 6th September.

Re John Ollerenshaw. The insolvent verified his schedule and statement under rule 20. Ten debts were proved. His Honor converted the meeting into a first meeting, and terminated it, and ordered second and third meetings to be held in due course.

SURRENDER.

Henry Johnson, grocer, of Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hills. Liabilities, £158 17s. 4d. Assets, £97 5s. 10d. Mr. L. T. Lloyd, official assignee.

PETITION AND AFFIDAVIT.

George Hunter, baker, of Parramatta-road, Leichhardt. Schedule and statement to be filed by the 14th of August. Mr. L. T. Lloyd, official assignee.

(*Before the* Registrar.)

FIRST MEETINGS.

Re Francis Rigby Tindall. Five debts proved.
Re Alexander Leckie Elphinstone. Two debts proved.
Re James Porter Wills. Two debts proved.
Re William Henry Downing. No debts proved.
The meetings then terminated.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Wednesday.

(*Before Mr. District Court Judge* Wilkinson.)

LIPMAN V. COHEN.

This was a claim arising out of a money-lending transaction, which presented some somewhat strange features. The plaintiff was Louis Lipman and the defendant J. Cohen, and the action was brought for the recovery of £6, half of which sum was claimed in respect to the principal on a loan of £30, and the balance with respect to interest on such loan. Mr. Lewis Levy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. B. Thomas for the defendant. The plaintiff seemed at first to rely solely upon an agreement which he produced, but cross-examination showed that he also held, as collateral security, a promissory-note for £33, bearing a good endorsement. The hearing of the case brought out these facts:—On the 3rd July, 1885, Cohen borrowed from Lipman £30, and gave as security for the loan a promissory-note for £33, bearing the endorsement of a Mr. Vial. At the time of the loan being obtained there was a verbal agreement entered into between Lipman and Cohen as to the manner in which it was to be repaid. About a month later the plaintiff induced Cohen to sign the following agreement, which Lipman now claimed corresponded with the verbal agreement made at the time of the loan being procured.—"Sydney, July 3, 1885.—Received from Louis Lipman the sum of £30, to be repaid by monthly payments of £1 10s., and interest for such loan to be £1 10s. per month until the said sum of £30 be paid. J. Cohen." The plaintiff now claimed under this agreement from Cohen £6, and the particulars of the claim were set forth in the plaint in these terms:—"For that on or about the 3rd July, 1885, the plaintiff lent to the defendant the sum of £30, and the defendant, in consideration thereof, promised to pay the said sum of £30 by monthly instalments of £1 10s., and also to pay interest on the said sum of £30 so lent at the rate of £1 10s. per month until the said sum of £30 should be paid; and the defendant has not paid all the instalments and interest due as agreed:—3rd June, 1886—to instalment and interest due this day, £3; 3rd July, 1886—to instalment and interest due this day, £3; total, £6." The defendant produced in court receipts with respect to ten payments each of £3, amounting to £30; and it was contended on his behalf that the promissory note being for £33 all that he was indebted to Lipman was in the sum of £3, being the difference between the ten payments and the amount of the promissory note. A fear was moreover expressed by Cohen that even if he were to pay the balance due on the promissory note (£3) Lipman would still retain it, and would sue the endorser for the full amount of it. Mr. Levy, on behalf of the plaintiff, argued that the transaction between the parties was of such a nature that, as shown by the agreement produced, the defendant had to pay £30 in respect to principal, and £30 in respect to interest, the payments being made every month at the rate of £3 (30s. in respect to principal and a like amount in respect to interest); and that being so there were still due two monthly instalments (each relating to principal and interest) of £3 each, making together £6. The plaintiff, Lipman, whilst in the witness box, admitted the receipt from Cohen, in respect to the loan and interest thereon between the 3rd July, 1885, and the 3rd May, 1886, of the sum of £30, and said that he had given to Vial, the endorsor of the bill, a document which so soon as Cohen had paid an amount corresponding with the amount of the promissory note (£33), would absolve Vial from any responsibility whatever in respect to that bill. The plaintiff added that he was willing, so soon as the amount now claimed was paid, to hand that bill to the defendant. Mr. Levy on behalf of his client, made a similar intimation to the Court. His Honor said that he could not adopt the view propounded to him on behalf of the defendant, to the effect that all he had undertaken to pay was £33, and that having paid £30, payment of a further sum of £3 was all that was required to relieve him of his indebtedness. If a man were so foolish as to borrow money and undertake to pay for it such a usurious rate of interest he would have to put up with the consequences. The defendant had said that he signed that agreement under the impression, and because it was represented to him that it was simply to secure the payment by him of £3 a month until the sum of £33 had been paid. The defendant must have been very idiotic to suppose that signing that agreement simply rendered him liable to pay £33. As far as he understood the law, the defendant was bound by the agreement which he had signed, and which was expressed in English, about the meaning of which there was no room for doubt. If there had been a mistake in regard to the agreement, the defendant might go into the Court of Equity and seek to set it aside. Judgment would be for the plaintiff for £6, and as Mr. Levy had undertaken to give up the promissory note backed by Vial, the entry of the verdict would be accompanied by one to the effect that the bill endorsed by Vial should be given up on the judgment being satisfied. The object of that order was to protect Vial, who was the person he was most anxious to protect.

METROPOLITAN QUARTER SESSIONS.

Wednesday, August 4.

(*Before Mr. District Court Judge* Docker.)

Mr. M'Culloch prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

SENTENCES.

William Morris, feloniously wounding, six months' hard labour. *Frederick Hanson*, larceny, one year's imprisonment with hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol. *Jeremiah M'Carthy*, breaking and entering, seven years' penal servitude.

BURGLARY.

Thomas Wilson, a middle-aged man, who pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking and entering Judge Wilkinson's residence with intent to commit burglary, was called up for sentence. The prisoner handed in a long written statement to the Judge, in which he asked that a lenient sentence might be passed upon him, pointing out that with his accomplice he might have inflicted serious injury upon Judge Wilkinson's son, who caught them in the act of robbing the place, but that he did not harm him in any way whatever. He also asked the Judge not to allow the fact that he had committed the offence at the residence of a brother Judge to prejudice him in passing sentence upon him. The records showed that the prisoner was an old criminal, having already served 12 years for burglary and housebreaking. His Honor, after having commented upon the case, stated that it was better that such men as the prisoner, who, no doubt, was a professional burglar, should be kept in gaol for a long period. He then sentenced him to 14 years' penal servitude.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

George Berner, who had pleaded guilty to four charges of embezzlement in the public service, was placed in the dock to receive sentence.

Mr. T. M. Slattery, who appeared for the prisoner, handed in a number of certificates of character, and also called the Rev. J. D. Langley and the Rev. Mr. Manning, who gave evidence respecting the prisoner's previous good character, stating that he had always been a regular attendant at church, and for some time acted as a churchwarden. Mr. Manning stated that the prisoner's family were now in entirely destitute circumstances, and that even the furniture of the house had been seized.

The following statement was put in by the prisoner:—

"May it please your Honor,—In pleading guilty to the charge preferred against me, I am desirous of drawing your Honor's attention to certain facts relating to my position in life, and to certain circumstances leading up to the committing by me of the crime of which I am guilty.

"Some time ago I foolishly endorsed promissory notes amounting to nearly £500, for the accommodation of a certain tradesman in Sydney. These notes were afterwards held by Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co., Warne and Reid, and other firms, and when they matured I was obliged, through failure in business of the man I had accommodated, to return the promissory-notes myself. To do this I was compelled to have recourse to money-lenders, and from the time I got into their hands I became more and more hopelessly involved. At the time I endorsed the accommodation I was the owner of some freehold land, the value of which was reasonably expected to increase, but which afterwards became so depreciated in value as to be worth far less than the sum I gave for it. It was at the time when I was harassed by the money-lenders, and when, as I thought, a certain prospect of making enough out of the profitable sale of the land, to cover all liabilities, I committed the rash act of tampering with money which did not belong to me. I did this with the full intention of restoring the money. The subsequent decrease in the value of the land and the pressure of the money-lenders, who drove me almost out of my mind by their importunities, prevented me from retrieving my error.

"I have never gambled or attended racecourses and have lived a most abstemious and frugal life. My land purchase was made before I became embarrassed, and I have never been a speculator.

"I deem it right to bring these facts under your Honor's notice, and while acknowledging my deep sense of my shameful position, I beg your Honor in passing the just sentence of the law upon me to consider that my past career has been that of an industrious, straightforward man; whose character has been heretofore unsullied.

"I am 51 years of age, am married, and have a wife and five children living, only one of whom (my eldest son) is capable of contributing towards the support of my family, which is otherwise unprovided for. I am to a great extent helpless, having been unfortunate enough in early life to lose my right arm, which affliction, although it has not much interfered with my business capacities, necessitates the constant assistance of others in many matters.

"I respectfully ask your Honor, under all the circumstances, to deal leniently with me, and I beg that you will also take into consideration the blameless character I have hitherto borne, as evinced by the oral evidence before you and by the testimonials I now hand in for your Honor's perusal. "Geo. Berner."

His Honor: I understand tickets in a consultation sweep were found on the prisoner when arrested.

Detective Hoskinson: There were three, your Honor.

Mr. Slattery: Everyone takes tickets in these sweeps without there being any inclination to gamble. They are only £1 each.

His Honor: That may be so; but I understand it is the duty of the police to suppress these sweeps when possible.

His Honor then addressed the prisoner, pointing out the serious character of the crime which he had committed and its dire effects to himself and his family. He said the salary (£500 a year) which the prisoner was in receipt of at the time he embezzled the money was not much, but was sufficient for the prisoner to keep his family upon, as shown by the fact that he had a surplus to invest in an unfortunate speculation. The prisoner had acted foolishly in endorsing a bill which rendered him liable for a year's salary, but in the circumstances there was no reason why he should have resorted to a crime to tide over the difficulty. It would in no way have reflected on his integrity or honour if he had availed himself of the provisions of the insolvency Act. The prisoner had committed four distinct crimes within a period of two months between the first and the last. For each of these offences he was liable to be imprisoned for a period of ten years. He should not take the responsibility of lessening the sentence allowed by law for the crime which the prisoner had committed. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner should be kept to penal servitude for a period of 10 years for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent.

The prisoner was then removed.

BIGAMY.

Peter Neilson was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with having, on the 8th of March, 1886, married one Annie Smith, his lawful wife, Amelia Crosby, being then alive. The evidence against the prisoner was conclusive; and the jury, without retiring, found him guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

LARCENY.

Henry Arnold was charged with having on the 3rd of July, 1886, at Sydney, stolen four rings, the property of Francis Allerding and another. A second count in the indictment charged the prisoner with having received the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The prisoner was formerly indicted with another prisoner named Walter Rouse, who pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. The evidence against Arnold showed that he lived with the other prisoner, and sold one of the stolen rings to a Chinese storekeeper. The jury found the prisoner guilty on the second count, and he was remanded for sentence.

BREAKING AND ENTERING.

Abdul Gabul was charged with having on the 15th of July, at St. Peters, entered the dwelling-house of William Hamilton, and with having stolen a coat and handkerchief, the property of William Hamilton. The evidence showed that on the date in question the prosecutor's wife left her house for a time, and on her return she found that it had been entered, and that her husband's coat had been stolen. The prisoner, who had previously called at the house with sauce and chutney, was seen at the house on the date in question during the absence of the inmates. Information was given to the police, and he was subsequently arrested, and the coat was found in his possession. The jury found the prisoner guilty of petty larceny, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Arthur George Venner, a young man, was charged with having, on the 19th June, 1886, at Sydney, falsely pretended to one Lina Kaller that a certain piece of paper presented by him was a good and valid order for the payment of £4, by which false pretence he attempted to obtain from her the sum of £3 8s., with intent to defraud. The prisoner had been lodging with the prosecutrix, and was indebted to her in the sum of 12s. On the date mentioned in the indictment the prisoner met the prosecutrix in the street and presented to her a cheque for £4, asking her to take from it the amount he owed her. She took the cheque, and after examining it told him that she did not think it was good. The prisoner asserted that it was good, whereupon the prosecutrix offered to go with him to an hotel in the neighbourhood to see whether the cheque was good; prisoner refused to go, and got possession of the cheque again; the prosecutrix suspecting that the cheque was valueless gave information to the police, and the prisoner being arrested the cheque was obtained from him and was found to be valueless. The prisoner admitted having drawn the cheque, and stated he simply showed it to the prosecutrix to induce her to extend his credit for board and lodging. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

GAROTTING.

John Wright was charged with attempting on the 28th May to choke Michael O'Brien, with intent to rob him. A second count in the indictment charged the prisoner with having assaulted Michael O'Brien with intent to rob him. The prisoner was undefended. The evidence showed that on the night of the date mentioned in the indictment the prosecutor, who was in an intoxicated state, was sitting on a seat in Hyde Park; the prisoner, who was watched by Detectives Sullivan and Johnson, went up to him, removed him from the seat and placed him upon the grass; he then caught him by the throat and attempted to rob him, but was arrested by the detectives. The jury found the prisoner guilty on the second count, and he was remanded for sentence.

The following cases are down for trial this day (Thursday):—Elizabeth Jarrett, maliciously wounding; Esther Young, maliciously wounding; Archibald M'Neil, larceny; Archibald M'Neil, forgery and uttering; Edward Bradley, personating at an election; Richard Henry Sutton Murray, bigamy.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday, August 5.

Prothonotary's Office.—Barry and another v. Gibson, 10.30; Young v. Byrnes, 10.30; Sachs v. Burns, 11; Cornillon v. Beltean, 11.30; Bailey v. Robertson, 12; Howlett v. Evans, 2 p.m.

Term List.—Murray v. Gill (demurrer).

New Trial Motions.—Jones v. Hill (part heard), Von Meyer v. Borough of East St. Leonards, Miller v. Dalgety and Co., Hardy and others v. Brown and others, Stokes v. Hart and others, Hogan v. Hoddle, Bank of New South Wales v. Hood, Imray and others v. Griffin, Tosh v. South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge.—At 11 a.m.: Macpherson and others v. Macpherson and others, short cause; Parkinson and another v. Parkinson, for further directions; Bedford v. Baldick, motion for decree; Lawler and others v. Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Society, motion for decree.

Master's Office.—At 10.30 a.m., re estate of T. G. Carr, to settle minutes; at 11 a.m., Commissioner for Railways and claim of R. Hyndes, to settle minutes; at 11.30 a.m., re Moore's trust, to settle conditions of sale; at 12 noon, Abbott and another v. Barton and others, to tax costs; at 12.15 p.m., re Blandford Proprietary School, to settle proposals; at 2 p.m., Read and others v. Read and another, to proceed on accounts.

INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.

Thursday.—Duncan Gillean M'Lean, Joseph David Cramp, Charles Henry Inch, Thomas Baldwin, extension of time for account and plan; William James Cabban, adjourned account and plan; in the insolvent estate of the assigned estate of Jean de Bouillon Emile Serisier, adjourned hearing of order nisi to set aside sequestration; James David Reece, adjourned motion to rescind order of 27th of November. Hugh Thomas Smith v. Annie C. Perry, compulsory sequestration; George Dann v. Thomas William Gibbs, compulsory sequestration; James Frederick M'Neale, William Walter, James Joseph Crowe, James Rowe, John Thomas Seldon, Albert Wood Aspinall, John James Nicholson, accounts and plans; James Cahir, ratification of directions; list of estates in arrear to be presented by chief clerk under rule 9; Thomas William and Harry Coulson, motion to expunge debt of Mason Bros.; Ethel Tin-mining Company, application under Companies Act for directions; James Hardman, Sydney Alfred Wenham, ratification of directions.

DISTRICT COURT.—Thursday, August 5.

Causes.—Golledge v. Stritch, Miller v. Collins, Miller v. Rouleaux, Bayfield v. Milstead, Murphy v. York, Field v. Thomas, Shorter and others v. Weles, Harper, sen., v. Cohen, Evans v. Norton, Jones v. Baggot, Marinecovitch v. Bogidan, Prosser v. Watson, Davison v. Davis, Langan v. Ritchie, Taylor v. Gumley, Wade v. Krane, same v. Israel, same v. Butler, M'Rae and another v. Tighe, Partridge v. Borough of Leichhardt, Nicholson v. Barnes, Davison v. Somers, Keenan v. Larkins, Cary v. Barber, Smith v. Smith, Whatmore v. Suttle.

Home Rule for Nova Scotia.—A movement to secede from the Confederation has recently begun in Nova Scotia, and during the recent political campaign in that province the Liberals appealed to the electors on the "Secession" ticket. The Secessionists have gained a sweeping majority, and the Canadians are now face to face with a new trouble infinitely more harassing than Riel's rebellion or an Indian rising. These 30 members pledged to Home Rule intend to secure permission for their province to withdraw from the union by pursuing in the Parliament at Ottawa a policy of obstruction.

POLICE.

In the Charge Division of the Central Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Yates, D.S.M., a young man named *Patrick Downes*, a dealer, was accused of having made use of indecent language in Ultimo-street on the previous evening, and was for that offence fined £3, or two months' imprisonment. The prisoner was also fined for drunkenness. *Elizabeth Smith*, a young woman, having been unable to show that she had sufficient lawful visible means of support, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. For having used obscene language in public, a woman named *Kate Wright* was fined £5, or three months' imprisonment, in addition to a penalty for drunkenness. A young man named *John Jackson* was charged with the theft of an overcoat, valued at 16s. 11d., which it was shown that he had taken from the door of a clothier's shop in Pitt-street. The case was clear, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. *John Hellyer*, who described himself as a painter, was charged with breaking into and entering the workshops of Messrs. Knowles and Smith, and stealing therein a window sash, valued at £1. The prisoner was also charged with the theft of two planes and a quantity of carpenters' tools, valued at £4, the property of Thomas Richardson, an employee of the abovementioned firm. The tools were identified by the owner, and the prisoner was identified by the pawnbroker's assistant as the person who had disposed of them. He was on the first charge committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, and on the second he was remanded for a week. An elderly man named *Charles Whitehouse* was charged with having in his possession a roll of canvas for which he could not satisfactorily account; also with the theft of a clock, valued at £1, the property of Hannah Reeves; and with drunkenness. The prisoner committed both robberies from premises in Clarence-street. When seen carrying the roll he attempted to hide it in a doorway and decamped shortly after, when he was noticed leaving a house near the same place with the clock under his arm. The accused was sentenced on both charges to six months' imprisonment. For having used indecent language in George-street, on Tuesday evening, a man named *James Sheridan* was fined £5, or three months' gaol, in addition to a penalty of £1 for drunkenness; and *George Agnew*, for an assault committed in view of a constable of police, was fined £5 or two months' imprisonment. *Samuel Hayes*, for the theft of a pair of boots, was sent to gaol for two months with hard labour; and for an assault upon one Olaf Johnson, a man named *Peter Ralph* was fined £5, or two months, whilst a further penalty of £1 was inflicted upon the last-named prisoner for having used obscene language in Elizabeth-street. *Martin Arenes*, a caterer, was brought up for an assault committed upon Bernard Stevenson, a recent arrival from San Francisco. The prisoner is manager of the ground floor of No. 1 Coffee Palace, and it appeared that the prosecutor with a friend entered the premises for dinner. It was urged for the defence that the prosecutor threw the vegetables on the floor of the dining-room; that he was about to leave the premises without paying; and that the dispute only arose through the prisoner interfering. The medical evidence was to the effect that the prosecutor had been seriously injured, and his Worship said that he had no alternative but to commit the accused to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions. He was admitted to bail in the sum of £80, and two additional sureties of £40 each. Mr. Fisher, D.S.M., presided in the Summons division, and dealt with a number of cases of no public interest. A man named *James Fear*, who appeared on a charge of cruelty to 14 lambs, by leaving them exposed in the rain for four days, in a yard off George-street, was fined £3, with 4s. 10d. costs.

Mr. M. Marsh, S.M., presided in the Charge Branch of the Water Police Court, and inflicted fines on a number of persons who were found guilty of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In default of payment, several of the defendants were sent to prison for short terms. A few cases were remanded. Captain Fisher, D.S.M., sat in the Petty Debts Division, and disposed of about 40 cases of no special interest.

Mr. T. K. Abbott, S.M., presided in the Redfern Police Court. *James Brown* was fined £5, or two months, for assaulting Constable Beer whilst in the execution of his duty, and £5, or three months, for making use of obscene language in Elizabeth-street, Redfern. *Henry Stead* was mulcted in 40s., with the alternative of 21 days, for assaulting William Whisker. *Walter Batton* was fined in all 45s., or 15 days, for being drunk in Elizabeth-street, Redfern, and using obscene language in Redfern-street. *Eli Armstrong* was fined 10s. or two days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Botany-road, Waterloo, and 40s. or 14 days for obscenity. *Joseph Henry Francis* was charged on remand with having stolen a quantity of lead, value £9, the property of Terence Bohery. The prosecutor stated that he was contractor for the plumber's work on a building in course of erection in Great Buckingham-street; he missed nearly half a ton of lead from the centre of the building on the ground floor; went to a Chinaman's store in Goulburn-street, and saw there three pieces of lead (produced), one of which he could identify as his property by a peculiar cut upon it. Chook Fun, Chinese storekeeper in Goulburn-street, stated that the prisoner had brought him some lead and sold it for 4s. 8d. Prisoner was committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions; bail himself in £8 and two sureties in £40, or one in £80. The same prisoner was further charged with being concerned with others in stealing six copper boilers, valued at £6, the property of the United Land, Building, and Investment Society. Richard Barlow Milner, agent for the society, stated that on the evening of the 9th ultimo he had examined all the empty houses belonging to the society in Jesson-street, and found that the boilers had been removed. Martha Cox, living in Jesson-street, stated that on the 19th ultimo she saw prisoner drive a cart past her residence towards a neighbouring sand-hill. He drove up to two men who were on the sand-hill, and the three lifted some copper boilers out of the sand into the cart, which was then driven rapidly away. On this charge the prisoner was also committed for trial, similar bail being allowed.

Mr. Addison, S.M., dealt with the business in the Balmain Police Court. A middle-aged man, named *Patrick Maroney*, labourer, was found guilty of having deserted his child Edith, thereby leaving her without the means of support. The prisoner was ordered to pay 10s. per week for 12 months for his child's maintenance. *Sydney Eldridge*, hatter, for having used indecent language in Reynolds-street, was fined 20s., with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment. For having been drunk and disorderly in Darling-street, *James English* was ordered to pay a fine of 20s., together with 4s. 10d. costs; in default, four days' imprisonment. *Laurence O'Toole* and *John O'Toole* were summoned to answer a charge of having behaved in a riotous manner in Arthur-street. Each defendant was found guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., with 2s. 6d. costs of court; in default, to be imprisoned for 14 days. *George A. Bell* was fined 20s., and was ordered to pay 4s. 10d. costs, in default four days' imprisonment, for having been drunk and disorderly in Darling-street. A fine of 5s., with 2s. 6d. costs., in default 24 hours' imprisonment, was imposed upon *Francis Sol*, for having wilfully led a horse on a footway. *Thomas Bevan*, for having behaved in a riotous manner in Hartley-street, was fined 20s., with 2s. 6d. costs, the alternative being seven days' imprisonment.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

At the Assembly Hotel, Hunter-street, yesterday morning, an inquest was held by the City Coroner (Mr. Shiell) on the body of Alexander Boyd, who died from injuries received on Monday. Alexander Grassick testified that deceased and he were working together on Monday last at a new building in course of erection at the corner of George-street and Queen's-place; at about half-past 2 o'clock that afternoon deceased and witness were at work on the third floor of the building about 40 feet from the ground floor; they were preparing to erect studded partitions; the one they were erecting was at the side of the well-hole; all the flooring boards on that floor were laid and nailed down; the bottom plate of the wall was nailed down on Saturday last, and they had to pull it up on Monday to make some alterations; at the hour mentioned the deceased and witness were pulling the plate up; witness was prizing it up with a piece of scantling; deceased had hold of the plate at the end next the well-hole; after the plate was clear of the floor it slipped out of his hands, and was falling down the well-hole, when he made an effort to catch it, and losing his balance he fell down the well-hole; witness immediately went downstairs and procured a cab, in which he placed deceased, and conveyed him to the Sydney Hospital. Harry Adcock, a carpenter, testified that he was at work at the building at the time mentioned, and saw deceased falling down the well-hole; witness, on going to his assistance, found him lying on the ground floor unconscious and apparently dead. Dr. Caleb Terry, of the Sydney Hospital, testified that on Monday afternoon, between half-past 2 and 3 o'clock, he was called to see a man at the hospital, who had been brought there by the two previous witnesses; on seeing deceased he perceived that he was dead, and had evidently been so for some few minutes. The cause of death was injury to the brain and intracranial hemorrhage. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

An inquest was also held at the Assembly Hotel yesterday on the body of George Goodbear, 39, labourer, who died at the Sydney Hospital on Tuesday. The evidence showed that the deceased was at work, in company with others, on Tuesday morning, on a temporary staging erected under the quarter of a ship in the Fitzroy Dock, Cockatoo Island; the staging was a plank about 12 inches wide; to prevent the plank slipping backward from the ship's side towards the shore, when the position of the men at work might tend to throw it in that direction, a prop of wood was used to keep it in position, but a rope slipping which kept this prop up the planking was forced towards the shore. Two of the men fell a distance of about 15 feet, one of whom was the deceased. Medical testimony was given to show that the cause of death was intracranial injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Coroner has dispensed with an inquest in the case of the man who expired in a fit near the Mariners' Church, Lower George-street, on Tuesday. As the deceased was not identified prior to the time fixed for his interment, the corpse was photographed. Copies will be distributed to the various police stations in the metropolitan district.

RANDWICK ASYLUM.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Randwick Asylum was held yesterday afternoon, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Present: Mr. G. F. Wise (president) in the chair, Mr. Robert Hills and Mr G. Renwick (vice-presidents), Mr. J. Graham (honorary treasurer), Mr. J. Davies, Mr. F. Senior, Mr. J. Hardie, Mr. J. Starkey, Mr. H. Hicks, and Mr. Joseph Coulter (superintendent). The minutes of last meeting were read, and signed.

The minutes of the house committee were read.

The honorary treasurer (Mr. Joseph Graham) read the following statement of finances:—"Dr. June 30—To balance A. J. S. Bank, £1185 17s. 5d.; part legacy from the late Mr. Edward Bennett, £1100; legacy from the late Mr. J. F. Staff, £25; Government on account maintenance for May, £8 11s. 7d.; interest (mortgage account), £120; subscriptions, &c., public, £109 13s. 6d.; cheques not presented, £16 4s. 6d.: total, £2565 7s. Cr.: By cheques not presented, £6 12s. 8d.; abstract of salaries, wages, and accounts, £438 3s. 4d.; loan (mortgage), £800; sundries, £97 5s. 3d.; balance A. J. S. Bank, £1223 5s. 9d.: total, £2565 7s. Apprentices' fund—Dr.: July 1, to balance, £4123 10s. 5d.; wages received from employers, £5 12s. 3d.: total, £4179 2s. 8d. Cr.: By wages, &c., £82 1s. 6d.; balance in Savings Bank, £4097 1s. 2d.: total, £4179 2s. 8d."

Monthly Accounts.—Authority was given for the payment of the monthly accounts, amounting to £412 9s. 1d.

Mr. Edward Bennett's Legacy.—Directions were given for Mr. Edward Bennett's legacy of £1100 to be placed on deposit in the A. J. S. Bank at the current rate of interest.

The medical officer's report was read detailing the admissions and discharges for the month, and stating that the general health of the children had been good.

Mr. John Starkey and Mr. E. T. Penfold nominated Mr. James Stedman, of George-street, for election as a director to fill the vacancy on the board.

The following letter was read:—"2, Napper-terrace, Avoca-street, Randwick, July 26, 1886. Dear sir,—In consequence of my intended departure from the colony, I beg to tender to you my resignation as chaplain to the Randwick Asylum. In doing so I wish to express the deep regret which I feel in severing my connection with an institution which has my entire sympathy and most sincere good wishes. I also wish to express my gratitude to yourself and assistant officers for the great courtesy and kindness which you have shown me during the term of my chaplaincy. The good behaviour of the children bears witness to the excellent training they receive. During religious instruction, I have always found them respectful, orderly, and most attentive. At church their demeanour has been most edifying. They all seem happy and cheerful. I wish them every blessing, and the institution which gives them a home many long years of usefulness and prosperity. With best wishes, I remain, &c., Louis Couppe, M.S.H. Joseph Coulter, Esq., Randwick Institute."

Upon the motion of Mr. J. Davies, it was resolved to adopt the usual course of communicating with his Eminence Cardinal Moran respecting the nomination of a successor to Dr. Couppe.

VISITATION OF APPRENTICES.

The superintendent reported that the officer appointed to visit children apprenticed under indentures from the institution is now in the west discharging his inspectorial duties; and a number of circulars, embodying a large amount of information anent the conduct and training of apprentices, were laid upon the table from the Inspector-General of Police. With three or four exceptions, to which attention had already been given, everything was going on satisfactorily between masters and children. The localities visited were Manning River, Macleay River, Clarkson's Crossing, Dungog, Singleton, Morpeth, Clarence Town, Miller's Forest, Gosford, Ash Island, Sherwood, Wanchope, Bombala, Cobargo, Bega, Pambula, Yass, Bathurst, Kangaroo Valley, Burrowa, Wagga Wagga, Wellington, Parramatta, and Windsor.

THE LATE MRS. MARY ROBERTS.

In consideration of the noble bequest left by the late Mrs. Mary Roberts to the institution, directions were given the superintendent to obtain particulars of designs in connection with the erection of a tablet to the memory of the deceased lady.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. S. W. NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The annual meeting of the Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps took place at Aarons' Exchange Hotel last evening. Lieutenant Commander Lee occupied the chair, and there were nearly 200 members present. Amongst those in attendance were Lieutenant Bell, Sub-lieutenants Walsh, Williams, and Cheffins, Paymaster Cavill, Assistant-paymaster J. M. Curtis, Dr. T. B. Clune, Dr. Evans, and a number of petty officers. The annual report was as follows:—

"Your committee have much pleasure in congratulating the members of the corps on the excellent progress made during the past year. Since the last report the N.A.V. have made several trips to sea in H.M.C.S. Wolverene for heavy gun practice; and immediately after Christmas they proceeded to Broken and Jervis Bays for five days continuous training, when various exercises were engaged in. During the Easter holidays the N.A.V. proceeded for six days continuous training, and did not land anywhere. They engaged in the exercises of shot and shell practice with good results, sail drill, and other exercises were also gone through, and at the conclusion of the cruise Commander Taylor and Lieutenant Bosanquet made some very eulogistic remarks concerning the corps, which were reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of April 29, 1886. Commander Taylor said, 'As inspecting officer of the N. A. V. he could bear testimony to the readiness and attention with which the officers and men of the corps had devoted themselves to their duties since his vessel had left Sydney. Perhaps he might as well tell them that prior to the trip he had not been altogether in sympathy with the Naval Artillery Volunteers; but their admirable behaviour during the cruise, and their cheerful obedience to orders had shown him (and he had watched them closely) that one and all of them were made of the right sort of stuff. The trip had further proved to him that the volunteers would go anywhere, and do anything, and he could not speak too highly of their splendid physique and their aptness at gun, sail, and other drills. He hoped in future that no one on shore would say or do anything which would be in any way derogatory to the corps or its officers. Again he begged to thank every member of the corps, through their officers, for the very great assistance they had been to him, and he hoped to have the volunteers out on another cruise at no distant date. Lieutenant Bosanquet, R.N., said he was of opinion, before leaving Sydney, that the cruise of the Wolverene would be a thorough failure; but he had to candidly confess that the officers and men of the Naval Artillery Volunteers had, by their strict and cheerful attention to duty, and the intelligence they had displayed at the guns, aloft, and in the performance of the various drills, completely upset that opinion. He considered that the corps was a credit to Sydney.' The hopper barge Neptune has been placed by the Government at the disposal of the corps for one day in each month, and has proceeded to sea accordingly, the members zealously availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them to engage in gun drill. An ambulance party has been successfully formed by Surgeons Clune and Evans, its members applying themselves assiduously to their good and useful work. A matter worthy of special mention is the unremitting attention and kindness shown by Surgeons Clune and Evans during the Easter cruise, also by P. O. Norton, of the ambulance party. The corps was well represented at the general review held at Moore Park, 220 officers and men being in attendance. The annual inspection of the corps took place in the Inner Domain on the 14th November last. Commander Taylor, the inspecting officer, expressed his entire satisfaction with the appearance of the corps. Your committee are pleased to report the inauguration of annual regattas under the auspices of the corps, the first regatta having been held in Farm Cove, under distinguished patronage, on the 28th November, 1885. The regatta (patronised, amongst others, by Rear-Admiral Tryon) was largely attended, and it proved a brilliant success, some open events having been successfully competed for by men of H.M.R.N. These regattas should continue to be regular annual events, and they deserve the greatest attention which the members of the corps can give to them. At the presentation of the Soudan medals at the Agricultural Society's ground several members of the corps were the recipients of medals, and at Queen's Birthday review the corps (in white jumpers and sennet hats), acquitted themselves very creditably. The committee regret having to draw attention to the failure of members to pay up their subscriptions—although the subscriptions for the past year, if all paid, should represent over £100, yet only £64 2s. 6d. has been paid. This should not be the case, and the committee earnestly request members to give more attention to this important matter. During the year the following promotions and appointments have been made:—Mr. J. M. Curtis to be assistant paymaster, Warrant-Officer Cheffins to sub-lieutenant; C.P.Os. Walsh and Williams to be sub-lieutenants, first-class P.Os. Batten and Mortimore to be chief petty officers, first-class P.O. Norton to take charge of Ambulance Corps, Chief Petty Officer Instructor Rolfe to be warrant office instructor. The strength of the corps now consists of lieutenant commander, 3 lieutenants, 4 sub-lieutenants, paymaster, assistant paymaster, 2 surgeons, warrant officer (instructor), 2 chief petty officers, bugle major, armourer, 3 first-class petty officers, 4 second-class petty officers, 4 leading seamen, 2 buglers, 190 A.Bs.; total, 220. In addition to the above, a brass band of 26, and a drum and fife band of 22, are attached, making a total of 268 members. In presenting this report, the committee tender their resignation, the year of office being ended. Fred. Cavill, Acting-Paymaster."

The financial statement showed that a balance of £10 15s. 5d. remained in the hands of the Acting Paymaster.

On the motion of Chief Petty Officer Mortimer, seconded by Sub-lieutenant Walsh, the report and financial statement were adopted.

Some routine business having being dealt with, the meeting was adjourned until further notice.

The OVERCROWDED STATE *of* DARLINGHURST GAOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Could not the Randwick Asylum buildings, with accommodation for 1000 statute adults, and its 600 acres of land, be utilised for the punishment of criminals? At present these fine premises serve the purpose of a miniature prison for something over 200 children.

I am, &c., REFORM.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appear in yesterday's *Gazette*:—

Revocation of Proclamation.—The proclamation of the 28th September, 1885, in the *Government Gazette* of that date, as relates to the notifying of the population boundary of, and setting apart of a population area to, Cargelligo, is revoked.

Resumption of Land.—Certain land situate in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, has been resumed in connection with the construction of an approach to the Ferry at the Spit, Middle Harbour.

Public Park.—Certain land in the county of Murray, parish of Wamboin, village of Bungendore, area 10 acres 0 roods 14 perches, is proclaimed a public park, to be known as the Bungendore Park; and certain lands, 159 acres 3 roods, county of Clarence, parish of Taloumbi, portion No. 234, is to be known as Maclean Park.

Appointments.—Mr. Thomas Lean, J.P., to be the licensing magistrate of the licensing court of the licensing district of Cobar, pending the appointment of a police magistrate at that place, vice Davies, transferred; Mr. Oswald Jaques, J.P., to be the licensing magistrate of the licensing court for the licensing district of Nymagee, pending the appointment of a police magistrate at Cobar, vice Davies, transferred; Senior-constable James Kenny to be acting clerk of petty sessions at Obley, vice Murphy, transferred; Senior-Constable George Barnett to be acting clerk of petty sessions at Howlong, vice Nickson, to take effect from the 1st ultimo.

Electric Telegraph Department.—Mrs. Caroline Palmer to be 4th class post and telegraph mistress at St. Mary's, vice Russell, transferred; Mr. George Ireland, telegraph messenger at Woodburn, to be 4th class telegraph operator at Armidale; Mr. Frederick Abrams, telegraph operator at Gabo Island, to be 4th class telegraph operator at Green Cape, vice Walter; Miss Mary Jane Davies, telegraph operator at Balmain, to be 4th post and telegraph mistress at Hunter's Hill, vice Twentyman, resigned; Mr. Frederick Thomas South, telegraph operator at William-street, to be 3rd class post and telegraph master at Broken Hill; Mr. George Lobsey, 4th class post and telegraph master at Pooncarie, to be 3rd class post and telegraph master at Balranald vice Jefferson; Mr. Thomas Barclay, telegraph operator at Bourke, to be 4th class post and telegraph master at Pooncarie, vice Lobsey; Mr Frank Waller, telegraph operator at Goulburn, to be 4th class post and telegraph master at Sutton Forest, vice Knox; Mr. J. A. Knox, post and telegraph master at Sutton Forest, to be 4th class telegraph operator at Goulburn; Mr. Charles Moxham, 4th class post and telegraph master, Marulan, to be 4th class operator at Bourke; Mr. John Patrick O'Meally, 4th class post and telegraph master at Brunswick, to be 4th class operator at Grafton.

Public School Teachers.—The following is a list of teachers who have recently gained promotion by examination:—Robert H. Grieve, Tamworth, class 1 B; Sydney C. Byrnes, Walcha, class 2 A; Arthur Grieve, Bathurst, class 2 A; Alfred P. Lambert, Garra, class 2 A, William Williams, Glenlogan, class 2 A; Edward G. Wilson, The Glen, class 2 A; John W. S. Campbell, Shannon Vale, class 3 A; Sarah Jane Morrow, Leech's Gully, class 3 A; Robert Patten, Wallaroo, class 3 A; Francis Pettengell, Cobbobra, class 3 A; Agnes Sharpe, Glen Innes, class 3 A; Thomas E. Cambourn, Chandler and Kilcoy, H. T., class 3 B; Catherine Golding, late of Binnaway, class 3 A (provisionally); Agnes J. Middleton, Lower Tarcutta (Provisional), class 3 C (provisionally); Laura Smith, Packwood, class 3 C (provisionally); Edith Stark, Big Ridge, class 3 C (provisionally).

New Evening Public School.—It is proposed to establish an Evening Public School at Cobar.

Magisterial Powers.—Mr. Henry Connell police magistrate at Kiama, to exercise at Kiama and Shellharbour, within the police district of Kiama, the special powers authorised to be given to police magistrates by the second clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a period of two years from the 11th ultimo. Mr. Frederick Wheler Vyner, police magistrate at Tumut, to exercise at Tumut, within the police district of Tumut, the special powers authorised to be given to police magistrates by the second clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a period of two years from the 12th ultimo. Mr. Alfred Allatson Turner, police magistrate at Wollongong, to exercise at Wollongong, Bulli, and Clifton, within the police district of Wollongong, the special powers authorised to be given to police magistrates by the second clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a period of two years from the 19th ultimo.

Retirements.—Mr. Edward Patrick M'Donnell has resigned his appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Forbes Reserve Corps of Volunteer Infantry. Mr. John Stack, First-class Draughtsman, Surveyor General's Department, has retired from the Civil Service under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1884.

Trustees.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be trustees of the land at Narrandera, known as "Narrandera Park":—Messrs. Henry Daniel Adams, Robert Heattie Ferrier, John Fleming Wilians, James Henry Douglass, Francis Jenkins, and William Marshall Cooper. 7 acres 1 rood 37 perches of Church and School Lands, forming part of portion No. 17, parish of St. John, county of Cumberland, an addition to the public park at Granville—his Worship the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being of that municipality to be appointed trustees thereof.

Accepted Tender.—The undermentioned tenders have been accepted by the Government, viz.:—T. Southon, the erection of station-master's residence at Waratah, Great Northern Railway; W. Henderson, the supply of 91 overcoats for railway guards.

NEW SOUTH WALES PATRIOTIC FUND.

A meeting of members of the New South Wales Patriotic Fund was held yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall. The Hon. John Macintosh presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. Hardie, J.P., W. P. Manning, B. B. Nicoll, Captain Broomfield, and the secretary, Mr. F. A. Morgan. An apology for his unavoidable absence was received from Mr. James R. Fairfax. The hon. treasurer's report, as read, showed that payments by cheque during the month had amounted to £113.

The following report from the general committee was adopted:—"Your committee beg to report that during the month they have received several applications for assistance, and they recommend, 1, that Private Thomas Compton, who left for a trip in the John Wesley, and has had to be landed at Fiji owing to inability to proceed further, be allowed his expenses while there. 2. That the application of James Turk for further assistance be not entertained. 3. That the medical reports do not warrant any assistance being given to Private Thomas Preston. 4. That a sum of £25 be granted to Private R. H. Turnbull, to enable him to purchase carpenter's tools. 5. That Private T. R. Scholey's renewed application for assistance be not entertained. This applicant is in steady employment in one of the Government departments. 6. A. C. Grant, who received £24, and W. R. M'Donald have also applied for relief, but your committee do not feel justified in making any recommendation, and will lay the papers before you for consideration. 7. An application from J. J. Sharp for additional assistance was received too late for consideration, and will be reported upon at next meeting."

Subsequent to discussion and further explanation by correspondence and otherwise, it was decided to grant £25 to Private A. C. Grant, and £25 to Private W. R. M'Donald, as final payments. It was also decided to pay £15 15s. to Private T. D. M'Pherson, being the amount of increased premium on his life assurance during his absence in the Soudan.

Mr. W. P. Manning gave notice of his intention, at the next meeting, to move the following resolution:—"That the executive committee be empowered to arrange a plan of distribution for the return to subscribers forthwith of all the net balance of the New South Wales Patriotic Fund, after providing for all claims thereon. That the executive committee are hereby authorised to pay over to the said subscribers, or their order, the amounts appearing to their credit in the said plan of distribution; providing that all subscriptions from public institutions, municipalities, heads of departments in the public service, suburban and country municipalities, may be paid to the authorised treasurers, for distribution by them."

SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

At the Water Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Marsh, S.M., two seamen belonging to the British barque Hertfordshire, named respectively *Thomas Birmingham* and *Thomas Scott*, were charged with assaulting one of their shipmates, a Swede, named Carl Annonson, by striking him in the face. The assault took place in the forecastle of the vessel, on Sunday last. It appears that Scott and Annonson began wrestling shortly after the men had had dinner. This amusement subsequently led to a fight, in which the Swede seemed to be getting the worst of it, and on seeing the state of affairs, Annonson's younger brother rushed in to the attack. Birmingham then went to Scott's assistance, and a general scuffle took place. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, and after listening to the whole of the evidence, his Worship fined the men 40s. each, in default two months' imprisonment.

Referring to the late Mr. John Auldjo, whose death was recently reported, a correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"The late John Auldjo deserves more than a passing mention. He acted as British Consul at Geneva for 15 years, but long before he became her Majesty's representative he was well-known in Switzerland, and during his long life and frequent wanderings, met with many strange adventures and made the acquaintance of many distinguished men and women. He was Sir Walter Scott's cicerone at Naples when the great novelist endeavoured by a sojourn in Italy to recruit his failing strength, and it was to John Auldjo that Lord Lytton dedicated 'Devereux' 'as a memento of the pleasant hours we spent together and the intimacy we formed by the winding shores and the rosy seas of old Parthenope.' It may interest those who are curious in such matters to know that while writing his 'Last Days of Pompeii,' the author, at a loss how, with a due regard for the possible, to effect the rescue of Glaucus and Ione from the doomed city, darkened by clouds of ashes, took counsel with his friend Auldjo, who suggested that he should provide them with a blind guide. Acting on this hint, Lytton created the girl, Nydia, who, though sightless, was able to find her way by the wonderful instinct with which so many blind people are endowed. Mr. Auldjo had also been on intimate terms with Thackeray, Cruikshank, Macaulay, and other distinguished men. In 1828 or 1829 he made the ascent of Mont Blanc. At that time the feat was really something to be proud of, and he wrote an account of his adventures on the occasion which went through several editions and is, I believe, still in print."

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QUARTER'S BANKING RETURNS.

The banking figures of the quarter have been looked forward to with more than usual interest, for the public are naturally concerned to know what induced the banks to advance their rates some weeks back. The returns were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, and an examination of them clearly shows that there has been a very considerable withdrawal of funds on the one hand, and a very marked addition to the amount of the advances on the other.

The returns show that the total liabilities amount to £29,707,028, as compared with £30,161,044 in the March quarter, a diminution of £454,016. The quarter's note circulation was £1,638,235, a reduction of £80,578. The chief changes were reductions in the circulation of the New South Wales and Commercial of Sydney and considerable increases in that of the Mercantile and City. The bills in circulation amounted to £64,622, an increase for the quarter of £8,521. The balances due to other banks amounted to £1,424,894, against £1,200,875. The following table shows the amounts of the deposits in the various banks:—

Banks.	Bearing Interest. Quarters ended Mar. 31, '86	Bearing Interest. Quarters ended June 30, '86	Not Bearing Interest. Quarters ended Mar. 31, '86	Not Bearing Interest. Quarters ended June 30, '86
New South Wales	£3,946,133	£4,025,804	£2,551,855	£2,411,738
Com'cial of Syd.	5,146,219	5,206,700	2,262,217	2,102,683
Australasia ...	1,282,075	1,239,628	636,334	583,671
Union of Aus'lasia	874,016	912,572	393,149	348,377
Aus. Joint Stock	2,432,426	2,364,558	1,105,398	1,016,440
Lond'n Chartered	490,900	486,289	211,975	192,788
E. S. and A. C. ...	933,615	916,617	429,678	417,374
Com. of Australia	142,526	134,750	53,617	45,178
City	1,168,042	1,148,972	456,832	462,181
Merc. Bk. of Syd.	1,109,694	1,092,733	334,444	307,999
Federal of Austra.	285,846	278,585	77,550	72,908
Q'land National ...	129,324	106,396	24,738	22,250
New Zealand ...	468,299	408,552	273,000	238,359
Nat. of Aust'asia	...	29,193		7,295
Totals ...	£18,379,319	£18,353,577	£8,811 393	£8,230,658

It will be seen here that there was a total loss of deposits for the quarter amounting to £606,477. Every bank except the City had a smaller amount of money deposited at call, whilst with the exception of the Bank of New South Wales, Union, and Commercial Banks, all had less money on deposit at interest rates. The withdrawal of deposits, coupled with the increasing demands for accommodation, clearly accounts for the action of the banks in raising their deposit as well as their discount rates. It was said at the time that the Melbourne banks were anxious to advance the rates to prevent the flow of money to this colony; and certainly a comparison of the figures of the two colonies shows that there has been much greater pressure on the banks in this colony than on those in Victoria. Of the total diminution of deposits, amounting to £606,477, a sum of over £100,000 may be said to have been due to the reduction of the Government credit balances, the total balance at the end of June amounting to £495,716, being £182,835 less than that at the end of March.

Turning to the assets, we find that the aggregate amount was £39,162,829. Compared with £38,902,513 for the quarter ended March 31, there was an increase of £260,298. The following table shows the average amounts of coin held by the various banks, together with the increase or decrease in each case:—

Banks.	Quarters ended Mar. 31, 86.	Quarters ended Jun. 30, '86.	Increase.	Decrease.
New South W. ...	£840,622	£893,451	£52,829	...
Com. of Sydney ...	893,135	728,461	...	£164,674
Australasia ...	469,107	441,895	...	27,212
Union of Aus. ...	471,427	556,550	85,123	...
Aus. J. Stock ...	406,172	315,985	...	90,187
Lon. Chartered ...	162,521	111,755	...	50,766
E., S., & A. Char.	192,113	201,112	8,999	...
Com. of Aus. ...	36,852	70,215	33,363	...
City	190,784	164,482	...	26,302
M'tile of Sydney.	106,387	118,709	12,322	...
Federal of Aus. ...	58,159	45,582	...	12,577
Queensland Nat. ...	73,275	152,293	79,018	...
Bank of New Z. ...	87,500	126,315	38,815	...
National of Aus. ...	...	37,304	...	...
Totals ...	£3,988,069	£3,964,115	...	...

There appears to have been a falling off of £24,000 in the aggregate average amount of the coin held by the banks. The Bank of New South Wales was the strongest in coin, its reserves having been strengthened by the addition of £52,829. The Commercial of Sydney fell from the first place, owing to a diminution of £164,674. Seven of the banks added to their reserves of coin, the largest addition being with the Union, and six held smaller average amounts. But for the entrance on business of the National of Australasia, which shows £37,304 as the amount of its treasure, the total coin would have been to that extent reduced.

The total average amount of bullion was £55,041, against £65,708 in the first quarter of the year. The landed property was valued at £1,111,974, compared with £1,052,191, there being a slight increase with most of the banks. The notes and bills of other banks were reckoned at £125,760, against £140,083, and the balances due from other banks amounted to £1,719,202, compared with £2,110,456 in the quarter ended in March last. The average amounts of notes and bills discounted, and all other debts due to the banks are shown in the following table:—

Banks.	Quarters ended M'ch. 31, '86	Quarters ended June 30, '86	Increase.	Decrease.
New South Wales	£6,695,912	£6,690,777	...	£7,135
Com. of Sydney ...	7,250,510	7,350,763	£100,253	...
Australasia ...	2,159,834	2,397,896	238,062	...
Union of Austral.	2,192,461	2,229,720	37,259	...
Aus. Joint Stock	4,708,591	4,814,876	106,285	...
Lond. Chartered...	1,161,539	1,187,702	26,163	...
E., S., and A. Ch.	1,762,526	1,776,463	13,937	...
Com. of Australia	458,414	473,051	14,637	...
City	1,634,241	1,640,953	6,712	...
Mercantile of Syd.	1,867,215	1,923,932	56,717	...
Federal of Aus. ...	438,814	420,352	...	18,462
Q'land National...	89,762	76,622	...	13,140
Bank of N. Z. ...	1,123,255	1,064,853	...	58,402
National of Aus....	...	138,768	...	...
Totals ...	£31,546,050	£32,186,735	...	...

Under this head we see that the advances generally had increased, though in the case of a few of the banks there was some falling off. The largest amount of advances was by the Commercial Bank of Sydney, its total of £7,850,763, including an increase of £100,253 for the quarter. But the chief increase was with the Bank of Australasia, which added no less than £238,062 to the amount of its business under this head. There was, further, the very considerable increase of £106,285 to the advances of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Mercantile and the Union also adding largely to their discounts. The Bank of New Zealand figures show the largest decrease, amounting to £58,402. But the aggregate figures show the very considerable increase of £640,655, including, however, the sum of £138,768, the advances of the National Bank of Australasia, which for the first time makes its return.

The following table shows the liabilities and assets of the banks:—

Banks.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Surplus.
New South Wales	£6,818,268	£8,461,895	£1,643,627
Commercial of Sydney ...	7,849,776	9,211,582	1,361,806
Australasia	1,983,544	2,922,003	938,459
Union of Australia	1,326,567	2,859,972	1,533,405
Australian Joint Stock ...	3,767,599	5,354,920	1,587,321
London Chartered	722,844	1,335,870	613,026
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered ...	1,462,058	2,074,939	612,881
Commercial of Australia ...	569,217	573,237	4,020
City	1,690,542	2,054,853	364,311
Mercantile of Sydney ...	1,644 538	2,106,787	462,249
Federal of Australia	364,124	510,014	145,890
Queensland National	247,029	245,480	...
Bank of New Zealand ...	1,223,325	1,236,233	12,908
National of Australasia ...	37,591	215,038	177,447
Total	£29,707,028	£39,162,829	...

The assets are shown to exceed the liabilities by the sum of £9,455,801. Except in the case of the Queensland National, the banks each showed a surplus, and this bank held the bulk of its assets in Queensland and England.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the figures is that there has been a marked disposition to withdraw deposits from the banks. To check this movement, higher rates were offered. But to what extent this has operated does not appear, as the change was made too late in the quarter to have any appreciable effect upon figures which are the average of three months. Still the New South Wales, Commercial of Sydney, and Union Banks appear to have drawn more money into their coffers for fixed periods, doubtless by the offers of the higher rates of interest. But the other banks all lost deposits at call and bearing interest, except the City, which was the only bank that had an increase in its deposits not bearing interest. Again, the table of advances shows the increasing demand for money. Although the banks are known to have been calling in tradesmen's accounts, that does not appear to have resulted in diminishing the total amount of indebtedness to them. As the figures are presented, under the general head of advances, without details as to whether they were advances to squatters, to agriculturists, or to tradesmen, of course, we cannot particularise to the extent which would be interesting to those concerned. It may, however, be stated, that among the advances of the Commercial Bank of Sydney are Government securities to the amount of £703,884, an asset which, being more readily realisable than most banking securities without effecting disturbance to trade, gives additional strength to the institution. The Mercantile Bank, likewise, shows an amount of £104,616 under this head. The Union Bank, which otherwise is strong in reserves, also has a reserve of this character, though it is not shown in the return.

The figures as a whole indicate the scarcity of, and the increasing demand for, money. How far the banks were able to add to their resources by the increase of their deposit rates will appear in the next quarterly statement. Their position will doubtless be helped by the proceeds of the late loan. The proposed calling up of fresh capital by the Bank of New South Wales will add to the banking resources. During the year these have been strengthened by the addition of the capital of the National Bank of Australasia, amounting to £800,000, and of its reserves, standing at £438,426. The total paid-up capital of the fourteen banks now doing business in the colony is £11,112,300, against £10,312,300 in the preceding quarter, whilst the reserves for the two periods were £6,046,135 and £5,546,084 respectively. It will thus be seen that there has been a very marked increase in the banking capital and reserves. The institutions whose meetings were held during the quarter maintained their previous rates of dividends despite the bad times, and they all appear to have added something to their reserves.

THE RAILWAY GOODS TARIFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I do not think there can be two opinions as to the necessity for some more satisfactory arrangement of charges for carriage on our railways, especially in the direction of the competition with Victoria for the Riverina trade. The present system of charging is not only unfair in its incidence, but also afford great opportunities for manipulation and deception. It is certainly not productive of such a revenue as we should reasonably expect from the outlay on our railways. In this competition with Victoria we are compelled to charge excessively low rates for freight for the long distances to Albury, Jerilderie, and Hay, and almost equally low rates are necessarily charged on our Western and North-Western lines. The freight of wool for instance, from Nyngan, is about £2 15s. per ton; from Bourke, some 120 miles further west, it is about 10s. per ton more. Now, these freights may just pay expenses, and for revenue I believe they compare very favourably with the charges for farm produce; but at any rate they go very little towards paying interest on the cost of the railways, while the squatters and indeed all persons using the railways, are saved quite 80 per cent. of what used to be the cost of carriage of produce to the metropolis, and this saving is quite irrespective of the benefit derived from a more speedy and more satisfactory means of communication and carriage. As things are now, however, it would be impossible to increase these freights without driving the trade of Riverina proper, and a considerable portion of the Darling, to Victoria or South Australia. If we had no other means of dealing with the difficulty, we might possibly be justified in running our railways at a loss, and throwing the burden of that loss on the general community, but, from the figures quoted above, it is evident that those using the railways can well afford to pay more for the accommodation provided; and all we have to consider is whether we cannot meet the competition in another way. Now, our geographical boundary is such that we need have no difficulty in dealing with the question on another system more rational in its operation, and more beneficial in its results; and the advantages of this boundary for such strategical operation has been pointed out by our Victorian neighbours themselves. They imposed the stock tax with the object of coercing New South Wales with regard to the collection of the border duties? Why should we not now impose river dues on all produce and goods embarked or landed from or on the Murray, to control their competition with us for the Riverina trade? It may be said that we cannot impose a differential fiscal tariff, and that these river duties will be differential in their operation, inasmuch as they are special duties thinly disguised; but I do not see how the objection applies. We certainly have a right to impose dues on the rivers on which we intend to expend money in snagging, wharfing, and locking. But, however that may be, we should impose the dues, and insist upon their being made legal. We are dealing with a neighbour who, in order to deprive us of our trade, is prepared to carry produce from this colony at less than half the price charged for their own home-grown produce. It is certainly not unfair to our own people to require them to contribute something towards the interest on the expenditure on the railways, the extension of which into their midst has produced the competition which has reduced the cost of carriage. Until the railways were extended to Wagga and Albury, Victoria, having all the trade in her hands, made no differential rates at Wodonga in favour of our producers, and the freight then charged was very nearly as high as we can now take and obtain sufficient revenue to make our railways in that district pay the interest on the cost of their construction. The Riverina folks, therefore, must not grumble if we now say that they must either use our lines or contribute, by payment of our river dues, towards the loss of their fellow-citizens in that competition which has reduced the freight to the present low rates charged to them on Victoria lines. Of course, this application of the river dues is somewhat different to that I have indicated as a justification for their imposition, but I do not think that the amount collected will be sufficient to necessitate much consideration on that head. The effect of their imposition will be to bring the trade to Sydney at remunerative rates, and that is the object we have in view—any revenue raised by the river dues can be applied towards river improvements. The adoption of this course will enable the Commissioner to increase the freight of wool by 20s. to 30s. per ton, which will increase the railway receipts by at least £80,000, probably £100,000, per annum; and I am certain that there would be at least a corresponding increase in the freight of other goods. Indeed the increase to our revenue could not be far short of £250,000, and it would enable the Commissioner to charge a uniform mileage rate per ton for all goods of each particular class, rendering the tariff infinitely less complicated, and consequently less open to manipulation; but the best argument in favour of its adoption is that it will enable us to cope with a neighbour whose assault on our trade is carried on upon most unfriendly and unfair lines, as the following table will show.

Table showing relative charges for Victorian and New South Wales trade for freight between Melbourne and Wodonga:—

WODONGA TO MELBOURNE.

Victorian wool, per bale, 5s.	New South Wales wool, according to distance from Victorian border, 5s 6d down to 2s 9d.

MELBOURNE TO WODONGA.

For use in Victoria.	For transmission to N. S. W.
Sugar per ton, £3 4s 6d	Rebate of £1 14s 6d per ton
Wire, per ton, £2 11s 6d	Rebate of £1 6s 6d per ton
Tea, per ton, £4 10s 6d	Rebate of £3 0s 6d per ton

If the benefit of these concessions went to our consolidated revenue it might be that we should not complain; but inasmuch as it all goes to individuals, the deficiency in our railway revenue has to be made up by increased taxation.

Any one wishing to investigate this part of the subject will find all the information he will require collected in an excellent article (on the subject of the "War of Railway Tariffs") in the *Australasian* of the 24th July.

I am quite aware that it may appear strange that I should take this method of bringing such a suggestion before the notice of the public; but under present circumstances, it is impossible to deal with any matter of this kind in Parliament without giving six or eight weeks' notice, and if anything is to be done at all in this direction it should be done at once, so that we may reap the benefit of it during this shearing season. It is for this reason that I have taken this means of inviting consideration of the subject, and I trust its importance will justify my trespassing on your space at such length.

I am, &c.,
A. H. M'CULLOCH, Jun.

August 4.

VITAL PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Your two leaders in yesterday's issue—one respecting drunkenness, the other referring to offences generally—touch on some of the most vital problems of our day. It is true that "widespread drunkenness is held to be a sign that work is plentiful and well remunerated:" but if this holding were true, then the statistics quoted by you in your leader on the drink traffic would go to prove that in the city communes of Denmark work is plentiful and well remunerated. I do not think poverty or wealth to be the leading factor.

It is incontrovertible that numbers in every school of thought are increasingly using statistics as if men were mere machines, and for the purpose of attempting to justify preconceived theories.

Observations must be made over a wide field, and facts must be collected, verified, and classified with equals, before we can unreservedly trust to the deductions made therefrom.

Is it not likely that the extraordinary number of adult single men in this colony at the present time is a factor—perhaps a leading one—in the subject of comment in your sub-leader on the Metropolitan Quarter Sessions? Out of a population of one million, we have a surplus of males of 118,991, and all of these presumably able-bodied adult men.

This is unique in the history of colonisation, unparalleled in the annals of any industrial community, and would have been impossible in any state other than a civilised one of the Christian era. If we had a Sabine colony adjacent to us our civilised training would not permit us to follow the example of the Romans. Still, as a matter of fact, we have over one million of surplus women in the mother land, and another million in Germany, and this surplus of women in Britain and Germany is annually increasing.

Would not each country be the healthier and happier, morally and industrially, if we would balance our sexes?

FRANK B. TREATT,
Fellow of the Statistical Society of London.

August 1.

REVIEWS.

A FRENCH BATTLE OF DORKING.

La Prochaine Restauration Monarchique. Par TYBALL-WACHAM. Paris. 1886.

Like the Jingoes of England, the Chauvinism of the French metropolis has its antithesis in a party that makes for peace; to whom the cry of "*la revanche*" is as odious as "the charge of the light brigade" would be to Messrs. Bright, Pease, and Co.; and who, beside nursing their aspirations in the direction of a quiet life, are disposed to take somewhat gloomy views of the way things are tending in fair France. It is not very often that thinkers of this stamp commit themselves in black and white, in fact, it is somewhat hazardous at all times to broach views tending to discredit the advent of the great day when the *Prussian* invasion shall be forgotten in the sack of Berlin, and at the present moment especially so, seeing that Bismarck, with his wonted amiability, has been imparting to these reckless neighbours some rather unpleasant truths. Hence the extraordinary excitement caused by such fugitive literature as the pamphlet before us, and the paroxysms of harmless fury into which it is throwing the "liberators" of the Cafés chantants of Belleville. The writer of the *brochure*, which is without imprint, has discreetly adopted a pseudonym, from behind which he attempts to sketch out the probable consequences of a retaliatory war, should France be foolish enough to undertake one. The tale of the future, that serves as a vehicle to his argument, bears in its general outlines a striking resemblance to the well-known "Battle of Dorking," that created a mild panic of apprehension in England some 15 years since; but is in point of verisimilitude, construction of plot, and liveliness of description a much more artistic performance. It is headed by the motto,

"Assez d'amour comme cela; essayons de la haine,"

which is presumably a free translation of Herwegh's sentiment,

"Wir haben lang' genug geliebt,
Jetzt last uns einmal hassen"
"(We have loved long enough,
Let us now hate awhile");

and not very clear in its application to what follows. The narrative opens with a *communiqué* from the *Moniteur Officiel* of July 1, 1887. On the previous day a stormy debate in the Lower Chamber is supposed to have taken place. The death of Princess Wilhelmina, infant queen of Holland, and the consequent extinction of the Nassau-Orange line, renders the Dutch succession one of the prominent topics of discussion. According to the Constitution, the crown of Holland would fall to a German princess, the Grand Duchess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar, and the Cabinet of Berlin eagerly pushes the advocacy of her claim. The purpose of Prussia is self-evident. Germany has long since singled out Holland for its prey, and the opportunity of forcing on it a military and trade convention, if nothing worse, is too good to be lost. Meanwhile the Orleans family have regained their popularity, and the old French monarchy, with alterations and improvements, is in full swing once more. The President of the French Ministerial Council acquaints the Chamber of Deputies with these menacing intentions on the part of Germany, and in view of the impending war demands in the name of the King a credit vote of 600 millions. The vote is interpreted as urgent, and carried at once; only the members of the still Republican "Left" refuse to vote on division. This brings the introductory portion of the work to a close. The second part shows a change of scene. In a luxuriously furnished *cabinet de travail* or study, in a fashionable hotel in the heart of Paris, a huge bearded Teuton, with fierce blue eyes and long auburn hair, is discovered writing at his desk with one hand, while his left supports the long stem of his capacious porcelain pipe. Mighty wreaths of circling vapour form a transparent frame to the giant's placid form, and ever and anon the cloud-compeller pauses in his task to refresh his material part from a monumental jug, which, filled with *bock Bavarois*, stands beside the inkstand on a pedestal of German newspapers. This is Herr Tyball-Wacham, "own correspondent" in Paris to the *Cologne Gazette*. The author of the pamphlet, with true French ingenuity, has been at the pains of devising for this personage an utterly impossible surname, such as no German ever bore or is likely to bear; but such trifles will not prevent Parisian readers from admiring the local colour, provided the beer and smoke, &c., is laid on thick enough. We are now invited to play the part of Asmodeus, and take a peep over the Herr's shoulder at the report he is inditing. A glance at the first few lines shows that there is trouble toward. War has just been declared; all German residents are required to leave Paris within 48 hours, and Herr Tyball's portmanteau is already packed. He is now engaged on his "positively last" report to the *Cologne Gazette*, consisting of a highly philosophical analysis, *à la* Fichte and Hegel, of the French character, on which he finally grounds his conclusion that France is destined to be once more beaten.

The practical demonstration of the truth of this prophecy occupies the third chapter. It opens with a description of a general battle in the wide bleak plains of Champagne. After many hours of obstinate fighting the French, whose forces are greatly inferior in number, have to retreat, though maintaining some semblance of order. How could it be otherwise? The cardinal blunder of 1870 has once more been committed. Everything is in a state of utter unpreparedness. Troops are despatched by driblets, and without plan or system, to meet the compact forces of the enemy, who has already advanced far into French territory. Under such adverse conditions even the keen and sagacious Gallifet, who is in command of the cavalry, can do nothing. Soon after the armies meet again in Nomenay, and the Germans gain another, this time a decisive, victory, the French being wholly unable to make a stand against the weight and precision of the German artillery. They retreat in the utmost disorder on Nancy, where they in vain endeavour to make a stand, but to no purpose; the cheerful little town once more falls into the hands of the "Uhlans." The cause of these reverses is to be sought in the faulty methods of mobilisation to which the French still cling, in spite of their bitter experience of 16 years ago. The Germans are only a day in advance of them, to be sure, but they know well how to utilise this slight advantage. And now a new misfortune occurs; Italy, in secret understanding with Germany, picks a quarrel with France, and the latter has to despatch an army corps in haste in order to prevent an invasion of Provence from the eastward. But while French engineers are busy fortifying and garrisoning the Alpine passes, two German army corps are marching on Paris, a third is crossing the Moselle between Metz and Nancy, while a fourth is moving in the direction of Toul. Shut up within this quadrilateral, three French armies are successively annihilated in the great battles of Vauziers, Révigny, and Mirecourt, the Germans, with their spare army corps, meanwhile occupying Paris. All these fresh reverses are caused, according to the author of "La Restauration Monarchique," by the same shortcomings that were responsible for the great cataclysm of 1870. The faulty methods of concentration, the ill-planned and defective system of mobilisation, fully account for France being once more beaten by Germany.

Of all prophets, the prophet of ill has the least honour in his own country, or, indeed, anywhere else. Accordingly, the writer of a didactic work like the foregoing will expect scant mercy from French critics. His hypotheses may have all the air of intrinsic probability; his descriptive passages may be picture-que; vivid and captivating, and his accurate knowledge of detail may argue the skilled professional hand. But for the sin of showing up French bounce and impulsiveness, with the results thereof, in their true light, of throwing a wet blanket on the embers of *la revanche*, and of opposing to the cry of "*à Berlin*" a lugubrious omen of French reverses in the near future, there can be no forgiveness. The "Battle of Dorking" did sterling service in calling the attention of Englishmen to the numerous defects in their military system, and, by exposing them, paved the way for numerous reforms, some accomplished, some yet in progress or under consideration. France is above, or beneath, profiting by teachings of this sort. The gay and lightsome French character can show forth terribly atabilious when the faintest slur is cast on the efficiency of its military system. Satirise French manners, follies, morality, institutions, politics, government, art even; but give a wide berth to *la grande armée*. And this is natural enough. The memory of lost military greatness is always bitter, and everything that serves to encourage the lingering belief that it is something more than a mere memory, is cherished with almost religious veneration. The general tone of French criticism on this in many respects remarkable pamphlet, is well illustrated by the following remarks which we transcribe from a late issue of *La République Française*:—"The whole book is, of course, founded on fiction; but I think that the author will stand pretty much alone in appreciating his work. Having reached the end of the 150 pages, our ears are absolutely ringing with the tramp of our fleeing squadrons. So many regiments—so many batteries—have passed before our eyes in full retreat that we begin to doubt whether the author is in jest or earnest. And all the while memories are conjured up that lacerate the heart. We cannot even find strength to laugh at the author's 'comic tailpiece,' in which he shows us the ruins of France serving as a pedestal for the monument of the 'Marquis of Rochefort.' Must we add that we regard the whole work as supererogatory and useless? If there was once a time when Frenchmen were guilty of measureless self-conceit, they now seem prone to run into the opposite extreme; and it would be a worthy task for French writers to fan the still lingering spark of self-confidence, not to extinguish it entirely."

Poems of Henry Abbey. Kingston, New York.

We seem to have a remembrance of having seen Mr. Henry Abbey's name not unfrequently in the American magazines. Good verse often appears in Transatlantic periodical literature—verse appended to such names as Mr. Aldrich, Miss Celia Thaxter, and Mrs. Piatt, to take two or three quite at random. The standard of magazine poetry in America has for some years past been distinctly higher than in England, for the simple reason that some of America's brightest singers contribute regularly to the magazines, which is not the case with us. Mr. Abbey, however, cannot honestly be classed in even the second rank of his country's poets. We have failed to find a single piece in his volumes that rises a hand's-breadth above the most palpable mediocrity. He has some taste and feeling, a manifest delight in nature, a correct enough ear for both rhythm and rhyme, but there is a distressing flatness about his line, his rhythm is wanting in either swing or glow, there is no verve, or what the Scotch call "birr," in his stanzas. Now, many a present-day singer, who can only lay claim to being a minor poet, possesses these qualities, with the result that his verses are readable and even enjoyable, if not memorable. But in Mr. Abbey's volume we have looked in vain for any poem that takes the ear, and the imagination, even for an hour, by any pretty, quaint, or new fancy, or any felicity of rehabilitating an old fancy. Of late years the Americans have especially excelled in the writing of a certain class of sentimental poetry, of what Mr. Barnes Newcome styled the "Poetry of the Affections," wherein some sentiment that appeals to the average intellect and the popular poetical sense is effectively handled—such poems for instance as "Beautiful Snow," "Measuring the Baby," "Curfew must not ring to-night," and a score of others. In poems of this stamp the sentiment is sometimes a trifle thin, the note a little forced, the general feel of the thing rather morbid, but still they are telling in their way and even dramatic. We thought we might, perhaps, find at least one such poem, or something approaching to it, in Mr. Abbey's book, but have been disappointed. Like most rev. versifiers he is at his best in his simple themes, and the poems "Donald" and "The Fisher Maidens" have some melody of movement, and grace of sentiment. His verses are just such as may give a man the reputation of a poet among his own intimate circle (though the "Critic on the Hearth," as Mr. James Payn has humorously shown, is ofttimes the most provoking of critics), but the depressing atmosphere of mediocrity envelopes the volume from title page to finis.

Primroses: The Beaconsfield Elegy. London: Griffith and Farran. Sydney: J. W. R. Clarke.

This little volume is what its name implies—a threnody on the late Lord Beaconsfield. Its author is under the impression that the famous Conservative leader was "of too heroic a stature to be adequately delineated in the cold and exact language of prose," which opinion we are not careful to dispute here. That there was not a little that was almost heroic about Benjamin Disraeli—his undaunted perseverance and indomitable pluck in his early life, for instance, we are very ready to admit and admire; and this elegy may possibly help to strengthen the affectionate remembrance in which the brilliant, versatile, and courageous Tory Chief is held by thousands in England. The versification is correct and smooth, and that is about all the praise we feel justified in bestowing upon it, considered as a poem. A poem on such a subject could hardly be written without a touch here and there of political acrimony, but the following stanza shews that the author can be frankly just to both sides:—

"So great that honourably he fought
'Gainst his arch-rival in the State,
Great Gladstone! Truly, both are great.
Their lives together are inwrought,
And both are fragrant in our thought."

The poetry here may not be of the first water, but the sentiment is above criticism.

Public Opinion and Lord Beaconsfield. By GEO. CARSLAKE THOMPSON, L.L.M. London: Macmillan and Co. 1886.

In the year 1874 Mr. Disraeli was returned to Parliament with a large majority at his back and formed a Ministry; in the following year the Eastern Question was reopened by revolts in Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Bosnia against the misrule of the Sultan, and the Ottoman Government was almost simultaneously brought into further discredit by a partial repudiation of the Turkish Public Debt. In 1876 an insurrection was attempted in Bulgaria, and was repressed by the irregular soldiery of the Porte with such diabolical cruelty that the whole of Europe flamed out with indignation at the Bulgarian atrocities. Servia declared war against Turkey, and an agitation arose in England, which was unprecedented in its heat, which found a leader in Mr. Gladstone, and which, according to Mr. Thompson, "was an attempt of public opinion to influence the course of the Executive directly, without the intervention of Parliament or a change of Ministry. It was an attempt to change the policy and not the *personnel* of the Government."—Vol. ii., p. 33.

The policy, which this agitation clamoured for, is affirmed by the author to have been as follows:—

"Speaking broadly, public opinion concentrates its attention on the broad policy of curtailing Turkish sovereignty as the one thing needful, and did not busy itself with ideas of the grade of complexity that may be called 'solutions.' It was sufficient that the Turkish power should be so far excluded from interference with the lives and rights of the Provincials as to render impossible a repetition of such scenes as had occurred. The questions *how* it was to be excluded and *what* was to replace it were left to those to consider whose business it was. (Vol. i., p. 179.)

Servia received covert assistance from Russia, but, after repeated defeats, lay open to the Turkish arms. Turkey was invited by the Great Powers to cease hostilities, and a conference was held at Constantinople to press certain reforms upon the Porte; the Porte rejected the proposals, as an attack on that territorial integrity and sovereignty provided for her in the Treaty of Paris; and thereupon Russia declared war, ostensibly as the champion of the Christian populations under the Turkish sway. The English Ministry affirmed its policy to be one of absolute and strict neutrality, qualified only by the necessity of guarding certain British interests in the Suez Canal, Egypt, Constantinople, and the Rule of the Straits. At this time Lord Hartington was the elected leader of the Liberal party, but Mr. Gladstone now came forward to wrest the leadership out of his hands, and in a series of resolutions formulated a policy which was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 131; howbeit he stood forth, as Mr. Thompson asserts—

"As the representative of the great mass of public opinion which had failed to find adequate representation in Parliament; and recognising how completely he gave expression to its thought, public opinion instinctively turned to him, eager to hear its own convictions expressed in glowing words, to endorse them, as they fell from his lips, and thus to bear witness to the strength and vitality of an opinion which had somehow missed the recognition which was due to it. People turned to Mr. Gladstone as more truly representative of public opinion than the representative House, and he seemed to wield far greater force upon the platform than in Parliament." Vol. ii., p. 221.

After the fall of Plevna, Russia crushed all the Turkish resistance, and marched her troops to the gates of Constantinople. The agitation continued in England. "My purpose," said Mr. Gladstone, at Oxford on the 30th of January, 1878,—

"I will tell you fairly, has been, with extreme inadequate means, and in a very mean and poor degree, but still to the best of my power, for the last 18 months, day and night, week by week, month by month, to counterwork as well as I could what I believe to be the purpose of Lord Beaconsfield. (Loud cheers.) By the vigorous action of public opinion, which began in the autumn of 1876, we have to a great extent controlled the action of the Government." Vol. ii., p. 328.

Lord Beaconsfield refused to bend before the efforts of one whom he afterwards styled "a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." The Houses supported him; a credit to the amount of six millions was voted in the Commons by a majority of 204; preparations for war were made; Indian troops were brought from Malta, and the English fleet was sent to Constantinople. Peace between Russia and Turkey was suddenly concluded, and the English Cabinet demanded that its terms should be submitted to a conference of the Great Powers. This submission Russia finally made, and the outcome of the conference was the Treaty of Berlin and what was called "peace with honour." About the same time possession of Cyprus was obtained under the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which Mr. Gladstone denounced as an "insane convention." After this brief sketch of a period which is unquestionably of the greatest interest from the variety of great and startling situations that it presented, one is prepared to follow Mr. Thompson in that part of his book in which he formulates theories upon the constitutional place of public opinion and Lord Beaconsfield's defiance of it. Lord Beaconsfield, he contends, was an unconstitutional Minister, because "on the one hand the distinct and emphatic approval by the heavily preponderating opinion of the country failed to secure the adoption by English diplomacy of the course of the policy which the country earnestly and ardently demanded; nay, it even failed to counteract a leaning which used the influence of English diplomacy in the councils of Europe in a direction to which the country was most distinctly opposed. Nevertheless, on the other hand, the vehement resistance of public opinion did succeed in preventing English diplomacy from calling to its aid the last argument of kings, and from engaging England in actual war, in support of the policy which the country disapproved." Vol. I., p. 24. As a constitutional text-book, Mr. Thompson's work leaves very much to be desired; as a history of the Eastern question during the years 1876-8, it is of great fulness and value.

LECTURES.

EASTERN COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

In St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Monday night, Mr. Alexander Kethel, M.L.A., lectured on the "Eastern Counties of Scotland from the Forth northwards." The lecture was postponed from the previous Monday evening on account of the rain, and on Monday evening last rain again prevailed interfering somewhat with the attendance. The lecturer commenced at St. Andrew's, dealing with its historical associations, took his audience down the Devon Valley to Dumblane, then north to Perth, Arbroath and Aberdeen. Four views were shown of the "grey metropolis of the north," and fully described. Then a trip was taken inland to Lochnagar, Balmoral, and Gordon Castles, northward to Elgin and Nairn, through Sutherlandshire to Duncansby Head, and across the stormy Pentland to Kirkwall. Thence a turn southward was made to Inverness, the Fall of Foyers, Killiecrankie, and Dunblane; and the lecture closed with views, shown and explained, of the Hermitage and Taymouth Castle. Mr. Kethel's knowledge of the history of Scotland, religious, political, and traditionary, is very extensive, and his description of the places shown was in the highest sense interesting. The lecture was illustrated by limelight views, shown by Mr W. Harwood in excellent style, and the songs "Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane" and "Wae's me for Prince Charlie" were very well rendered by Misses Walther and Wright in connection with the views of Dumblane and Inverness. The third lecture was announced for next Monday evening, dealing with the N.W. part of Scotland and the city of Glasgow.

FROM LONDON TO SYDNEY.

Last evening a descriptive lecture, entitled "From London to Sydney," via Scotland, Ireland, America, Honolulu, and New Zealand, was delivered by Mr. John Bridge, in the New Masonic Hall, Castlereagh-street, in the presence of a large audience. A charge was made for admission, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the fund in aid of improvements to St. Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst. The lecture was illustrated by a number of magic-lantern views, which were depicted by the aid of the oxy-hydrogen limelight. Some of the pictures were very good, and the representations of the principal places of interest in the United Kingdom, America, Honolulu, and New Zealand were of an excellent description, and well deserved the applause which greeted their appearance on the canvas. Starting from the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London, the lecturer took his audience (in imagination) on a tour of inspection of many of the most beautiful scenes of the "Home Land." The noble abbey at Westminster, St. Paul's Cathedral, with its imposing dome and majestic appearance, Trafalgar-square, Charing Cross, Buckingham Palace, and several features of interest on the Thames Embankment, were pointed out by Mr. Bridge, who made a few remarks concerning each place visited. Some of the Scotch and Irish views were very pleasing, and the American scenes proved exceedingly attractive. At intervals during the evening pianoforte and violin selections, together with songs appropriate to the entertainment, were rendered by some well-known professionals and others. One of the best songs of the evening was that given by Mr. Hallewell whilst the English views were being shown, "Hearts of Oak," and his rendering of the stirring number was well received. "Auld Robin Gray" was sung with pleasing effect by Miss Mountcastle, who also gave the well-known patriotic song of the Americans "The Star-spangled Banner" with much spirit. At the conclusion of the number the lady was loudly applauded. Herr R. Pochotsch and Mr. C. Huenerbein rendered an instrumental duet entitled "The Last Rose of Summer," and other vocal and instrumental numbers having been given, the proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

In the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, Mr. H. Grattan Guinness, M.R.C.S., redelivered (by special request) his "Medical Talk" to men only. The chair was occupied by the Primate, and there was a good attendance.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The general monthly meeting of the members of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held at the Society's House, Elizabeth-street, last night. Mr. Christopher Rolleston, C.M.G., president of the society, occupied the chair. The attendance was only moderate, between 25 and 30 members being present.

The CHAIRMAN announced, with a considerable amount of regret, that the society had just sustained a loss in the death of the Rev. Peter Macpherson, M.A., who died last Friday, and who was to have read a paper on "The Aboriginal Names of Rivers in Australia Philologically Examined" to-night.

A ballot for new members resulted in the following gentlemen being unanimously elected members of the society, viz.:—Mr. Percy James Edmunds, Mr. Spencer H. Holmes, Mr. Edwin Quayle, and Mr. Richard Threlfall, B.A.

The PRESIDENT stated that it was the intention of the Council to hold another of its conversaziones in the big hall at the University (if available) on the 6th of October next.

Mr. S. HERBERT COX, F.C.S., F.G.S., then read a paper on "The Tin Deposits of New South Wales," for which he has won the society's medal, and a money prize of £25 offered by the council for "Original Researches." The President, upon the close of Mr. Cox's paper, presented that gentlemen with the medal for his very able paper, which would be of considerable value as an addition to the records and papers of the society. Mr. Cox briefly acknowledged the honour which the council had conferred upon him.

The Rev. ROBERT COLLIE, F.L.S., moved that the late Rev. P. Macpherson's paper be received as read, and on being seconded the motion was agreed to.

PHOTO-TELEGRAPHY.—This remarkable system of photo-telegraphy, says the *Amateur Photographer*, is patented by W. Gemmill, Drummore, Stranraer. Its object is to enable a picture, writing, or other image to be photographed at a distance through the medium of telegraphic wires, and that with delicate details of light and shade. The arrangement acts by conveying an electric current that has passed through a selenium cell (there varying as more or less light falls on the cell) to the receiving station, where it excites an electro-magnet, that by its attraction on a series of switches, having graded spring recoils, does by them switch on or off a greater or less number of subsidiary currents to an incandescent or other electric lamp, previously kept supplied so as to be in a state of faint glow. With each successive switch lifted, as the magnet becomes stronger through more light falling on the selenium, the lamp flashes out the brighter. Every apparent point of light of a particular intensity in the image to be sent would, on being projected on the selenium cell, cause the lamp to give a corresponding light, which, focussed on the receiving-plate or sheet, would represent that in the despatch, but far outrivalling it in brilliancy. If a line of the image be travelled over through its lights and shades, and meanwhile thrown on the cell, while a rapidly sensitive photographic plate is similarly and simultaneously moved over the focus of the distant lamp, the same succession of lights and shadows as are in the despatch will be recorded. Line may follow line at distances scarcely appreciable to the naked eye till the whole image is secured. It will be seen that there is thus opened up an entirely new field in telegraphy, the actual reproduction of photographs through the medium of electrically conducting wires. For the transmission, say, of war scenes with their telegraphic description, for criminal investigation, and for the rapidity with which identic copies of handwriting which might be legalised as documentary evidence, the telephone, as Baron Du Moncel states, has produced a public want, and aught tending to fill it up must be of great interest. For the transmission of writing alone, or of monotint drawings, the apparatus could be divested of much of its complexity. One switch alone would throw the lamp on to its fullest brilliancy, or drop it down to its faintest glow.

THE BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE.

An adjourned meeting representing the joint societies of the Building Trades Conference and the Trades and Labour Council was held last evening at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, when the subject of the existing strike among the brickmakers was discussed. Mr. J. V. Wiley, president of the Trades and Labour Council, presided as chairman, and there were present delegates from the following trade societies:—Brickmakers, B. Hind, T. Preston, G. Waite (president), F. W. Lyle, J. Cook (secretary); Building Trades Conference, A. Drayton, Newlands (painters), Paxton (quarrymen), Riley and Darnley (plasterers), Read (amalgamated carpenters), Whitam (bricklayers), C. Sanger, W. Galley (plumbers); Trades and Labour Council, J. V. Wiley, F. Symonds (secretary), and Long.

Mr. J. C. COOK, secretary of the Brickmakers' Union, gave a report of what had been done by the deputation appointed at the last meeting with regard to their interviews on Monday last with various persons, as had been appointed. He had seen Mr. Mainer, who was connected with the Brickmasters' Association, and that gentleman had stated, in reply to his query whether the Brickmasters' Association would meet the executive body representing the interests of the brickmakers in conference, that if a formal application were made to that end he would convene the association and lay the matter before them. Mr. Mainer seemed to think that some settlement ought to be arrived at. Mr. Cook further stated that as regards the Union men going to work in the brickyards, only one member of the Union had done so, but that he had left very soon afterwards. The brickmakers, in fact, had no "blacklegs" among them.

Mr. WAITE (president of the Brickmakers' Union) said that he had interviewed a proprietor at North Shore yesterday morning, who had stated that the only reason why he could not adopt the eight-hours system was because he had a patent kiln which necessitated 10 hours' work at his establishment.

Mr. HAINES said that the manager of a brickyard at Petersham had informed him that if he adopted the eight-hour system at his yard he would have to forfeit £50, pursuant to a certain agreement.

Mr. LYLE thought that the detectives followed the "pickets" too much about. Unless something was done to prevent such a proceeding, he was inclined to believe the men could stand it no longer.

Mr. COOK considered that the police interfered with the men without cause when the "pickets" sought to speak with the non-unionists. He (Mr. Cook) had told the men to take the policemen's numbers. This, however, was by no means possible at all times, since many policemen were present at such places where the Unionists might intercept the non-unionists. He (Mr. Cook) considered that this was not right.

Mr. WILEY (chairman) said that the Inspector-General, on receiving the deputation on Monday last, said that he was glad to hear that there would be no need for the police at the approaches to the brickyards. No doubt, Mr. Fosbery would never give orders for police interference as long as he was satisfied that no intimidation was resorted to.

Mr. BRAGG moved,—"That a deputation be appointed to interview the proper Minister to lay the matter of police interference before him."

Mr. NEWLAND seconded the motion, but in doing so he would add that he considered Mr. Fosbery's answer to the deputation abovenamed was one of a strictly noncommittal character.

The following deputation was then appointed:—Messrs. Wiley, Newland, Cook, Lyle, Riley, and Bragg. The deputation thus appointed proceeded forthwith to the Parliament buildings, when Mr. Wiley (president of the Trades and Labour Council) requested to see Mr. Garrard to solicit his services in introducing the deputation to the Minister. Mr. Garrard, however, could not be found at the time. Neither could Mr. Garvan, who was subsequently asked for. Whereupon Mr. Melville was asked to see what he could do on behalf of the deputation. The deputation was then brought into the lobby, and the matter explained to him. Ultimately, Mr. Melville informed the deputation that Mr. Dibbs could not do anything then; but if the deputation would meet him at some time this morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Fosbery would be present, and the matter arranged. It would be impossible for Mr. Dibbs to do anything that night.

Mr. COOK: It is a serious matter. It is as much as I can do to restrain the men.

Mr. BRAGG: This afternoon 13 policemen escorted three non-union men from the yards to the police station.

Mr. MELVILLE sympathised with the deputation, and said he quite understood the difficulty complained of in running the men out on strike when they felt their rights were interfered with. However, there was nothing to be done that night in the matter.

It was then arranged that the deputation should meet the Colonial Secretary this morning at 11 o'clock.

Subsequently members of the deputation met some of the members of the Legislative Assembly in the lobby of the Parliamentary buildings. Mr. Foster, M.L.A., after the alleged grievance of officious police interference had been explained to him, said that of course violence should be resisted by the police, but so far as the statement on the part of the deputation was concerned, which set forth that only reasoning was concerned, that, he thought was a matter he could not criticise.

Mr. BRAGG then related the incident with regard to 15 policemen escorting the three non-union men to the local police station near one of the suburban yards.

Mr. FOSTER asked whether the non-union men desired to be so escorted.

This was not replied to in the negative.

Mr. FLETCHER, M.L.A., said the police had no right to interfere on either side in this strike unless some act of violence was used. In his opinion, any interference on the part of the police between the employers and peaceable citizens while the dispute was going on was an abuse of power and position.

Mr. GIBBES, M.L.A., said that he would subscribe £5 to the brickmakers on strike.

The deputation subsequently withdrew to the Temperance Hall, where they reported the result of their work. Mr. Symons (secretary) then announced that the proposed mass meeting which had been decided upon, to call forth the sympathy and support of those interested in the success of the strike, would be held on Wednesday evening next, at the Protestant Hall. The meeting soon afterwards adjourned.

TRADES AND LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

The brickmakers' strike still continues; the seamen will accept no reduction of their pay; and a strike which may prove serious in importance is feared in certain quarters at a no distant day.

Until quite recently it had been remarked in trades society circles that the brickmakers' strike had been carried on under the auspices of only certain centralised trades' organisations, and that the matter was not directly under the supervision, or, at all events, officially being conducted with the co-operation of the Trades and Labour Council. Whether this be so or not, any doubt which may have heretofore existed on the subject may now be considered as having been set at rest by what occurred on Saturday night. The Building Trades conference, which met at the Temperance Hall at the time mentioned, resolved to send a deputation, consisting of three of their number, to wait on the Trades and Labour Council, then holding a special meeting at the Swan-with-Two-Necks Hotel, to solicit the co-operation of that body in the present difficulty. The Trades and Labour Council acceded to the request, and presently arrived *en masse* at the Temperance Hall, and not only gave their support to the meeting and the brickmakers' strike, but also took part in the deliberations in excellent spirit on other matters bearing on the brickmakers' dispute. The greatest harmony seemed to prevail throughout. Mr. Drayton, who had been presiding at the first-mentioned meeting, courteously gave up the chair on the arrival of the Trades and Labour Council, which was subsequently filled by Mr. Wiley, president of the Council.

The *Argus* of Tuesday says:—"There is no prospect of an early termination of the strike of boilermakers and ironworkers' assistants at the works of Messrs. Robinson Bros. and Co. It will be remembered that the cause of the strike was the refusal of the firm to discharge a man who had been for many years in their employ on the ground that he was a non-unionist. The demand was considered to be most unreasonable, and it was understood that it would be followed by other demands of a like character, and in the interest of the trade Messrs. Robinson Bros. and Co. firmly declined to give way. They have been put to some inconvenience by the strike. A part of their works has been idle, and they have had to refuse orders offered to them. They state that they are still determined to resist the aggression of the men, and they are now promised the support of the other employers. It is stated that the employers are hearty and unanimous in their support of Messrs. Robinson Brothers and Co. They all complain of what they regard as the tyranny sought to be practised upon them by the men, and they are resolved not to make a determined resistance to it. Joint action of a vigorous character will be taken, but beyond this no information can at present be obtained. The firm of Robinson Brothers and Co. signified their willingness some weeks ago to allow the dispute to be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, but the employees refused to agree to that proposal, as they considered that the question at issue was one of principle, and did not admit of arbitration. The boilermakers' apprentices at Messrs. Robinson Brothers and Co.'s, numbering six in all, went out on strike yesterday.

RAIN, GLORIOUS RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—During the past few years there have been numerous letters in the public prints as to the advisibility or otherwise of having special days set apart to implore the Almighty to send rain upon the thirsty earth.

He has now, in His own good time, sent us the much desired rain in abundance, not only in this colony, but also in the neighbouring colonies. Might I respectfully suggest (through your columns) to the heads of the different denominations—viz., Protestant, Roman Catholic, Hebrew, &c.—that they should meet and arrange that a Sunday at no distant date should be set apart for special thanksgiving services for the blessings we are now enjoying?

As we cannot federate politically, might not communication be opened with the heads of denominations in the adjoining colonies, so that our neighbours may join with us in our thanksgivings?

I am, &c.,
E. T. PENFOLD.

Woodstock, Burwood, Aug. 3.

LAND COURT APPEALS.

Mr. Copeland, Minister for Lands, was engaged yesterday morning with the hearing of appeals from various Local Land Boards. He was assisted by Mr. Charles Oliver, the Under-Secretary, and by Mr. F. H. Wilson, the registrar of the department. The following cases were dealt with:—

RE WILLIAM SMITH.

This was an appeal against the decision of the board at Orange, disallowing the appellant's conditional purchase applications, Nos. 85-121 and 86-9, Cowra, and allowing portion No. 66, parish of Kenilworth, county of Bathurst, to Alfred Whiteman as part of conditional purchase No. 85-117, Cowra. The appeal was made on the ground that on November 22, 1883, he selected 100 acres of unimproved land in the parish of Kenilworth, county of Bathurst, and received a letter from the Department of Lands stating that his application had been sent to the survey branch for measurement. On the strength of that he made improvements, including, amongst others, the erection of a house, clearing and putting 13 acres of land under crop, &c., but when the surveyor came to measure the land he ran the line right through the improvements, necessitating the appellant taking up an additional area of 91 acres on December 24, 1885. On December 24, 1885, Alfred Whiteman selected on the appellant's land, and appellant represented his case to the department through Mr. E. A. Baker, and was instructed by the department to re-select, and tender 10 per cent. on the improvements. He did so, but the Crown lands agent refused to accept the 10 per cent., accepting the regular deposit, making a memo. on the application that the 10 per cent. had been tendered. There was no appearance for the appellant; Mr. Whiteman appeared in person.

Mr. COPELAND said that he had looked over the evidence, and found it would be necessary to dismiss the appeal because of prior application for portion 66. Whiteman's case would not, however, be affected by it; in fact it had been already dealt with by the board. The appeal would be dismissed, but without costs.

RE ANNIE FALLON.

This was an appeal against the refusal by the board at Hay of the appellant's application for a conditional purchase on the ground of want of bona fides. The grounds of appeal were:—1. That the land applied for was available. 2. That the land was intended for the applicant's own use and benefit, and that evidence to this effect was given on oath. 3. That the applicant was bona fide. Mr. Robert Barbour, M.L.A., appeared for the appellant, who was 17 years of age, and had applied for the land for her own use and benefit.

Mr. COPELAND said the appeal would be upheld in this case. The board, he thought, were of opinion that the appellant was not applying for the land in her own interest; but he thought the law intended, and that it was, that parents should provide money for their children taking up land, and this was a case of that kind. The board was wrong in its decision. He upheld the appeal, and ordered that the deposit should be refunded.

An appeal by the same appellant against the refusal by the board of her application for a conditional lease was also upheld.

RE ARCHIBALD PEARSE.

This was an appeal against the refusal by the board at Hay of applicant's application for a conditional lease. Mr. Barbour, M.L.A., appeared for the appellant. In this case the board refused the application on the ground that the applicant appeared to be imbecile, and did not understand his responsibilities. The grounds of appeal were that the applicant had fulfilled the conditions upon the conditional purchase in virtue of which the lease was applied for. The appellant also supplied a medical certificate to the effect that he was partially dumb, but not deaf, and could understand all that was said to him, and that although of dull intellect he was not by any means idiotic.

Mr. COPELAND said he found that the appellant was competent to hold the land, and therefore upheld the appeal.

RE JAMES M'CRAE.

This was an application against the confirmation by the board at Hay of John James Skinner's application for a conditional lease. Mr. Barbour, M.L.A., appeared for J. J. Skinner. In this case the appellant appealed, on the ground that at the date of application the land applied for was Crown lands within the leasehold area of the Calimo pastoral holding. The land was previously held under conditional purchase, declared lapsed on January 6, 1886. The matter had been sent on July 10 to the Crown Solicitor for decision of the Supreme Court under the 140th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

Mr. COPELAND said the question rested on the point whether land could be selected within a leasehold area. He had sent a case for decision to the Supreme Court to decide upon, and therefore thought it would be better to postpone the present case pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

RE G. M. PITT, JUN.

This was an appeal against the decision of the board at Moree granting J. R. E. Fergusson's application for a conditional lease, under the 54th clause, out of the leasehold area of his Currugundi holding.

There was no appearance for the appelant; Mr. W. J. Fergusson appeared for the respondent, J. R. E. Fergusson. The grounds of appeal were that when the appellant sent in the plan of subdivision of his run there were about 56,000 acres of land to be divided; that the Government resumed 28,000 acres, and granted him a lease of the remaining 28,000 acres. That it was now proposed to grant this and other conditional leases out of the said leasehold of 28,000 acres to such an extent as to leave him only about 8000 acres; that the department, in allowing such conditional leases, was wrong, and had acted contrary to the Act, and had no power to grant this and the other leases. The question raised before the Minister on a previous occasion was that the appellant had no *locus standi*, as he was not the registered owner of the run, nor had he lodged a caveat. The case was then referred back to the board on the first point, and the board's report was adverse to the applicant.

Mr. COPELAND said he did not think it necessary for Mr. Fergusson to occupy their time, as he had gone into the case. He found that the case had come before Mr. Spring, formerly Minister for Lands, and been referred back to the local board, not for re-hearing, but with the request that they would take evidence and report on the question of Mr. Pitt's *locus standi*. The board reported having made the inquiry, and stated that Mr. Pitt did not attend the hearing, though due notice had been issued to him; that he had not lodged a caveat before confirmation, objecting to the conditional lease application of G. R. E. Fergusson; and that he was not the registered holder of the Currugundi holding, the run upon which the said conditional lease was situated at the date of appeal. That being the case, he held that Mr. Pitt had no status in the matter as appellant; but on the merits of the case he should dismiss the appeal, because it was perfectly clear that Fergusson had a perfect right to make the selection. He did not know on what ground the case could be argued, as, according to the Act, the only bar to selection would be if the land was in special area, and this land was not in any special area. He dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Fergusson applied for costs for two days, as the case had been previously before the court.

M. Copeland granted costs, £4 4s., the balance of the deposit to be refunded.

Similar rulings were given in the matter of the appeals of G. M. Pitt, jun., against decisions of the board in granting the applications for conditional leases under clause 54, made by Jacob Miller, G. A. Parry, J. G. Wilmot, James Power, and William Druce. The circumstances of these cases were similar to those in the case of the same appellant against the granting of J. R. E. Fergusson's application. In the case against Jacob Miller, £4 4s. costs were granted against the appellant, and it was ordered that the balance be refunded. No order was made as to costs in the other cases, but it was ordered that the deposit in each be refunded.

WATT V. PARRY.

This was an appeal by P. C. Watt against the decision of the Board at Moree in granting G. A. Parry's application for a conditional lease.

Mr. J. P. Abbott applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that the matter was very important, and that he, as the representative of the appellant, had not had sufficient time to consider it in detail.

Mr. COPELAND replied that his only objection to such a course was that a postponement might keep the applicant out of his land. He would, however, grant a postponement until the next sitting of the court, and he added that he might have to allow costs.

MOSES V. DUFF.

This was an appeal by William Moses against the decision of the Board at Moree in granting William S. Duff's application for a conditional lease. Mr. E. Barton appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Levien for the respondent. The grounds of appeal were that Moses was given 120 days in which to divide his run. He sent in his division line within that time and it was accepted. This he contended gave him a right over the leasehold area for ten years, with the option of another term of five years. No allowance was made for the land sought to be granted to Duff, or any statement made that such would be the case. Duff selected on Moses' holding, held a prelease of about 300 acres thereon, the remaining area of which was on an adjoining run. Duff applied for his conditional lease all on Moses' Minna Minane run, about 1000 acres of which was granted to him by the Board at Moree out of Moses' leasehold area, and as he had no existing right under the old Act, and this land was already granted to Moses, the latter did not consider it just that the application should be granted.

Mr. COPELAND held that the application was a good one, and that the appeal must be dismissed. Costs amounting to £2 2s. would be allowed, and the balance refunded.

CORBETT V. WAGGA LAND BOARD.

This was an appeal by Laurence Corbett against the decision of the Wagga Land Board, in refusing his application for a conditional purchase. Mr. H. B. Fitzhardinge appeared for the appellant. The board's report was that the application was refused because the land was within a leasehold area. The land—640 acres—was situated on the Umutbee run. The ground of appeal was that the land was on a reserve which was revoked on petition, and surveyed for the purpose of being thrown open for conditional purchase. The board, however, was of opinion that the revocation of the reserve did not throw the land open for purchase.

Mr. COPELAND ruled that the reserve had been revoked not that it might be sold, but that it might be leased. He dismissed the appeal.

RUDD V. D. O'KEEFFE.

This was an appeal by J. J. Rudd against the decision of the Wagga Board with respect to Chas. D. O'Keeffe's application for a conditional lease. The applicant claimed to be entitled to a conditional lease of portion 68 and other lands in the parish of Wanberrima. The board ruled that the applicant was entitled to portion 68 as part of the said conditional lease with the exception of about 113 acres. The grounds of appeal were that the board should have allowed value for improvements caused to lands by the water conserved by a dam on portion 68, as well as the actual cost of the dam, and that the board should have decided that an area of land equal to the value of the dam should have been allowed out of portion 68, because the land on the opposite side of the creek was freehold, and did not belong to the Crown.

Mr. COPELAND said it was clear that he could only consider the value of the dam itself and not the value of the water in it. The lessee did not provide the water, and could not claim compensation for it. Providence supplied the water, which in a wet season might extend back 14 miles; while in a dry season the dam might be dry. If the water went back 14 miles, as it was alleged it did, the land would be exempt from conditional purchase, whereas in a dry season the value of the land would not be increased, because there would be no water in the dam. The only sound principle to go on was that adopted by the board, which was to take into consideration the actual cost of the dam, and not the amount of water it conserved. He dismissed the appeal, with £3 3s. costs.

CRAWFORD V. HEAD.

This was an appeal by Elizabeth Crawford against the decision of the board at Glen Innes, granting Henry T. Head's application for a conditional purchase. Mr. Levien appeared for the appellant, and explained that the land was situated on the leasehold area of her Cunderang run. He also asked that the hearing might be postponed until the next sitting of the Court.

Mr. COPELAND declined to grant a postponement of the hearing. The case was a very simple one. It was a case in which the runholder had failed to make application for the division of her run. He dismissed the appeal.

MANUEL V. GLEN INNES BOARD.

This was an appeal by William Manuel against the decision of the Glen Innes Board in respect of his applications for a conditional purchase and lease. The appellant appeared in person. The board decided that a measured portion No. 9 included in the application for conditional purchase was not available, also that part of a measured portion applied for as a conditional lease was on a leasehold area.

Mr. COPELAND said that considerable doubt existed as to the exact dividing line between the two areas, and he thought it was best to send the case back to the board, to remove doubt by having the line more clearly defined.

THE BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.

REPORT UPON ITS PROGRESS.

At a general meeting of the Municipal Council of the borough of St. Leonards on Tuesday evening, the council clerk (Mr. W. Barnett Smith) laid upon the table the following report upon the development of the district since its incorporation in 1867. The document was carefully compiled from the records possessed by the council. In the form of a resolution the report was adopted, and a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Smith for the voluntary services rendered, and for the valuable information supplied. The report is as follows:—"Council-chambers, July 31, 1886. The Mayor and Aldermen.—Gentlemen,—The assessment for the current municipal year having been adopted, I have considered that it may prove interesting to you to have some information exhibiting the progress of the borough during the past 17 years. With that object in view, I have prepared a tabulated statement, showing for every year since 1868:—1. The number of properties rated. 2. The number of houses. 3. The annual value of property rated. 4. The amount of rates levied; and 5. The total revenue and expenditure. I am not able to give details of expenditure for municipal improvements, such as kerbing and guttering, asphalting, draining, &c., nor do I suppose that such figures at the present time would prove interesting; but what I am able to show submits in a succinct and intelligible form the marvellous progress made during the last decade, the increase in value of property, and the number of habitations, together with the steady growth of population which such figures suggest. For the purpose of illustrating the increase in value of property, I have selected the following examples, which represent unimproved properties, which are exactly the same to-day as they were 17 years ago:—(1.) Half acre of land Maclaren-street, Albert Ward, assessed value in 1868, £40; in 1886 £200. (2.) 40 acres near Balmoral, Tunks Ward, assessed value in 1868, £250; in 1886, £4800. (3.) Land, two lots, about one acre, in Miller-street, assessed value in 1868, £100; in 1886, £740. (4.) Land in Miller-street, Belmore Ward, about two acres, assessed value in 1868, £300; in 1886, £2500. (5.) Half-acre land, Miller-street, near Ernest-street, Belmore Ward, assessed value in 1868, £50; in 1886, £350. It is not unreasonable to assume that the operations of municipal government have materially contributed to this unearned increment. The total revenue of the council from 1868 to 1886 amounts to £33,256 12s. 6d., and towards this rates have contributed £16,966 15s. 9d.; Government endowment, £12,068 8s. 11d.; while £4221 9s. 10d. has been obtained from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure for the same period has been £32,122 12s. 5d., no less a sum than £24,762 5s. 6d. having been laid out in municipal improvements; the balance, £7360 6s. 11d., representing working expenses, materials purchased, and miscellaneous items. A glance at the columns under the heads of 'number of properties rated,' 'number of houses,' and 'annual value of rateable property,' reveals the satisfactory growth of the borough in material wealth. Since 1871 (the year that marked the separation of Victoria Ward and its incorporation as an independent municipality) the number of properties rated have increased from 413 to 4217 in 1886. In 1871 the rates levied only amounted to £415, while in 1886, 15 years later, they reach within a fraction of £5000. In like manner, the general revenue of the council has advanced from £1682 in 1871 to £4299 in 1885, and the expenditure from £1242 in 1871 to £3902 in 1885. It will, no doubt, be a source of satisfaction to the council to realise that despite the adverse criticism which unthinking persons are always ready to indulge in, the result of years of labour on the part of yourselves and predecessors is exhibited in so gratifying a manner. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,—W. BARNETT SMITH, council clerk."

Statement exhibiting the progress of the Borough of St. Leonards during the period embraced within the years 1867-8 to 1886-7.

Municipal year.	No. of properties rated.	No. of houses.	Annual value of rateable property.	Amount of general rate.	Amount of lighting rate
1867-8	...	...	£9,752 15 0	£487 12 9	...
1868-9	726	367	14,265 0 0	713 5 0	...
1869-70	732	373	15,246 15 0	762 6 9	...
1870-1	737	387	15,364 15 0	768 4 9	...
1871-2	413	156	8,305 0 0	415 5 0	...
1872-3	560	160	8,364 0 0	418 2 3	...
1873-4	503	182	9,029 15 0	451 9 9	...
1874-5	503	201	10,446 15 0	522 6 9	...
1875-6	504	201	10,689 6 8	534 9 4	...
1876-7	514	212	11,478 10 0	573 18 6	...
1877-8	519	232	12,322 11 8	612 2 7	...
1878-9	562	243	14,196 0 0	709 16 0	...
1879-80	571	291	16,135 0 0	806 15 0	...
1880-1	804	321	18,735 1 8	936 15 1	...
1881-2	910	365	27,643 5 0	1382 3 3	...
1882-3	1182	447	32,314 6 8	1615 14 4	...
1883-4	1576	578	40,400 11 8	2020 0 7	...
1884-5	2185	702	55,685 11 8	2784 5 7	£445 7 6
1885-6	2750	866	62,485 12 8	3205 1 8	507 10 11
1886-7	4217	1009	70,954 6 0	8067 14 0	999 9 5

Return showing revenue and expenditure of the borough of St. Leonards for every year from 1867-8 to 1886-7:—

REVENUE.

Year.	Rates.	Endowment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1867-8	£217 11 7	...	...	£217 11 7
1868-9	655 8 6	£679 19 9	£134 6 7	1,469 14 10
1869-0	697 19 0	617 13 4	65 10 11	1,381 3 3
1870-1	565 17 5	998 13 1	131 10 11	1,696 1 5
1871-2	394 10 8	573 10 5	114 3 3	1,082 3 11
1872-3	371 5 3	512 8 4	173 3 11	1,056 17 6
1873-4	394 7 8	223 11 7	4 9 3	622 8 1
1874-5	426 6 0	197 7 4	60 2 8	683 16 0
1875-6	494 7 3	225 12 7	151 14 0	871 13 10
1876-7	568 6 0	254 15 3	123 17 9	946 19 0
1877-8	668 18 7	1,058 13 1	288 2 3	2,015 13 11
1878-9	507 0 11	436 6 11	256 4 9	1,199 12 7
1879-0	914 12 0	662 8 0	323 18 6	1,900 18 6
1880-1	773 13 9	718 3 8	421 9 11	1,913 9 4
1881-2	1,439 14 5	630 19 1	261 9 6	2,332 3 0
1882-3	1,552 7 8	1,282 13 9	287 7 3	3,122 10 8
1883-4	1,741 11 6	1,164 5 9	482 5 5	3,368 2 8
1884-5	2,096 7 7	870 15 9	111 5 9	3,078 9 1
1885-6	2,038 8 10	940 7 3	850 7 3	4,299 3 4
	£16,966 13 9	£12,068 8 11	£4,221 9 10	£33,256 12 6

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Municipal Improvements	Working Expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1867-8	...	£28 11 1	£64 4 9	£92 15 10
1868-9	£1,136 19 10	294 11 7	160 0 0	1,591 11 5
1869-0	1,454 0 2	149 13 8	78 6 0	1,681 19 5
1870-1	1,044 17 8	248 18 9	27 4 5	1,316 0 5
1871-2	1,066 4 5	102 7 8	73 14 8	1,242 6 9
1872-3	761 10 0	106 15 0	45 7 0	913 12 0
1873-4	558 17 0	106 4 0	49 19 10	715 0 10
1874-5	591 9 6	113 10 11	9 7 1	714 7 6
1875-6	491 0 6	116 17 11	3 12 0	611 10 5
1876-7	790 14 5	106 10 9	11 7 9	908 12 11
1877-8	956 5 6	118 14 7	24 3 10	1,099 3 11
1878-9	972 12 10	119 6 10	86 8 3	1,178 7 11
1879-0	1,371 14 9	128 14 0	153 13 9	1,654 2 6
1880-1	1,656 11 7	120 4 9	257 5 6	2,034 1 10
1881-2	1,956 4 7	143 9 3	221 19 0	2,321 12 10
1882-3	1,948 1 7	227 10 5	253 16 6	2,429 8 6
1883-4	3,548 9 11	339 0 4	467 12 10	4,355 3 1
1884-5	2,272 15 3	493 4 9	394 11 5	3,360 11 5
1885-6	2,183 16 5	726 18 3	991 6 3	3,902 2 11
	£24,762 15 5	£3,786 4 1	£3,574 2 10	£32,122 12 5

A farmer in the Kaiapoi district, New Zealand, met with a singular experience recently. While in the act of bailing up one of his cows (says the *Lyttelton Times*) preparatory to milking her, she turned suddenly restive and rushed at him open-mouthed. He unfortunately retreated in his haste to a corner of the shed, where she pinned him. As he had no means of escape or weapon, he was compelled to stand and face her. Instead of using her horns in the usual way, the cow caught hold of the man's hand and, despite his exertions, chewed it up to such an extent that he was obliged to seek speedy medical assistance. On arriving at the doctor's house the hand was found so badly crushed that it is more than likely that two of the fingers will have to be amputated.

HOW HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE MAY BE MADE LARGELY SELF-SUPPORTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Kindly allow me to direct your attention and that of the public to some manufactured goods—now on view through the courtesy of W. H. Paling and Co., in the window of their establishment, George-street—made by insane persons and weak-minded children in various hospitals visited by me during the collecting of the information contained in my report to the Government on the lunatic asylums throughout the world.

These articles were all made by insane persons in various lunatic asylums, on the Continent of Europe, at the Dareuth Schools near Dartford, England, and the Hospital for Weak-minded Children at Lincoln, Illinois, U. S. A., and were purchased by me as specimens of what may be obtained by proper supervision and individual inspection in a lunatic asylum.

It is now generally conceded that employment in its varied forms, with agreeable surroundings and house comforts in institutions for the insane, should be the first principle of treatment, and that these institutions can be made very largely self-supporting.

The opinion of many superintendents whom I have visited is that 90 per cent. of the patients may be usefully employed—the superintendent judging the capabilities of each individual patient by his mental and physical condition, and supplying him with occupation accordingly. The patient's inclination must, however, be studied.

This individuality necessarily requires the superintendent's whole care and attention, the object being cure. It is not thought either necessary or desirable to send a patient into the shoemakers' shop simply because he has followed that trade, or female patients to the laundry or kitchen. Often a dislike is expressed to continuing the same kind of work that has engaged their attention for years; it is, therefore, considered of more benefit to lead and encourage the patient to develop fresh ideas and desires. This, of course, can only be ascertained by the superintendent's constant intercourse with his patients, and the making their idiosyncracies a study.

In many asylums skilled mechanics, blacksmiths, locksmiths, tinsmiths, carpenters, &c., generally engaged as attendants, are employed to instruct the patients (at the Guislain Public Hospital, Ghent, 34,000lb. of iron goods were made during the year of my visit) and supervise their work; and in some, wood carvers, engravers, painters, and other artists are advantageously employed for a like purpose. In some asylums hundreds of scrubbing-brushes are weekly made for sale, in addition to baskets, papier mache, terra cotta, and fancy metal work. The articles are designed and modelled in schools provided in the institution, under competent teachers.

In most well-managed asylums all the clothes, boots, slippers, &c., are made and repaired for both male and female patients. I have seen feeble paralytic patients interested and occupied in quietly picking white linen rags into lint for the hospital; others of the most demented classes unweaving threads of cast-off clothing, rolling them into balls, and preparing them for the hand-loom weavers (also patients), to be made into carpets for the institution.

In many all the furniture, iron bedsteads included, is made, seats are caned and repaired, painting, decorating, picture frames, and other ornaments about the wards, and all carpenters' and builders' work, even new additions, being erected. All farm and garden work, and the work of rearing and keeping of stock for the use of the institution, is performed by the inmates.

Where there are male patients only, they do their own washing, ironing, cooking, and other household work, making their own furniture, clothes, boots, &c., and all the printing and bookbinding for other charitable institutions under the same board of management.

In many asylums the dining rooms and sculleries are supplied with sinks for washing dishes; these are furnished with save-alls or traps, which collect the fat washed from the dishes. This is economy in every sense, for the following reasons:—1st. The fat collected is made into soap by the patients for the use of the institution—a very great saving of public money, besides providing a means of occupation for several patients. 2nd. Trapping the grease prevents the drains about the buildings becoming choked and foul, and perhaps rendering the asylum unhealthy.

At the Richmond Asylum, near Dublin, the patients are regularly taught in schools by teachers appointed by the National Board of Education, and they undergo examinations as in other State schools, many attaining some degree of proficiency. The female patients are also taught artificial flower-making, drawing, and other useful occupations, and many are thus capable, when discharged, of earning their own living.

This asylum, although of the plainest in the way of furniture—almost bare, in fact—is a model of order and quietude, produced by constant occupation, mental and otherwise. No restraint of any kind is resorted to, and no seclusion rooms used.

Many institutions augment their resources by the work done by patients, and in America the elegantly furnished drawing-rooms and the extreme luxury displayed are the results, to a large extent, of the sale of work executed by both ladies and gentlemen patients.

The part paper, part wood, matchboxes used in trade in Europe are mostly the work of insane patients in asylums on the Continent. Toys of the best description sold throughout Europe, lace, fancy needlework, and all kinds of fancy articles, are the work of persons deprived of reason.

Many institutions have received first prizes from various international exhibitions for the work shown.

The steward or manager, amongst his other duties, finds a market and disposes of the goods. The medical superintendent devotes all his time to his medical duties, and is thereby relieved, as in general hospitals, of most other work.

Many asylums are high-class educational establishments affording every facility to young patients to continue their University education under a staff of professors as soon as their condition will admit. These are chiefly private asylums.

All this requires strict attention on the part of the superintendent and his officers, combined with constant supervision and intercourse with each individual patient. In order that each change may be watched and noted, it is necessary to become acquainted with all the patients' eccentricities and delusions, so that the superintendent may take the proper precautions for the safe keeping, comfort, and good management of the whole.

By this close observation he is enabled to judge whether change would be of benefit (the surroundings even being changed when necessary), also it enables him to direct in each case the kind of occupation most suitable to the mental and physical state of the patient.

Under such constant observation there is little that cannot be done in an asylum that is done outside, everything being made to conduce to the recovery of the patients and to the reducing the cost of the institution. I am, &c.,

G. A. TUCKER.

Minnesota, Johnston-street, Annandale, August 2.

Medical, Chemicals, &c.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Are admitted by thousands to be worth a GUINEA a BOX for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as wind and pain in the stomach, sick headache, giddiness, fulness and swelling after meals, dizziness and drowsiness, cold chills, flushings of heat, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, costiveness, scurvy, blotches on the skin, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, and all nervous and trembling sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in 20 minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in thousands of cases. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry of all gross humours, open all obstructions, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found to equal BEECHAM'S PILLS for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health.
For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver, they act like "MAGIC," and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the ROSEBUD of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS admitted by thousands, embracing all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
As a remedy for Coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.
Caution.—The public are requested to notice that the words "Beecham's Pills, St. Helens," are on the Government Stamp affixed to each box of the pills. If not on, they are a forgery.
Prepared only and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor, T. Beecham, chemist, St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in boxes at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers throughout the Colonies.
N.B.—Full directions are given with each box.

COUGH WHILE YOU CAN! Because, after taking Dr. Thompson's American COLTSFOOT COUGH LINCTUS, you will not be able to cough. Price, 1s. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers, wholesale by all wholesale houses, and the Sole Agents for the Australian colonies, WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 177, Pitt-street, next to Federal Bank; also, at 268, Pitt-street, opposite Temperance Hall.

CLAYTON and CO.'s CAMPHOR ICE, an emollient and healing preparation for chapped hands and rough skin. It softens and whitens the skin. Price, 6d; by post, 10d. WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 177, Pitt-street, Agents; also, 268, Pitt-street, opposite Temperance Hall. Sold everywhere.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—Clayton and Co.'s Millefleur TOILET POWDER is guaranteed free from any deleterious compound, and is the best article for either the nursery-basket or the ladies' toilet table. Price, 4d each packet. WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 177, Pitt-street, next Federal Bank; also, 268, Pitt-street, opposite Temperance Hall.

CORNS CURED IN A FEW DAYS, WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. Jones' Magic Corn Paint; price, 1s; by post, 1s 4d. Agents, wholesale or retail, W. H. Soul and Co., 177, Pitt-st., next Federal Bank; also, 268, Pitt-st., opp. Temperance Hall.

PILLS FOR FEMALES.—Dr. Conquest's, 2s, by post 2s 4d; Dr. Warner's Steel and Pennyroyal, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d; Hooper's, 1s, by post 1s 3d; Nurse Lilly's, 1s, by post 1s 4d; Widow Welsh's (Kearsley's), 2s 9d, by post 3s 3d. Postage stamps or money orders received.
WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.,
177, Pitt-street, next Federal Bank;
also, 268, Pitt-street, opposite Temperance Hall.

THE MATCHLESS PAIN-KILLING CREAM is the best assistant in removing Colds and Coughs, rendering mustard and other plasters unnecessary; and for recent attacks of Rheumatism, or Pain from Bruises, Sprains, and Lumbago, it is almost "miraculous" in its curative powers. It is used at the largest hydropathic institution in England by the chief physician. Price 1s. WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 177, Pitt-street, next Federal Bank; also, 268, Pitt-st., opposite Temperance Hall.

CONSTIPATION CURED by Dr. Warner's Sugar-coated Compound Castor Oil Pills, prepared from the pure and tasteless Castor Oil. Price (25 cents), 1s per box, by post 14 stamps. Agents, wholesale or retail,
WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.,
177 and 268, Pitt-street.

AVOID CONTAGION.—DISINFECT YOUR DRAINS, CESSPITS, &c.—Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic Acid, 1s and 1s 6d, in liquid or powder; Condy's Crimson Fluid, 1s, one teaspoonful makes one gallon of good disinfectant; Chloride of Lime, in bottles, 1s; Jeyes', 6d, 1s, and upwards; Mason's Perfumed Carbolic, 1s; Permanganate of Potass, 6d oz.; Copperas, and others. WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 177, Pitt-street; also 268, Pitt-street, opposite Temperance Hall.

CLAYTON and CO.'S COUGH LOZENGES are wonderfully curative for coughs, and all bronchial complaints. Price, 18 cents (9d) per box, by post 1s 5d. W. H. SOUL and CO., 177, Pitt-street, also at 268, Pitt-street, opposite Temperance Hall, agents for New South Wales.
Sold everywhere.

WHISKERS and MOUSTACHES SPEEDILY PRODUCED
and all
BALD PATCHES COVERED
by the use of
Dr. BARBAROSSA'S CANTHARIDES and RUSSIAN BEAR'S GREASE OIL,
the pure expressed oil of Russian bear's fat. It makes the hair grow long and glossy. Price, 2s 6d. Sold by all wholesale houses and by perfumers and druggists. Agents for the Australian colonies,
WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., Pitt-street.

LANGTON'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.—"One ounce in half a pint of water is equal to half a pint of the decoction of the London Pharmacopœia." To be had of all chemists, in 10oz. and 20oz. bottles, each bottle bearing signature, Langton Brothers, Scott, and Edden.
The superior qualities of Langton's Sarsaparilla and Cod Liver Oil are guaranteed.
Wholesale from Elliott Brothers, Limited.

EXTRACT OF MALT LOZENGES.—The Multum in Parvo.—CLAYTON and CO.'s Malt Lozenges, one of the most reliable of the recent discoveries for giving strength to the stomach. Price 18 cents (9d) per box. Sole agents for the Australian colonies, W. H. SOUL and CO., Pitt-street, N. S. W.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE SOAP, 1s 6d tablet, and Pears' Transparent and other Soaps, 6d each, or three for 1s 4d.
WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 177 and 268, Pitt-street.

KILL THE INSECTS AND THEIR EGGS with Clayton and Co.'s Great American Insect Exterminator. It paralyses the first touch and then kills. If blown into their haunts (crevices), or where their eggs are laid, death is instantaneous for Beetles, Ants, Silver-fish, or any other insect. It is perfectly harmless to birds or animals, and may be placed under the wing of a pet canary and rubbed on dogs, cats, or monkeys, killing the parasites that infest them. If burnt in a room or in a camp it kills flies or mosquitoes. If placed on window sills you can see the large "blow-fly," as well the common fly, give up the ghost. If placed under the edges of carpets, silver-fish and all other insect vermin die. It is used in the mattresses and bedsteads of all the hotels and steamboats in the United States and this colony. Sold everywhere in tins 1s and 1s 3d, and in large boxes 1s 6d. In large cannons (to blow into crevices) 1s 6d each. Wholesale and retail, WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 177, 268, 266, Pitt-street. Can be sent by steamboat or railway if not to be obtained of your druggist or storekeeper.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The new duties now being collected by the present Ministry are so general, and upon some goods so heavy, varying from about six to over one hundred per cent., that we do not believe those representing the people of this colony in the House of Assembly will allow such to pass into law. We therefore advise our customers—the people of New South Wales—that, although we are paying the new duties, our opinion is that such will be refunded to us; therefore all goods purchased from us by retail will be charged at our list prices until the new duties have become law. Three pounds' worth sent to any railway station carriage free.
WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.,
177, 268, and 266, Pitt-street.

DON'T DYE.—Use Gamble's Safe Hair Vigour, restoring the Hair to its youthful beauty—growing luxuriantly.

NO occasion to Cough when you take Gamble's Cough Lozenges, cure Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis. All chemists.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS OF LIME, IRON, AND SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell. ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, Pitt-street.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sold in small tins by all chemists.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all ailments of the urinary organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors. Sole proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Quinsy, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and Scarlatina.—In all these diseases Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed twice a day on the chest and neck. It subdues all alarming symptoms, and conduces to health without pain or danger. Sold at 78, New Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS. ABRAHAM'S PILLS.—Prepared from Dandelion, and free from the slightest particle of mercury or mineral substances. Are unequalled as a general family medicine. A remedy of undeniable value, within your reach, loaded with evidence in its favour far beyond contradiction. Prepared at the Laboratory, 434, George-street.

Sold everywhere, at 1s, 2s, and 5s.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS.
Try the celebrated LIVER and KIDNEY PURIFIER, for cleansing the Liver and Kidneys from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Why do you suffer from Billiousness, Retention of Urine, Stone in the Bladder, Sluggish Liver, or any other disease appertaining to the liver, kidneys, or blood, when you can be cured and the whole system cleansed and renovated by using the celebrated Liver and Kidney Purifier? The genuine Liver and Kidney Purifier is prepared only at the factory by
W. H. D. MITCHELL, Pharmacist,
141, King-street, Sydney.

WHAT A BAD COLD YOU HAVE! It is Catarrh following Influenza. Clear the nasal passages from mucous once or twice each day with a small pinch of Dr. FERRIER'S CATARRH SNUFF, and you will soon get well. Sold by all druggists and patent medicine vendors. Price, one shilling each bottle.

Furniture.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
FURNITURE and PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSEMEN,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
and
BEDDING MANUFACTURERS.
Showrooms and Manufactory,
SPRING AND O'CONNELL STREETS.

HALL FURNITURE, HATSTANDS, and CHAIRS, LARGE ASSORTMENT. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb.

LIBRARY FURNITURE, CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, BOOKCASES, SECRETAIRES, READING and LOUNGE CHAIRS. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, Furniture Importers, Spring and O'Connell streets.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, fashionably upholstered, at all prices. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

WALL CABINETS for Choice China, &c., VERY ELEGANT. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb.

NOVELTIES in Boudoir and BOW-WINDOW SUITES. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, O'Connell-street.

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WALL MIRRORS and BRACKETS, novelties in Plush and Velvets, and in all Woods, from 5s 6d each.

ELEGANT VENETIAN MIRRORS, richly enamelled, in colours. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

COMMODE CHAIRS, BIDETS with pan, SHAVING STANDS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

DRAWING-ROOM OCCASIONAL CHAIRS. A great variety of NEW STYLES. Prices from 12s 6d.

CHAIR BEDSTEADS, forming CHAIR, LOUNGE, or BED. VERY HANDY and INEXPENSIVE.

BAGATELLE-BOARDS, portable, various sizes. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell-street.

BEDSTEADS, all sizes, at lowest prices. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Importers, O'Connell-street.

BEDDING, all descriptions, at lowest rates. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell-street.

SPRING MATTRESSES, woven wire, best make, also spiral springs, price from 14s each.

BEDROOM SUITES complete, in various woods, and very handsome designs, with 7-feet wardrobes, or with smaller wardrobes for single rooms. Great variety. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Spring and O'Connell streets.

FIVE POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS BEDROOM SUITES.—The Economic Bedroom Suite, comprising wardrobe, washstand with towel rail, dressing-table and glass, and two chairs. The lot for £5 15s. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb.

BEDROOM SUITES (Fashionable Early English Designs).—WARDROBE, 4ft., with silvered plate-glass door; WASHSTAND, with marble top and tile back and towel rail; TOILET TABLE, with swing glass attached; PEDESTAL CUPBOARD, and 2 CANE-SEAT CHAIRS. 16 guineas. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell-street.

WALNUT TELESCOPIC DINING TABLES, with 2 flaps, strongly made, £3 10s.

CHEAP FURNITURE.—Pine Tables, from 10s 6d; Dining Tables, from 20s; Kitchen Dressers, from 27s 6d; Washstands, from 12s 6d; Chests of Drawers, from 40s; Wardrobes, from 80s; Cedar Chiffoniers, from 30s; Cedar Sideboards, from £3 10s; Clothes Horses, from 10s 6d; Writing Tables, with drawers, from 50s. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

SUPERIOR WHITE BAMBOO BLINDS 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 9 x 8, 10 x 8, 12 x 8, at low prices.

JAPANESE BLINDS (extra quality), fitted with pulleys and cords, 6 x 8, 6s 6d; 8 x 8, 9s; 9 x 8, 9s 6d; 10 x 8, 10s 6d; 12 x 8, 14s 6d; 12 x 10, 18s 6d. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell sts.

CANVAS Folding CHAIRS, substantial and light, suitable for shipboard and the verandah.

AMERICAN Patent Shut-up CLOTHES-DRYERS, very cheap. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Spring-st.

MORE THAN TWICE THE WORK
can be accomplished in the same time on the
AUTOMATIC
or "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE
than on any other, besides which the work is
FAR BETTER and MORE DURABLE.
BY FAR THE LIGHTEST RUNNING,
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Write for full particulars and
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HEBBLEWHITE and CO.,
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LAWLER'S Bedstead, Bedding, and General Furnishing business, conducted in stores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Union-lane, during erection of new premises upon the old site, 608, George-street.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Wholesale Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer, Bedding Manufacturer, and General Importer. Estimates given for fitting up offices, counters, &c. Show Cases made to order. 211 and 213, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, large Dining-room TABLE, and other furniture, cheap; open a week. 108, Riley-st., Woolloo'loo.

SOMETHING NEW IN SEWING MACHINES.
The New WHEELER and WILSON
secures the highest degree of durability,
with the greatest facility of adjustment.
Every one who appreciates the importance of having
THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD
will examine the latest improvement before selecting.
AGENCY—357, George-street.

WANTED to SELL, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, also, Baker's Patent MANGLE, cheap, nearly new. Apply No. 20, Burns-street, off Hay-street, Darling Harbour. Mr. W. Fisk.

General Merchandise.

ALE—Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton's "Drummer Boy," Flowers's Canal, and Lager, quarts and pints
STOUT—Guinness's, by Wheeler; "Drummer Boy," Canal, quarts and pints
BRANDIES—Jules Robin's, Muller Frères, Burgaud's, Gaden's, Hautier's, Mathon's, De Conde-flasks, half-flasks, quarter-flasks, and quarters
OLD TOM—Thomson's, Cowan's
RUM—Trower and Lawson's, Anchor, Star and Garter, Robin's, cases and quarters
WHISKIES—Dunville's, Thomson's, Thom and Cameron's, Higgins's, Barley Bree, Lochmaben, Glasgow Cream, Bannockburn, &c., quarters and cases
SHERRIES—All qualities, bulk and case; Port Wine
CHAMPAGNES—Perinet, Dry Sillery, and medium qualities
CLARET—Grande Vin de Bordeaux, Chateau Lagrange
GINGER WINE (Thompson's), Quinine Wine, Cherry Brandy, Kimmel; Raspberry Balm, Cordial, and Vinegar; Limejuice, Limejuice Cordial, Ginger, Liqueurs, Corry's Ginger Ale
WALNUTS, S.S. Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Dried Apples
ARROWROOT (Queensland), Baking Powder, Blacking, Blue, Candles (5-medal), Dutch Cheese, Cocoa, Chocolate, Confectionery (Keiller's), Cornflour (Polson's), Curry, Bleached Ginger, Groats, Hams (prime York), Gelatine, Linseed Meal, Liquorice (Grasso), B. and M. Vestas, Dairymaid Milk, Mustard (Keen's), Oils (salad, castor, hair, kerosene), Split and Blue Peas, Pepper, Rice, Sago, Salt (jar, fine, and coarse), Soap, Soap Powders, Starch, Sugar (all qualities), Spice (1oz. packets), Canary and Hemp Seed, Treacle, Petit Pois, Vermicelli and Macaroni, Vinegar (in bulk and case), Brooms (American), Sauce and Pickles, Oatmeal (Ritchie's), Nutmegs, Biscuits, Acetic Acid, Alum, Bluestone, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essences (bulk and 4oz. bottles), Carb. Soda, Soda Crystals, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Tart. Acid.
CURRANTS—Elemes, Sultanas; Figs, Prunes, Dates, Preserved Ginger, Bottled Fruits, Honey (American), Lemon Peel, Johnson and Keiller's Jams, Jelly, Marmalade.
TEAS—Half-chests and Boxes, all qualities.
HOPS—Tasmanian.
FISH—Herrings (red, white, fresh, and kippered), Fin. Haddocks, Sardines, Salmon, Mackerel (in oil), Ling.
BOILER PLATES, Boiler Rivets, Blasting Cartridges, Cement, Fire Bricks, Fuse, Anti-friction Grease, Black Sheet Iron, Galvanised Iron, Plain ditto, Hoop Iron, Galvanised Screws, Round and Flat Iron, Red and White Lead, Sheet Lead, Wire Nails, Paints (all colours), Boiled and Raw Oil, Sheathing and Hair Felt, Tar, Tin Plates, Whiting, Fencing Wire, Bags (three bushel), Woolpacks, Seaming and Counter Twine, Flax, Clothes Lines, Fishing Nets and Lines, Clay Pipes.
CAUSTIC SODA, Silicate, Caustic Potash, Resin, Palm Oil.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

HUME and PEGRUM'S TABLE WATERS can be had direct, or through any MERCANTILE HOUSE. LEMONADE, TONIC WATER, GINGER ALE, POTASS, LITHIA, SELTZER, SPA WATERS for GOUT, &c., MAGNESIA and ACIDULOUS WATER for LIVER complaints, FEVERS, &c.
SPARKLING NERVINE, a Nerve and Brain Tonic.
As TABLE BEVERAGES our WATERS have but few equals, and NO SUPERIORS.
105 and 107, Regent-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Shipping orders received through telephone 598.

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST OF OUR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, FREE ON APPLICATION.
Cooking Stoves, for Coal, Coke, and Wood
Ditto ditto.—Gas, or Kerosene Oil
Combined Mangles and Wringers
Washers, Mangles, and Wringers combined
"Keystone" Washer / Knife Cleaners, Meat Mincers / Fruit Preserving Jars / Jelly Tumblers / Clothes Wringers
Stepladders / Carriage Jacks / Extension Lattice Work / Perforated Chair Bottoms / Fire Lighters
Cylinder Churns / Atmospheric ditto / Incubators / Carpet Sweepers / Beehives, &c. / Honey Extractors, &c., &c., &c., &c.
HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 416, George-street, Sydney.

CLYDE PIG IRON.—R. MORISON STEWART, 27, Jamieson-street.

SARGENT and CO., Provision Merchants, Shipping Purveyors, Circular Quay. Agents for Fallon's Albury Wines.

RATTANS, superior quality, for SALE. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

WIRE NETTING, suitable for fowl houses, hares, and rabbits, from 12 in. to 72 in. wide; cheapest place in the colony; fancy Wire Netting as low as 2d per yard. Eastway Brothers, wire workers, 413, George-street.

LADIES' Wire Figures, for draping dresses on with expanding bust and skirt. Eastway's, 413, George-street.

RATS, RATS.—Try our improved Rat Traps, that will catch them. Eastway Bros., wire workers, 413, George-st.

FLOWER STANDS, for holding flowers in pots, suitable for rooms, halls, balconies, and verandahs made of iron and wire, handsomely painted and bronzed; also, Garden Arches, for training flowers over garden paths; Fern Baskets of all descriptions. To be seen at the wire works, Eastway Brothers, 413, George-street.

FISH.—If you want to have fish, get one of our patent Wire Fish Traps. Eastway Brothers, 413, George-street.

FISHING NETS of every description, Herring, Seine, and Salmon, Twine and Cork. Eastway Bros., 413, Geo.-st.

TANKS.—200 and 400 gallons ships' Iron Water TANKS, cheap. W. ROBISON, 87, Sussex-street.

TANKS.—Best London make, on SALE. J. T. and J. Toohey, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

COOKING STOVES.
The Younger Cooking Stove is the best and strongest ever used in the colony. We are daily receiving testimonials from all parts informing us that they are the best and cheapest Stoves they ever used. They are suitable for either wood or coal, and require no setting. We have all sizes in stock, from 24 to 54 inches long; the latter size will cook for 100 people. Duplicate parts on hand. Send for reduced price-lists and testimonials.
GEORGE FLETCHER and SON,
Ironfounders and Ironmongers,
Oxford-street, Sydney.

GAS STOVE "Paragon" roasting, baking pastry, grilling, toasting. To-day, 11 till 1. Raleigh, 253, Eliz.-st.

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KEAREY BROTHERS
for genuine
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, and COLONIAL
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS,
TWO-WHEELERS, and HARNESS,
Single, Double, or Shifting.
£30 TURNOUT SEATS.
£30 WAGGONS.
£30 CONCORD BUGGIES.
Factory and Showrooms—
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ANGUS and SON, being requested by Consignors to clear balance of shipments, even at a loss, offer same at a great advantage to buyers, and with a guarantee of quality.
Two-wheelers, £12; Concords, £24
Ivers or Piano-box, £20
Abbott Style Tray, £28
Double Seats, £28; Waggons, £28
Leather-top Pianos, £35.
90 and 101, CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
Near King-street.

THE EMPORIUM
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SUPERIOR CLASS AMERICAN CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES, HARNESS, and EXPRESS
WAGGONS,
BUILT EXPRESSLY
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COLONIAL USE.
An assortment of latest designs always on hand, and monthly shipments to arrive.
MATERIALS and Workmanship will stand any climate.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.,
Importers and Sole Agents,
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

WANTED, to Buy second-hand HANDCART, Counter, Glasscase, and Lolly Glasses. Apply 2 o'clock, corner Albion and Bourke streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED to Rent, for six months, 1 hawker's WAGGON, fitted. Apply to Hawker, G. P. O.

WANTED, stanch quiet Springcart HORSE, young, about £12. Apply 249, Riley-st., Surry Hills.

Miscellaneous.

KIMBERLEY.—Pack-saddles, Tents, Tarpaulins, Horse Collars as water-bags, Mosquito Nets (for camping), Water-bags for dray and saddle, Oilskin Sheetings, and everything required for the interior. Goldstein's, 231, Lower George-street.

KIMBERLEY.—Horse Slings, Colt's Revolving Rifles. Goldstein's outfitting stores, 231, Lower Geo.-st.

OILSKIN Clothing, Oilskin Covers for horses, vehicles, &c., factory prices. Goldstein, Oilskin Fact., Lower Geo.-st.

TENTS, Flies, Tarpaulins, Hammocks, Water Bags, &c., cheap. Goldstein's Tent Factory, 231, Lower Geo.-st.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING and Old Gold Jewellery wanted, large or small quantities. Dawson, 135, Bathurst-st.

A COMPLETE SET of SHOP FITTINGS for SALE, cheap. Inquire 387, George-street.

HIGHEST Price for Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. Barnett, 385, Castlereagh-street. Letters attended.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING.—Highest price given. T. Wiley, 360, Elizabeth-street. Letters attended to.

NEW RIVER SHARES were the great investment of the Seventeenth Century, the dividends rising from 12s to £86 per cent. Life Assurance Shares were the great successes of the Eighteenth Century, the shares of "The Rock," amongst others, yielding dividends of £70 per cent. The next most profitable financial successes are Banks and Investment Companies, which, when commanding large deposits, pay £25 per cent. But these ventures cannot rival the success of Trust Management Companies. The dividends paid by those first established have increased from £8 to £270 per cent. per annum, and shares of £10 paid fetch £330. The great financial success of the coming century will undoubtedly be shares in the Australasian Trust Management, Assurance, and Investment Company, Limited. And Why? Because combining the business of Trust Management, Life Assurance, and Deposit Banking, they secure a threefold profit on one capital; and being restricted from investments in other than first mortgages, they have no risks, and can make no losses, and needing but a small capital for working expenses, their operations are soon largely in excess of its amount. What has been done elsewhere can assuredly be accomplished here. Send for a full prospectus, and in the meantime secure shares by sending in an application before the list closes. They are £1 each, payable in cash, or by instalments of not less than 1s per month, and mark—they have a PREFERENTIAL CUMULATIVE dividend of £8 per cent. per annum from payment in full, in preference to other shareholders, with share of profits in excess of that return upon other capital. Offices: Corner of King and Elizabeth streets, Sydney.

WANTED to Purchase, cedar Office Fittings, Counter, Partitions, Desks, &c. Apply Box 989, G. P. O.

WANTED, second-hand SAFE. Apply F. Bender, No. 7, Queen's-chambers, Queen's-place.

WANTED, NEST of DRAWERS, to suit chemist or seedsman. Chemist, Haymarket P. O.

WANTED to Buy a Skye TERRIER. Apply H. F., Pfahlert's Hotel, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED to Hire Portable FORGE and Anvil. E. Miller, Waverley.

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Gordon and Gotch	353, George-street
W. B. Lee	29, Lower Fort-street
Wm. Wallace	Royal Arcade
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
C. Bowtell	166, Devonshire-street
G. Wallace	William-street
J. Crofts	95, William-street
C. Fleming	Post office, Harris-street, Pyrmont
J. E. Spragg	Oxford-street
F. Pemberton	80, Central Oxford-street
George Hill	794, George-street
R. Iredale	140, Oxford-street
J. M'Lachlan	857, George-street, opposite Railway Station
Bookstall Company	Railway and all suburban stations
H. W. Foster	144, William-street
J. L. Berghoefer	349, Pitt-street
W. Calman	537, Harris-street, Ultimo
Mrs. Wilson	Goulburn-street
W. J. Mantle	131, Quarry-street, Ultimo
J. Bibb	129, Glebe Point-road
G. Olds	Parramatta-st., near Newtown-road
Mr. Wilson	357, Sussex-street
P. Brown	Market-street, near Elizabeth-street
G. Wright	Bathurst-street.

SUBURBAN.

S. Y. Burnett, 32, Queen-street, Woollahra	Woollahra, Rushcutter Bay, and Double Bay
G. Engisch	Paddington
C. G. West	Newtown, Camperdown, Darlington
Shipway and Withers	St. Peters, Cooks River, and Marrickville
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe	Post-office, Waterloo, Alexandria
Howe, C.	Post-office, Botany
Mrs. Mihell	Botany-road, Redfern
J. Gibbons	Balmain
Fred. Cavill	Lavender Bay Baths, Lavender Bay
Joseph Cadogan	Darling-road, Balmain
O. E. Walker	Opposite Post-office Darling-street, Balmain East
Mrs. Colman	Auburn
P. and J. Henderson, Mount Vernon-street	Forest Lodge, Glebe Point
William Deacon	Milson's Point-road, North Shore
P. Dowling	Tram Terminus, Leichhardt
F. J. Baldwin	Balmain
Pinkerton and Son	St. Leonards
W. Rowley	Newtown
J. Givins	Kingston
A. G. Thackrey	Tram Terminus, Enmore
Mrs. F. Hamilton	Tea Gardens, Waverley
W. Slocombe	Canterbury
S. Barter	Opposite Bellevue, Balmain West
G. Evans	Manly Beach
J. Wilson	Hunter's Hill
J. Kuhn	Randwick and Coogee
D. Alderton	Burwood
R. Hawkins	Burwood
Ernest Allen	Druitt Town, Enfield, and Homebush
A. R. Howell	Gladesville
W. Johnson	Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry Hills
Vickery	Macdonaldtown
G. Watson	Ashfield, Summer Hill, Croydon, and Five Dock
M'Cann Brothers	Summer Hill
Mrs. How	Parramatta-road, Leichhardt
W. C. Good	Commercial-buildings, Petersham, Stanmore, and Marrickville
Fairfax and Hall	Redmyre, Concord, and Homebush
Mrs. Clark	Tramway terminus, Marrickville
Joseph Wing	Miller-street, St. Leonards, North Shore, and North Willoughby
W. Benton and J. South	Kogarah
E. Morgan	Hurstville
James Mahoney	Camperdown.

COUNTRY.

Armidale	H. O. Mallam
Adelong	And. Smith
Araluen	A. Vider, jun.
Appin	E. and W. Fieldhouse
Albury	George Hunter
Ballina	Edmund Ross
Bathurst	G. Harris
Bowenfels	M. Lynch
Baulkham Hills	J. Kelly, Parramatta
Berrima	G. E. Makin
Bowral	C. Waters
Bowral	W. J. Osborne
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Bourke	D. Gray
Broughton Creek	J. Wilson and Co.
Bombala	E. Jonas
Bega	E. Jonas and W. Dow
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Campelltown	E. and W. Fieldhouse
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Cowra	R. Stevenson
Clarence River	Messrs. Dean and Co.
Cobar	S. E. Collon
Casino	F. Stutz and E. Ross
Cooma	I. A. Shannon
Delegate	E. Jonas
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Dapto	W. Young
Deniliquin	M. Mackenzie
Eden	H. Keon
Gunning	F. W. Connelly
Goulburn	Mrs. M'Donald
Ditto	W. Martin
Ditto	J. Walsh
Gosford	H. C. Wheeler
Gundagai	M. Norton
Glen Innes	H. S. Vincent
Guigong	S. T. Bishop
Grafton	Messrs. Dean and Co., G. E. Sye
Gundagai	J. M. Dodd and M. Norton
Hartley	Maurice Lynch
Hay	W. Levy and Co.
Hurstville	E. Morgan
Inverell	R. S. Millington
Jerrigong	S. Hobbs and Co.
Jamberoo	S. Hobbs and Co.
Junee	Bookstall (Railway Station)
Kogarah	Wm. Benton and J. South
Kangaroo Valley	S. Matthews
Kempsey	Otho Dangar
Kiama	S. Hobbs and Co.
Katoomba	Mullany and Co.
Little Hartley	Maurice Lynch
Liverpool	C. A. Scrivener
Lambton	T. Grierson
Lithgow	M. Lynch and Ryder and Son
Mudgee	W. Hall
Moama	J. Chanter
Moss Vale	Taylor Bros.
Muswellbrook	W. Clendining
Morpeth	W. Keating
Macleay River	Otho Dangar
Marulan	H. Montgomery
Milton	H. C. Blackburn
Maitland, East and West	R. Blair
Maitland W.	C. W. Clark
Maitland W.	W. Poulton
Merimbula	E. Jonas
Mittagong	H. W. Edwards
Montefiores	R. A. Stace
Molong	W. Mackenzie
Menangle	E. and W. Fieldhouse
Moruya	J. and W. Emmot
Newcastle	F. Alcock, H. Asser, Mrs. Brunton, and Knaggs and Co.
Narrellan	D. Doust
Nattai	H. W. Edwards
Nelligen	A. Vider
Orange	James Lessells
Orange	J. G. Moller
Parramatta	C. E. Fuller
Ditto	J. J. Beukers
Penrith	A. Judges
Picton	W. Coull
Port Macquarie	James Butler
Panbula	E. Jonas
Queanbeyan	W. G. O'Neill
Quirindi	John McFadyen
Riverstone	A. W. Laws
Ryde	Mrs. Pope
Richmond	R. H. Ducker
Raymond Terrace	W. E. Shaw
Rocky Mouth	E. C. Madgewick
Rockdale	Mr. Geeves
Shellharbour	A. G. Dettmer
St. Mary's, South Creek	J. Guild
Smithfield	J. Mansfield
Singleton	J. Wright
Scone	N. F. Asser
Sutton Forest	Taylor, Bros.
Sofala	J. Fulton
Sunny Corner	W. S. Waugh
Tenterfield	C. J. Cavanough
Tumberumba	Mrs. Langford
Tamworth	R. M'Comas, J. Greystone
Tumut	L. Casperson
Ulladulla	H. C. Blackburn
Wollongong	W. Young
Windsor	R. A. Pye
West Maitland	C. W. Clark and R. Blair and W. Poulton
Wagga Wagga	L. S. Joseph
Ditto	W. C. Hunter
Waratah	W. Harris
Wallerawang	W. Windsor
Wellington	P. L. Bernasson and R. A. Stace
Yass	W. Hughes
Young	G. F. Oll.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Adelaide	H. Hampson, King William-street
Brisbane	Gordon and Gotch, Queen-street
Maryborough (Q.)	W. Dawson
Ipswich	W. Tatham
Rockhampton	F. Hopkins
Melbourne	Gordon and Gotch, J. Armstrong and Co., and the Melbourne Exchange
Hobart	J. Walch and Sons
Launceston	Walch, Sons, and Birchall.

LONDON.

11 and 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.	Mr. F. Algar
80, Cornhill, E.C.	Messrs. George Street and Co.
15, St. Bride-street, E.C.	Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Red Lion Court, Fleet-street	Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co.
51, Cannon-street, E.C.	W. M. Wills
3, George-yard, Lombard-street	B. S. Lloyd and Co.
37, Walbrook	Bates, Hendy, and Co.
150, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	T. B. Browne
17, Gresham-street, London, E.C.	Cowie and Co.

BIRMINGHAM.

Peel-buildings, Temple-street ... Mr. Kirk.

THE ECHO, AN EVENING NEWSPAPER, PRICE ONE PENNY. THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the Day, Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts, Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegrams on all topics of public interest. THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducements to the advertising public. ADVERTISEMENTS received daily for the evening's publication up to 1 p.m. Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

Public Companies.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS of the NEW SOUTH WALES POUDRETTE and AMMONIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT OF 1874.
CAPITAL—£50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each.
Provisional Directors:
JAS. F. SMITH, Esq., M.P. | W. G. JUDD, Esq., M.P.
G. W. LANDER, Esq. (Mayor of Redfern) | W. A. DIXON, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S.
R. W. FOXALL, Esq. | THOS. MARTIN, Esq.
Bankers: THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, SYDNEY.
Solicitor: W. H. MAHONY, Vaughan's-chambers, King-street.
Secretary (pro tem.): JOHN BRADLEY.
Temporary Offices: CAPE'S-CHAMBERS, BOND-STREET.

This Company is formed for the purchase from the present proprietors of all rights in New South Wales to the use of "Mac-Ivor's improved method of disposing of and utilising nightsoil, and extracting therefrom, and converting the same into marketable commodities," together with existing plant and machinery wherewith the process has been tested, and to erect more extensive and permanent works for the carrying on of the same.

The Patentee of this process is Mr. R. W. Emerson Mac-Ivor, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.C.S., London and Berlin; lately member (for six years) of the Central Board of Health, Melbourne; formerly Senior Demonstrator on Chemistry at Anderson's University, Glasgow; Chemist to the Victoria, West Bourke, Ballarat, Geelong, and Western District, and Ovens and Murray Agricultural Societies; Author of "The Chemistry of Agriculture," &c., &c.

In March last a number of gentlemen (from whom the patent rights in New South Wales are being purchased) secured a piece of land in one of the suburbs, and at considerable expense and risk erected an experimental plant thereon for the purpose of testing the process. Some 20 tons of nightsoil were treated, and the result was satisfactory beyond all anticipation. Before concluding existing negotiations with the Patentee, however, it was deemed advisable to obtain an independent professional testimony upon the process. The following report from Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.I.C., F.C.S., Registered Analytical and Consulting Chemist, of the Technical College, Sydney, speaks for itself:—

Technical College Laboratory, Sydney, 25th May, 1886.

On Friday last I carefully examined the experimental plant which you have had erected, and have to report that this scheme for the treatment of nightsoil meets with my cordial approval. The method used for the separation of the solid and liquid matter is ingenious, and at once gets rid of one of the greatest troubles in connection with such a process, whilst the deodorising process adopted, along with the system of pipes for the removal and destruction by fire of all noxious germ-containing gases, is everything that could be wished in design. The appliances are, of course, somewhat rough and ready, but even with them there is no trace of smell of any kind, and with more perfect appliances there seems to me to be absolutely no chance of creating any nuisance.

The value of excreta for manure is calculated at from 16s to 18s per head per annum, and, although I think this estimate too high, there is no doubt but that a considerable return could be obtained from the sale of the sulphate of ammonia and phosphatic residue produced in the process, for manure.

I think, however, that a profit should be looked for in payment by persons or municipalities for the destruction of fecal matter and its disease-producing germs without nuisance, which is a matter that is day by day being more forced on the attention of public bodies.

I remain, yours truly,
(Signed) WILL. A. DIXON, F.I.C., F.C.S.

At the time of this report Mr. Dixon was not in any way connected with the concern. He has since expressed his desire to become a shareholder, and—as will be seen by the list of Provisional Directors—has accepted a seat on the Board.

The Company will purchase the patent rights to this process in the colony of New South Wales from the proprietors for £30,000, the whole of which sum is to be taken in fully paid-up shares, and a contract in writing in conformity with the provisions of the Companies Act, evidencing the transaction, will be executed, and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at or before the issue of the shares.

The remaining 20,000 shares are offered to the public for £1 each, on the following terms, viz.—2s 6d per share on application, 2s 6d per share on allotment, the balance in calls of not more than 1s per share per month, the first call not to be made until three months after date of incorporation.

The capital thus subscribed will be devoted to the purchase, in the first instance, of a convenient site near Sydney, and the erection thereon of plant capable of treating 500 tons of nightsoil per week. This would suffice to accommodate several of the largest suburban municipalities, and the profits from the sale of the poudrette and sulphate of ammonia—irrespective of the sums received, for the right to deposit, from the borough councils or their contractors—would pay a handsome return on the capital.

Prospectuses in full, application forms, and all necessary information obtainable on application to the Secretary.

Early application for shares is necessary, as the list is fast filling up.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Established 1817.
Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve, £590,000.
Directors:
Thomas Walker, Esq., President.
Robert C. Close, Esq. | Thomas Buckland, Esq.
James Milson, Esq. | Robert L. Tooth, Esq.
William Laidley, Esq.
Auditors:
Sydney Burdekin, Esq. | George Merivale, Esq.
Shepherd Smith—General Manager.
HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY.
Charles Mark Palmer—Manager.
LONDON OFFICE: — OLD BROAD-STREET.

With Branches in all the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; and Agencies in Tasmania, India, and the East, the United States, Hamburg, and the United Kingdom.

The Bank allows interest on fixed deposits; collects for its customers dividends of public companies, and interest on debentures; and invests money on their behalf in public securities in the Colonies or Great Britain; undertakes the Agency of other Banks; and conducts all customary Banking business.

LAND COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, Limited.

REGISTERED CAPITAL	...	£1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	£200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	£25,000
LAND RESERVE FUND	...	£3,400

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE—276, PITT-STREET.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
William Hudson, Chairman.
*William Harris | Robert Hudson, J.P. | *J. G. Edwards, J.P.
A. W. Stephen | *G. Baker Walker | Geo. R. Whiting
Alfred B. Campbell | Jas. F. Montgomery | John Wetherill, J.P.
S. W. Burridge, J.P. | Herbert Buck | Donnelly Fisher
Richard Wain | Thomas Blencowe
*Managing Directors.

The following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, 7 per cent.
For 6 months, 6½ per cent.
For 3 months, 6 per cent.
SPECIAL RATES will be allowed on large amounts.
All communications must be addressed "General Manager."

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.
The oldest Australian Mutual Life Office, and the only one distributing profits yearly.
HEAD OFFICE: 87, Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
John H. Goodlet, Esq., Chairman.
Isaac Ellis Ives, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy-Chairman.
James R. Fairfax, Esq.
The Hon. Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.L.A.
G. A. Murray, Esq.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER: Dr. W. F. Mackenzie, L.R.C.P. (Edin.)
ACTUARY: Morrice A. Black, F.I.A. | SECRETARY: Alex. J. Ralston.
NEW BUSINESS of 1885.
11,257 Policies, assuring £4,016,211, with New Premiums of £152,627.

Divisible Surplus of the year 1885	...	£278,177
Policies in force	...	70,000
Assuring (with bonus additions)	...	£28,000,000
Annual Income	...	£1,210,000
Accumulated Funds	...	SIX MILLIONS sterling.

The distributions of profit take place yearly, and bonuses vest when policies have been two years in force.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Established 1869, and Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
THE SECOND OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN AUSTRALASIA, and the FIRST TO FREE ASSURANCE FROM RESTRICTIONS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Hon. JOHN B. WATT, M.L.C., Chairman.
SAM. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
B. T. HUMPHERY, Esq., M.P. | Hon. W. J. TRICKETT, M.P.
RUSSELL BARTON, Esq. M.P.
For Tables of Rates and fullest information, apply at the Principal Office:
GEORGE and WYNYARD STREETS, SYDNEY, or the Branches, at Auckland, Brisbane, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Christchurch, with over 300 Agencies.
J. C. REMINGTON, General Manager.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
HEAD OFFICE—283, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
Directors:
Jas. Ewan, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. R. Hill, M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Rundle, M.L.C.
Hon. Edward Flood, M.L.C. | S. Dickinson, Esq.
George J. Cohen, Esq.
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES of all descriptions (including WOOLSHEDS and WOOL therein or in transit to shipping port, or WOOL FROM SHEEP'S BACK TO LONDON) effected on liberal terms.
BRANCHES:
ADELAIDE—G. Wills and Co.
AUCKLAND—A. Heather.
BRISBANE—S. B. Cameron.
CHRISTCHURCH—J. S. Jameson.
DUNEDIN—Neill and Co., Limited.
HOBART—M'Gregor, Piesse, and Co.
LAUNCESTON—D. Cocker.
LONDON—William Rae, 70, Cornhill, E.C.
MELBOURNE—John Watson, The Exchange.
NAPIER—D. Balharry.
NOUMEA—A. Pelletier.
NELSON—J. H. Newman.
WELLINGTON—
AGENCIES for FIRE INSURANCE in all the principal towns of NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, and NEW ZEALAND.
THOMAS M. TINLEY, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY, Established 1869.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1873.

Paid-up Capital	...	£300,000
Reserve Fund	...	155,000

Directors:
The Hon. Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., Chairman
Hon. Henry Mort, M.L.C.
George S. Caird, Esq.
Hon. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.
C. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G.
Auditors: Jas. Scroggie, Esq. M. E. Cohen, Esq.
General Manager: F. A. A. Wilson.
Secretary: Hector Allen.
BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
Haymarket, Redfern, Gosford, Nyngan, Pyrmont, Bourke, Manly, Parramatta, St. Leonards, and Newcastle.
Branch in Queensland: Brisbane.
London Branch: 158, Leadenhall-street.
Directors: Edward Chapman, Esq.; Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G.; Geo. H. Alexander, Esq.
Manager, Geo. H. Alexander, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial Bank of England.
This Bank transacts all usual Banking and Financial Agency Business on the most favourable terms.
Bills discounted daily.
Bills negotiated and advances made against wool and other produce shipped to England for sale.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVES	...	£1,108,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	1,000,000
		£2,108,000

LONDON OFFICE: 2, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, E.C.
COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
Inspector and General Manager: Charles Guthrie.
Branch Inspectors: William Reid, Thomas Buchanan.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sydney Branch.—Local Directors: Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.; A. C. Garrick, Esq. Manager: M. C. Machardy.
Sydney Branches.—Oxford-street: Manager, J. L. Ballantyne; 273, Pitt-street: Manager, J. J. Booty; Western Branch, corner of George and Harris streets: Manager, F. J. Curtis.
Branches also at Bourke, Deniliquin, Hay, Hillston, Newcastle, and Wilcannia.
VICTORIA.
Melbourne Branch.—Local Director: James Aitken, Esq.; Manager: John Young.
Melbourne Branches: 185, Bourke-street East; 131, Swanston-street.
Branches also at Ararat, Ballarat West, Ballarat East, Carlton, Clunes, Dunolly, Echuca, Fitzroy, Fitzroy North, Clifton Hill, Geelong, Gordon, Horsham, Maldon, Maryborough—with agencies at Majorca and Carisbrook—Sandhurst, Golden-square, Sandhurst, Stawell, Talbot, Wangaratta, Warragul.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane Branch.—Local Director: The Hon. James Cowlishaw M.L.C. Manager: Alex. Brown.
Also at South Brisbane and Townsville.
Agents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Adelaide, Batavia, Bombay, and Calcutta, Boston (U.S.), Canada, Colombo, Foo Chow, Hongkong, and Shanghai, Manila, Mauritius, New York and San Francisco, New Zealand, Point de Galle, Singapore, Perth (W.A.), Valparaiso, Yokohama, Madras, Sandwich Islands, &c., &c.
Letters of credit and drafts upon branches issued. Bills discounted, negotiated, and sent for collection. Deposits received, and all descriptions of banking and exchange business undertaken at rates which may be ascertained on application at any of the branches. Share registers are kept in Sydney and Melbourne to which shares on the London Register can be transferred free of charge.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.
Paid-up Capital, £1,600,000.
Reserve Funds, £780,000.
London Office—4, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
Sydney Branch—259, George-street North.
EDWARD HUGHES, Manager.
Inspector for New South Wales and Queensland: JOHN SAWERS.
City and Suburban Offices—Leichhardt, Newtown, Petersham, 144, Pitt-street, St. Peters, Kogarah. Southern Branch, 557, George-street South. Western Branch, 55, Sussex-street.
BRANCHES also at Albury, Corowa, Grenfell, Howlong, Jerilderie, Maitland, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Stroud, Tamworth, and Wallsend, in New South Wales; and also in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.
AGENTS and Correspondents in the United Kingdom, India and the East, the United States, and Europe.
The Bank allows interest on deposits for fixed periods, and also transacts all usual banking business.
A SHARE REGISTER is kept in the colonies, to which shares on the English register can be transferred without charge.
Circular Notes are issued in sums of £10 and £25, negotiable by correspondents in the chief cities of the Continent of Europe, North and South America, Africa, and the East.
January 12, 1885.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

Capital, with power to increase to £1,500,000	...	£720,000
Reserved liability of shareholders	...	720,000
Reserved fund	...	220,000
Total	...	£1,660,000

London Office, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
Branches at Sydney:—

Albion Park	Kempsey	Pyrmont
Balmain	Kiama	Queen's Wharf
Broughton Creek	Marulan	Southern
Bulli	Milton	St. Leonards
Burrawang	Moss Vale	Waverley
Crookwell	Newtown	West Balmain
Eastern Branch (Sydney)	Nowra	Wollongong
	Paddington	Woollahra
Goulburn	Pitt-street	Woolloomooloo.

Agents and correspondents in Tasmania, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, India and the East, Mauritius, the United States, South America, Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, and Copenhagen.
The bank allows interest on deposits for fixed periods, and transacts all usual banking business.
FLETCHER DIXON, Manager.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, LONDON.
Established 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
President: The RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHSCHILD.
Head Office: CAPEL-COURT, LONDON, E.C.
Sydney Branch: Successors to the Sydney Marine Assurance Company.
Head Office in Australia: 345, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
Local Board of Direction:
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman
Hon. HENRY MORT, M.L.C.
GEORGE S. CAIRD, Esq.
WM. M'MILLAN, Esq.
R. JONES, Jun., Esq.
General Manager in Australasia: P. J. CLARK.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: MELBOURNE.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Branch Offices: LONDON and ADELAIDE.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Mitchell, Esq., Chairman
Louis Haigh, Esq. | George Maiden, Esq.
Samuel Hordern, Esq.
HENRY CORNWELL, Secretary.
AGENCIES:
At Mauritius, Bombay, Fremantle, Geelong, and Warrnambool.
MARINE RISKS upon Specie, Wool, Minerals, and other Merchandise accepted on favourable conditions, and Policies made payable in LONDON, if required.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited.

Capital	...	£2,000,000
Subscribed capital	...	800,000

INTEREST is allowed on Fixed Deposits as under:—
12 months ... [illegible] per cent.
6 months ... [illegible] per cent.
3 months ... [illegible] per cent.
EBENEZER MACDONALD, Manager.

SYDNEY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Capital, £250,000. Subscribed, £100,000.
DIRECTORS.
Robert Butcher, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
Patrick Ryan Larkin, Esq. | William Hughes, Esq., J.P.
Edward Francis Flanagan, Esq. | Edward Joseph Rubie, Esq.
POLICY HOLDERS participate in profits.
DAMAGE by LIGHTNING and GAS EXPLOSION COVERED.
Fire risks taken at lowest current rates.
Head Office, 73, Elizabeth-street. Office hours, 10 till 4.
E. J. RUBIE, Managing Director.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... £100,000.
RESERVED FUND ... £60,000.
with unlimited liability of Shareholders.
MARINE and FIRE RISKS accepted at the Lowest Current Rates.
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents for New South Wales.
65, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PROSPECTUS of the LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION of NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND, Limited.
Registered under the Companies' Act.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in £1 Shares, with power to increase to £1,000,000.
First Issue of 100,000 Shares, of which 35,225 Shares have been taken up, including 10,000 which have been allotted as Founders' Shares.
SUBSCRIPTIONS will be payable as follows:—3s per Share on application, 2s per Share on allotment, 1s per Share in one month after allotment, and the balance of 10s in Calls as may be required; but no Call shall exceed 2s per Share, nor be more frequent than every two months, and it is not proposed to call up more than 15s per Share.
Temporary Head Office: HOFFNUNG'S-BUILDINGS, 161, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
Directors:
WILLIAM H. PALING, Esq., Chairman
WALTER BARNARD, Esq.
CHARLES BOWN, Esq.
WILLIAM COLEMAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER FINLAYSON, Esq.
HENRY PERDRIAU, Esq.
Bankers: BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Solicitor: GEORGE M. DUNN, Esq.
Manager: JOHN HENDERSON, Esq.
QUEENSLAND BOARD OF ADVICE:
Brisbane Offices, Albert-chambers, Albert-street.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., Chairman
SAMUEL KAYE, Esq.
JOHN HARDGRAVE, Esq.
Solicitor: Hon. A. J. THYNNE.
Bankers: ROYAL BANK OF QUEENSLAND.
Resident Secretary: Mr. E. PARR-SMITH.
The Objects of the Company are as follows:—
To receive money on deposit on fixed terms, and on current drawing account.
To buy, sell, and improve freehold and leasehold property, and to erect dwellings and other buildings. To search for minerals, erect sawmills, and cut timber on land the property of the Company.
To advance money on mortgage, or on other satisfactory securities.
To act as Agents and Trustees for absent property-owners, collect rents and dividends, and generally to do all the business usually done by Land, Building, and Investment Companies.
The operations of the Company will be confined to New South Wales and Queensland.
ADVANCES OF MONEY.
The Company will make liberal advances to the public, whether Shareholders or not, to enable them to purchase or erect houses or other buildings on freehold or leasehold land, the scale of repayments being arranged to suit the convenience of borrowers.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AND SAVINGS BANK.
Sums of money from 5s and upwards received either on fixed deposit or for payment on demand at the highest current rate of interest.
The liability of Shareholders is limited to one pound per share.
Application for shares may be made to the Manager, 161, Pitt-street.
JOHN HENDERSON, Manager.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, Limited.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
Bankers to the Government of Queensland.

Authorised Capital	...	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	...	1,304,000
Paid-up Capital	...	652,000
Reserve Fund	...	305,000

Directors:
Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C., Chairman.
Boyd D. Morehead, Esq., M.L.A.
Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Auditors:
T. Unmack, Esq. | A. B. Webster, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Hart and Flower.
General Manager—Edward Robert Drury, C.M.G.
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE.
Secretary (Acting)—Arthur Forbes.
Sub-Inspector of Branches (Acting)—R. T. Shields.
Branch Accountant—G. E. Pritchard.
HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
Manager—H. W. Glenny.
Accountant—J. K. Cannan.
BRANCHES.
LONDON OFFICE, 29, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C.
Local Directors:
E. S. Dawes, Esq.
Vicary Gibbs, Esq.
R. M. Stewart, Esq.
Manager—Robert Dunlop Buchanan
Bankers: The Bank of England. The Consolidated Bank, Limited.
SYDNEY—99, PITT-STREET.
L. A. Johnstone, Acting Manager.

ADAVALE	MACKAY
ARAMAC	LAIDLEY
BEENLEIGH	MARYBOROUGH
BLACKALL	MAYTOWN
BUNDABERG	MITCHELL
BURKETOWN	MUTTABURRA
CAIRNS	NORMANTON
CHARTERS TOWERS	PORT DOUGLAS
CHARLEVILLE	RAVENSWOOD
CLONCURRY	ROCKHAMPTON
COOKTOWN	ROMA
CUNNAMULLA	STANTHORPE
DALBY	SOUTHPORT
ESK	ST. GEORGE
FORTITUDE VALLEY	TAMBO
GERALDTON	THURSDAY ISLAND
GYMPIE, WITH AGENCY AT ONE MILE	TOOWOOMBA
HERBERTON	TOWNSVILLE
HUGHENDEN	THORNBOROUGH
INGHAM	WARWICK
IPSWICH	WATSONVILLE
ISISFORD	WINTON
JERICHO	WOOLLOONGABBA

AGENCIES:
Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia—National Bank of Australasia. New Zealand—Bank of New Zealand, the Colonial Bank of New Zealand. Tasmania—Bank of Van Diemen's Land. Scotland—Royal Bank of Scotland; British Linen Co. Bank. Ireland—Ulster Banking Co. New York—Messrs. Laidlaw and Co. San Francisco—Bank of California. China and the East—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, Limited, grants drafts on its branches and agents; negotiates bills against colonial produce, including copper and tin; discounts commercial paper; makes advances by way of cash credit, and on approved securities; allows interest on deposits, according to arrangement; and transacts all usual banking business.

LAND COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, Limited.
Temporary Head Office—276, PITT-STREET.
The following is the correct Profit and Loss Account for the year ended June 30, 1886:—
PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.			
To Expenses	...		£2,786 6 0
Amount written off office furniture	...		130 11 9
Balance	...		8,120 18 11
			£11,037 16 8
Cr.			
By Profit on land sales and advances, after allowing for interest accrued	...		£9,934 10 0
Rent	...		1,103 6 8
			£11,037 16 8
By Balance	...		£8,120 18 11
To Amount carried to land reserve fund, 31st December, 1885	...	£3,400 0 0	
Amount carried to land reserve fund, 30th June, 1886	...	2,600 0 0	
			£6,000 0 0
Dividend for half year ending 31st December, 1885	...		554 14 0
Managing Directors' commission on nett profits	...	210 0 0	
Honorarium, Court of Directors and Chairman	...	78 15 0	
Auditors' fees	...	10 10 0	
			299 5 0
Balance	...		1,266 19 11
			£8,120 18 11
By Balance	...		£1,266 19 11

Pro Managing Directors, G. BAKER WALKER.

THE SYDNEY MAIL and NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST,
as it is the oldest, WEEKLY JOURNAL in New South Wales.
BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED ON GOOD PAPER.
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Weekly Summaries, PARLIAMENT, COMMERCE, SHIPPING, and MINING.
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THE SECOND EDITION of the ECHO contains all the LATEST COLONIAL, INTERCOLONIAL, and ENGLISH TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 4 p.m. each day, SPORTING NOTES TO THE SAME HOUR, and LOCAL OCCURRENCES. "CONS FOR THE MIKADO," written for THE ECHO, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

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HOURS OF PUBLICATION.
First Edition ... 2 p.m.
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Businesses for Sale.

GENERAL AGENCY CO., 119, KING-STREET, opp. Hollingdale and Sons', jewellers. Ivan Henry, manager.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Hotel, pick of Darlinghurst, fine corner, no rent and £6 to boot, payments £200 m.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Hotel, beauty, corner spot George-st., 14 years' lease, bar crammed day and night.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Hotels, near railway, £450; £650, £400, £900, £1800. Ivan Henry, manager.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Hotel, Forest Lodge, lease 10 years, enormous trade, beaut. fur. 119, King-street.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Hotel, Redfern, £680; Newtown, £800; must be sold this week. 119, King-st.
GENERAL AGENCY CO. offer family Hotels in city and suburbs, the pick, lease and freeholds. 119, King-st.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Milk Rounds, Redfern, clears £6 per week, only £110. Ivan Henry, manager.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Wood and Coal Yard, sub., trade £50 week, 7 h.p. engine, cheap. 119, King-street.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Grocery, near suburban ry. station, trade £20 week, must sell. Ivan Henry, mangr.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Millinery and Dressmaking, large fashionable connection, £55. 119, King-st.
GENERAL AGENCY CO.—Milk Run, 17 cows, milk carts, &c., 16 acres land, £300; another £220. I. Henry.
SLEDGE and CO., Wright, Heaton, and Co.'s Buildings, 248, Pitt-street, offer Hotels at prices to suit all buyers.
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotels, Surry Hills, lease 14 years, position unequalled, price £1600. (58.)
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotels, Redfern, £700, £1050, £600, £750, £3700, £900, £1500.
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotel, Balmain, £1200, £1200, £1100, £1000, £1800, £1100, £1500, £775.
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotels, Surry Hills, £1100, £800, £2000, £1000, £700, £750, £700, £1550, £1000.
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotels, Chippendale, £900, £1600, £950; South Head-road, £1000.
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotel, Darling Harbour, £1900, £1900, £1500; Miller's Point, £1900, £1300, £2500, £1100, £2500.
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotels, city, £1500, £950, £2500, £1100, £3250, £1000, £1500, £2000, £3500, £1300, £1700.
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotels, Woolloomooloo, £950, £1100, £950, £1600, £1000, £1600, £680, £900, £1000, £1700.
SLEDGE and CO. offer Hotels, Pyrmont, £1650, £1350; North Shore, £1100, £1600; Strawberry Hills, £750, £2000.
JOSEPH and CO., Hotel Brokers, 120, King-street, opposite the Daily Telegraph Office. Established 1866.
JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, Haymarket, good bar trade, large country connection, £1500, stabling.
JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, George-street, lease 9½ years, proof trade, suit seafaring man, £950. 120, King-street.
JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, Oxford-street, long lease, large proof trade, £1750, advance half. 120, King-street.
JOSEPH and CO. offer family Hotel, city, takings £80 weekly, long lease, £2200. 120, King-street.
JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, Sussex-street, large accommodation, proof trade, £1500, liberal advance.
JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, George-street, lease 9½ years, well-fitted bars, takings £80 weekly, £2600.
JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, Crown-street, lease near 6 years, grand position, £1350, advance half. 120, King-st.
JOSEPH and CO. offer Tobacconists', Hairdressers', Refreshments, Restaurants, Confectionery, Drapery, Grocery, Provision, General Stores, Butchers', Oyster Saloons, other Businesses, and Boarding-houses. 120, King-street.
BUTCHER'S BUSINESS for SALE, cheap. Apply Rennie and Walters street (A), Paddington.
GARLAND and BROOKS, 51, Market-st., offer Hotel, North Shore, guaranteed trade, well furnished, &c. (709.)
GARLAND and BROOKS offer Star Hotel, Botany-road, only £450, cheapest house in the market. (571.)
GARLAND and BROOKS.—Hotel, £900, S. Hills; long lease, proof trade; half cash adv. business people. (711.)
GARLAND and BROOKS.—Hotel, £1500; large proof trade, billiards, 4 hds. beer weekly; half cash. (708.)
GARLAND and BROOKS.—Hotels, Pyrmont, £800, £1200, both good leases, low rents; large advances for cash.
GARLAND and BROOKS offer Hotels, city, £575, £900, £1000, £1100, £1400 to £4000, and others.
GARLAND and BROOKS' large Register contains Hotels, country, suburbs, and town. Suitable all classes.
FOR SALE, good News Agency and Stationery BUSINESS. Apply Post-office, Weston-street, Balmain West.
TO CHEMISTS.
An old-established Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail BUSINESS for disposal, situated in one of the largest inland towns of New South Wales; turnover, £2000, at full prices. Further particulars Chemicus, Elliott Bros., Limited; or Australian Drug Company.
GROCERY BUSINESS (suburban) for SALE; good speculation. Particulars 32, George-street, Camperdown.
STOREKEEPER'S BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly-increasing district close to the proposed North Shore railway, short distance from St. Leonards; good chance for pushing man with small capital. L. L. D., Herald Office.
BUTCHERS.—Snug little BUSINESS, 2 good horses and cart. Rent easy, with long lease; trade, mostly cash, owner returning to England; to immediate purchaser a bargain. Apply W. A. Milne and Co., tobacconists, near Exchange.
DRAPERS.—FOR SALE, EXCELLENT BUSINESS.
DRAPERY AND CLOTHING.
New and Well-assorted Stock, commodious and first-class Shop and Dwelling. Sale by valuation for Stock, Fixtures, and Fittings, with easy terms.
The premises are situate in the centre and best business position of Parramatta.
The present proprietor after 20 years engaged in the drapery business, is desirous of relinquishing.
Full particulars may be obtained by intending purchasers by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, Auctioneer, Church-street, Parramatta.
HENRY AND ZAHEL.
HOTELS, £350 to £4600.
HOTELS, CITY AND SUBURBS.
Liberal Advances to Buyers.
Various Businesses. All prices.
110, Market-street.
NOBLE and CO., Hotel Brokers and House Agents, Elizabeth and Market streets, offer HOTELS, city, suburbs, and country, £350 to £10,000; also other Businesses to suit all buyers. Several good Freeholds for Sale.
HOWITT and CO. offer HOTELS, city, £800 to £4000; country, £400 to £2000; also Butcher's, Baker's, Confectioner's, at prices to suit small and large capitalists. 119, Elizabeth-street.
HOWITT and CO. offer Butchers', city, doing 5 bullocks, 50 sheep, 10 sundries. 119, Elizabeth-street.
ONE or more gentlemen, with capital, required to purchase SHARE in a large Brickfield. This is a thoroughly genuine concern. The owner will guarantee 20 per cent. income. All particulars from T. W. Macro, Cape's-chambers, Bond-street.
F. L. HOGAN and CO., 89½, King-street.—Hotel, Glebe, 7½ years' lease, £650, and others.
F. L. HOGAN and CO., 89½, King-street.—Hotel, Surry Hills, 9½ years' lease; rent, £4; £1550; another £700.
T. M. DALVEEN, 313, George-street.—For SALE, one leading Hotel, Sydney, 2 good Hotels, Bathurst, others.
GROCERY, Greengrocery, and Fruiterer's BUSINESS, established six years, for SALE. Apply Tillock and Co., wholesale grocers, 786, George-street.
WATCHMAKER'S and Jeweller's BUSINESS for SALE, in large country town; old established; good position. Full particulars, apply T. Willis and Co., 8., York-street.
A BARGAIN.
Lucrative BUSINESS, capable of unlimited extension, in the centre of a new industry; sure fortune to an energetic man; proprietor compelled to leave for England shortly. Particulars, apply J. H., Herald Office.
BUTCHER'S BUSINESS, no competition; horse, cart, &c.; good bus.; immed. sale. Mrs. Gonsalves, Watson's B.
BOARDING-HOUSE, Phillip-street, choice house, well furnished, 10 rooms, kitchen, &c.; rent, 55s 6d weekly; full of constant boarders; £150; terms if required. R. J. Page and Co., 91, Elizabeth-street.)
TO be Disposed of, a first-class BOARDING-HOUSE in splendid locality. Satisfactory reasons for parting with the same. Principals only. Address Dalkeith, Herald Office.
GREENGROCER and Fruiterer, with or without furniture, to be Sold cheap. 6, College-street, Camperdown.
SUBURBAN Grocery BUSINESS, good shop and dwelling; well-assorted stock, about £300; lease 5 years; rent 40s week; proprietor leaving the colony. Address 71, Windsor-street, Paddington.
WANTED to Sell GOODWILL of Dining Rooms, doing a good trade. 20, Argyle-street.
FOR SALE, established Fruit Refreshment Business, good dwelling; low rent. 60, Market-street.
COACHBUILDER'S BUSINESS, suit one or two good tradesmen with a little capital; first-class stand and doing a good business; proprietor retiring. Coachbuilder, Herald Office.
FOR SALE, old-established Grocery BUSINESS (suburban), easy ingoing. Apply Slocombe Bros., Geo.-st. West.
FOR SALE, a grand GROCERY BUSINESS; a chance seldom to be met with; must be sold owing to proprietor's illness.
Apply F. W. FAREY, 1, George-street West.
BOARDING-HOUSE, Darlinghurst, 6 permanent boarders, good position.
For particulars apply by letter, addressed to A. Z., care of William-street Post-office.
GRAND DRAPERY BUSINESS for SALE, centre of city, stock about £2500, long lease, liberal terms, old established and very successful, bonus required, principals only. Rice and Lane, agents, 118, Pitt-street.
WANTED to Purchase, Butchering BUSINESS. Apply by letter A. A., Post-office, Park-street. No agents.
COSGROVE and CO., 103, Elizabeth-st.—Hotel, Bay-st., Glebe, 7½ years' lease, rent £3, well furnished, £650.
COSGROVE and CO.—Hotel, Castlereagh-street, good lease, low rent, doing a first-rate trade, £1600.
COSGROVE and CO.—Hotel, Parramatta River, over 6 years' lease, 14 rooms, 4-stall stable, bath room, &c., £1000.
GRANT and DAVIDSON, Park and Castlereagh sts.—Hotel, £450, half cash; Hotel, £550; Hotel, centre of city, £1350, will advance £900, 2 bars, a sure fortune in a few years; Hotel, George-st., 14 years' lease, will advance half cash, price £2500, splendid business corner, a bargain; Hotels in all parts of country and city, all prices, £200 to £8000; Tobacconists, &c.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.
For SALE, first-class Manufacturing BUSINESS of daily consumption, largest in the colony, in full working order; protected by 15 per cent. duty; net profits, 50 per cent. guaranteed. Must be sold. Required, £1200. Principals only. Tes., 57, Herald.
HOTEL, takings £50 weekly, £1250. Hotel, lease 9 years, £475. Gray and Harrison, Park-street.

Houses and Land for Sale.

THE SURVEYED LINE OF RAILWAY from ST. PETERS to LIVERPOOL is trenched and pegged at every chain through HAROLD PARK.
The construction of this LINE is now a certainty, therefore it behoves those who desire to REALISE £10 per FOOT for that which can now be BOUGHT for £1 per FOOT to call on Messrs. PHILLIPS and CO., 30 and 32, Castlereagh-street, and obtain a PASS to INSPECT HAROLD PARK.
Terms: £2 PER MONTH.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
OATLEY'S,
On Illawarra Railway Line, 11 miles from Redfern.
Property is Surveyed and Sub-divided.
Roads all cleared.
Platform on the Estate. Trains all stop.
3 Miles Water Frontage to George's River.
Elevated Building Sites. Extensive Views.
For SALE in LOTS or SECTIONS.
For plans and information apply to GRIFFITHS and CO., No. 10, O'Connell-street.

ROCKDALE, Frederick-street.—Two new Brick HOUSES, on land 50 x 182, each 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, &c., only 5 minutes from station. A FIRST-CLASS SPECULATION, or will let at 22s 6d per week.
For further particulars apply to WITHERS and CALLAGHAN, 136, Pitt-street.
MOSS VALE.—Splendid Allotment, lot 4, section I, Throsby Villa Estate, only £120. Cash or terms. W. T. CORDEROY, Bowenfels South.
MOREE.—Grand Allotment in this rising town. Railway soon to be constructed. Only £150 cash, or terms. W. T. CORDEROY, Bowenfels South.
MOUNT VICTORIA.—For SALE, ALLOTMENTS, alongside of station, 40 x 160; small deposit; easy payments, extending over 5 years; no interest. Particulars, J. G. CLEGG, Estate Agent, 61, King-street, Newtown.
MOSSMAN'S BAY.—Allotment for SALE, 40 x 140, mag. views, cheap, owner leav. col. Sayers, 72, Hunter-st.
WORTH GOING TO SEE.
INGLEBURN, Villa Sites.
Close to Railway Station, G. S. R.
SALE—SATURDAY, 7th, ON THE GROUND.
Upset price, £5 a Block. No interest.
Terms—10s deposit, 5s a month.
Train leaves city a quarter to 2 p.m. Plans at STUBBS and CO.'S, O'Connell-street.
POULTRY Farm LAND, 7 acres, Ingleburn, G. S. R. Sale, SATURDAY. Stubbs and Co., O'Connell-street.
PARISH OF HOLSWORTHY, near LIVERPOOL.—For SALE, a splendid Block of LAND, in area 654 acres, partly cleared, with substantial homestead, never failing supply of fresh water; well adapted for Farms or Manufactories. Part of purchase money could remain. Proposed loop line would pass close to the land. Address Mr. J. MATHER, Box No. 353, General Post Office, Sydney.
FOR SALE, Block of LAND, water frontage, at Birkenhead, near Iron Cove Bridge, 60 x 167; splendid villa site; cheap. Apply Fred. Muller, Carry-street, Birkenhead.
FOR SALE, 3 substantial well-built brick COTTAGES, Bexley, near Rockdale station; a bargain. For full particulars, apply Bexley Post Office.
BEXLEY, near Rockdale Station.—For SALE, three-roomed Weatherboard COTTAGE, 2 verandahs, pleasantly situated; land, 50 x 165; £250. W. Moore, Bexley Post-office.
MITTAGONG.—5 acres Orchard LAND, suitable for summer residence. G. H. Partridge, 11, Bridge-street.
MARKET GARDEN, 7½ acres, good House, lease 5 years; rent, 16s; horses, carts, and harness; crops in, and look first-class; this is a real bargain; £70. R. J. Page and Co., 91, Elizabeth-street.
ANNANDALE—Brick Cottage, 6 rooms, &c., £550
WAVERLEY—Terrace 7 Houses, well built, £3100
WAVERLEY—6 Brick Cottages, always let, £2000
WAVERLEY—Detached Brick Cottage, 4 rooms, £350
WAVERLEY—Family Residence, 12 rooms, £2700
RICHMOND—49 acres Orchard Land, £7 per acre
WATERLOO—Brick Cottage, 6 r., stables, sheds, land 160 x 120, £650. J. WILEY, 90, Pitt-street.
ST. PETERS TO LIVERPOOL RAILWAY.—To Building Societies, Speculators, and others.—For SALE at Bankstown, close to surveyed line and station, a grand Block of fine, elevated LAND, containing 100 acres, part cleared and all fenced, having considerable frontage to a Government road, and well situated for subdivision. C. F. LEE, 96, Pitt-st., near G.P.O.
TO SPECULATORS.—Splendid unique chance. Right to M.C.P. Block of 640 acres at Narrabeen, splendid position, plenty of water, part cleared, and dwelling on it. For particulars and inspection apply at Rockliffe Hotel, Pittwater-road.
A HOUSE and SHOP for SALE, 50 years' lease, a good stand for a saddler. Easy terms; price £650—cash £50, remainder £1 10s per week, bearing interest at 6 per cent. Apply Mr. JONES, Builder, Wattle-street, Ultimo.
SUMMER HILL.—For Private SALE, pretty Gothic COTTAGE, containing large drawing-room, with bay window, pleasant dining-room, 3 large bedrooms, mantels of latest designs, tiles, hearths, large enclosed court, OUTOFFICES PERFECT, large and comfortable kitchen with cooking stove, large store and bath rooms.
THE PROPERTY is most tastefully finished, fitted with gasaliers throughout, has splendid supply of water, laundry fitted with tubs, copper, &c.
THE LAND IS WELL ELEVATED and pleasantly situated, forming a splendid frontage of 40 feet, by a good depth. Torrens' title, and within 5 minutes station; only £875, and small deposit.
Apply COLLINS' SUBURBAN AGENCY, at Summerhill Station.
PADDINGTON.—Detached new brick HOUSE, side street and back entrance, 7 rooms, hall right through, garden in front, 20 x 100, wide street, 2d tram, bargain, must sell, £700 cash. Sydney and Suburban Agency Company, Paddington.
KOGARAH (close to railway).—Cheap LOTS, 30s a foot, upon easy terms, £2 10s deposit. Plans, &c., from HARDIE and GORMAN, 133, Pitt-street.
ANNANDALE, TRAFALGAR - STREET, between Collins and Booth streets.
Two comfortable COTTAGES, known as Sunnyside and Kingswear, built of brick on stone foundations, slate roofs, each containing hall, 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, and washhouse, on land having a frontage of 66 feet to Trafalgar-street, by a depth of 184 feet to a lane 20 feet wide at the rear. Torrens' title. These are excellent properties, close to the tram. Cards to view.
WATKIN and WATKIN, 281, Pitt-street.
HORNSBY PARK.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
BUNDANOON BUNDANOON BUNDANOON,
PARISH OF SUTTON FOREST,
near the princely estate of Messrs. Badgery and Osborn.
The GARDEN and SANATORIUM of the SOUTH, unrivalled for its soil and climate; 2000 feet above the level of the sea.
BUNDANOON has Station, Post and Telegraph Offices, Boarding-houses (filled last summer).
GRAND OPENING for first-class BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
HORNSEY PARK has 3000 feet frontage to railway; is only 20 minutes from station. PLATFORM to be applied for.
See PLAN and SOIL from the Estate at Auctioneers' Rooms.
BUNDANOON will soon become a leading township.
SECURE A BLOCK AT ONCE on the exceptionally easy terms—
£1 DEPOSIT on each acre, and £1 per month.
NO INTEREST. NO INTEREST. NO INTEREST.
MITTAGONG.—For SALE, in this rising township, a BLOCK of 4 acres of GROUND; splendid site, good orchard soil, 528 feet frontage; land cleared, ploughed, fenced, and sown with grass; £750 cash. Apply Box 861, G.P.O., Sydney.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, EAST PERTH ESTATE.—The first station on the Great Eastern Railway, outside the City Boundary, will be on this estate, which is situated on gently undulating ground, within 2 miles from the Town Hall, and commands extensive views of the City, the River Swan, and surrounding scenery. It bears the same relation to Perth that Darlinghurst does to Sydney, with the advantage of railway communication. The price is from 6s a foot, payable by monthly payments of 10s; no interest; no deposit. Free deeds, under Torrens' Act, for buyers exceeding £30. Views of the estate can be seen, and books on Western Australia obtained, from C. J. FACHE, Montagu-chambers Hunter-street.
NORWOOD, Petersham.—A few LOTS hereon. Torrens' title. RICHARDSON and WRENCH.
BELMORE, close to Church.—BLOCKS of 40 acres and 70 acres. Blizzard, 57, Arcade.
SURRY HILLS, Campbell-street.—Six-roomed House and Cottage at rear; £800. Blizzard, Sydney Arcade.
LIVERPOOL-STREET.—HOUSE, 6 rooms, hall, washhouse, bath, &c.; £750; freehold. Blizzard, Arcade.
DARLINGTON, Myrtle-street.—HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, &c.; near tram and bus; £725. Blizzard, Arcade.
ENMORE, COTTAGES. £50 dep.; Stanmore, very conv. Cottage, £75; Leichhardt, Villas, every comfort, £75 dep.; Petersham Station, Houses and Cottages, £25 dep., balance rent. P. J. Shoppee, auctioneer, 116, Bathurst-st., Hyde Park.
FOR SALE, first-class Brick HOUSE, on stone foundation, slate roof, close to 'bus, train, or tram, containing 4 rooms, pantry, kitchen, with range, washhouse, copper, underground tank, buggy entrance, with or without furniture; will sell cheap; land 27 x 118; title Torrens'.
Inspection respectfully invited.
Apply EDWARD CRAGO, Samuel-street, St. Peters, opposite Marionette House.
HOUSE for SALE, 3 mins. from St. Peters Station, hall, 6 rooms, washhouse, city water, area 56 x 99 (frontage allows for erection of 2 more houses), brick on stone; Torrens, £675, a gift. Cards, H. A. Ramsay, 71, Arcade.
ALLOTMENT for SALE, 36 x 63, to 20-ft. lane, Torrens', close to University ground. Ramsay, 71, Arcade.
ALLOTMENT at Randwick, 38 x 110, 63s per foot. H. A. Ramsay, 71, Arcade.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
Sherwood, 1 mile from Guildford railway station, splendid Orchard and Poultry FARM, area 10 acres, 3 acres orchard, part cleared, well fenced, comfortable residence, and abundance of water; a bargain.
W. A. BRODIE and CO., 55, Sydney Arcade, King-street, Sydney; and George-street, Parramatta.
PADDINGTON.—30 Brick HOUSES select from, bargain, £300 to £400; £50 deposit. 156, King-street.
FOR SALE, splendid piece of LAND at Chippendale; a rare bargain. T. L. Baker and Co., 471, George-street.

BURWOOD.
T. C. BISHOP has the following for SALE:—
No. 1.—An excellent COTTAGE, healthfully situated, first-class surroundings, six commodious, lofty and superbly-finished rooms in main building, handsome gasaliers, marble mantels, and fenders, electric bells, wide hall, with arch of elegant design, stained glass doors, servant's rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry, lobby, store, laundry, with tubs and water laid on, gas throughout, outoffices, tanks, and force-pump. Area, 100 x 150, or 50 x 150.
Torrens'.
No. 2.—A pretty handsomely-built COTTAGE, bay window, large and lofty rooms, folding doors, tiled hearths, gas and bells throughout, 7 rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms, pantry, bath, laundry, tubs, tanks and force-pump, pleasantly situated on high and well-drained ground, good view. 50 x 160. 100 more land can be sold with the above.
Torrens'.
No. 3.—A COTTAGE of modern design, substantially built, standing in a beautifully laid out garden, stocked with fruit trees, flowers, &c.; area of land 100 x 176, corner block; containing 7 rooms, two of which are 24 x 18 and 21 x 15, other rooms proportionately large and lofty, wide hall, lobby entrance, tiled floor, choice mantels, tiled hearths, bathroom 8 x 15, with tiled bath and floor, kitchen, laundry, gas throughout, verandah front and side, tiled floor, venetian shutters, conservatory, two underground tanks, iron tank force-pump.
Owner immediately leaving for England. Easy terms.
Torrens'.
BISHOP, Burwood.
FOR SALE, Redfern Estate, city boundary, 3 new HOUSES, 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, and all conveniences throughout; rentals, £221 per annum; clear 9 per cent. to purchaser; Torrens' title. H. Biddle, 354, Pitt-street.
SURRY HILLS.—For SALE, Block of LAND, 31 feet frontage to Bourke-street, Surry Hills, by 90 feet deep to a lane. Large COTTAGE on the above; near to trams, Oxford-street, Moore Park; and the Carrington Athletic Grounds is just a little below it. Very large yard for vehicles, &c. Suit any business purpose; price only £850; being sold on account of leaving Sydney. Torrens' title (with surveyor's certificate), and immediate possession. Mr. Russell, Academy of Music, Botany-st.
BOWRAL.—For SALE, Block of LAND, about 52 acres, Torrens' title, within 25 minutes' drive of railway station. C. O. Lamb, Parramatta; or H. A. Thompson, Bowral.
COOGEE.—Eight Allotments for SALE, Orient Estate, freehold title; price, £400. 475, Riley-street.
HOMEBUSH.—Magnificent SITE, 100 x 300, surrounded by properties, fenced in, natural timber standing, level, top of hill, close to station. RICE and LANE, Estate Agents, 118, Pitt-street.
MARRICKVILLE.—4 Allotments, close to tram, each 40 x 100; price 38s per foot, must sell. RICE and LANE, 118, Pitt-street.

Building Materials.

VICTORIA SAW AND JOINERY MILLS, HARRIS-STREET, PYRMONT.
OREGON Plank and Scantling, all sizes
BALTIC Red Deals
AMERICAN Redwood, all thicknesses
AMERICAN CLEAR PINE and Shelving
BALTIC T. and G. Flooring, Lining, and Weather Boards
OREGON and Kauri Flooring
OREGON 4-foot 6-inch Laths, 1½ and 1 inch wide
AMERICAN DOORS, all sizes
CEDAR SASHES, on hand and made to order
GALVANISED COR. IRON, all lengths
GALVANISED GUTTERING, all sizes
POLISHED PLATE GLASS, large stock of
BRITISH SILVERED PLATE GLASS for Mirrors
ROLLED PLATE, Rough Cast and Diamond Glass
BRILLIANT CUT and Embossed Plate Panels
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in great variety
PENNYCOOK'S Patent SASH BARS, requiring no putty
DRAIN PIPES, Chimney Pots, &c., &c.
BRICKS, Fire and Common Bricks
WHITE GLAZED BRICKS, large stock.
GOODLET and SMITH, 493, George-street, near Bathurst-st.
FIVE Hundred Thousand feet Deal FLOORING, cheaper than rough boards. Goodlet and Smith, 493, Geo.-st.
AMERICAN DOORS, all sizes, lowest price, in trade lots. Barron, Moxham, and Co., importers.
SLATES, 20 x 10, Bangor, Blue Wash and American; great reductions; Hearths, Steps, &c. Cary and Sons.
ENGLISH Fire Clay, Oven Tiles, Lumps, Bricks, Cement, and Plaster. W. Cary and Sons, Railway Bridge.
PAPERHANGINGS, high-class, with Dados and Borders to match. James Sandy and Co., 330, George-street.
PAINTS, Oils, Varnishes, Turps, Sheet Glass, and every requisite for the trade. James Sandy and Co., 330, George-st.
PAPERHANGINGS for storekeepers, assorted patterns, in bales, from 3d roll, by bale. J. Sandy and Co., 330, Geo.-st.
MARBLE and Enamelled Slate MANTELPIECES, Slow-combustion GRATES, Hearth and Verandah TILES, Kitchen RANGES. ODLING BROS., Queen's-place, George-street North.
NOW landing, American Pine Doors, cheaper than ever. E. H. WALLER, Timber Merchant, Pyrmont.
BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Send Fleming's Nepean Brick Works, Penrith & St. Mary's, first-class Bricks.
FOR SALE, cheap, Iron Spiral STAIRCASE. Mort and Co., Limited, Circular Quay.
BAKERS' Oven Fittings, Lumps, Tiles, Bricks, Clay, &c., always in stock. G. E. Crane and Sons, Circular Quay.
CEMENT at greatly reduced prices; American Slates, 20 x 10 and 24 x 12, further reductions. Crane and Sons.
MARBLE Mantelpieces, Grates, Tiles, &c.—A large assortment. G. E. Crane and Sons, Pitt-st., Circular Quay.
CAITHNESS FLAGGING, now landing, and ready for delivery. G. E. Crane and Sons, Pitt-st., Circular Quay.
BREAKSPEAR and CO. make or repair Fireproof Safes, Strong-room Doors, Locks, Keys, &c. 366, Sussex-st.
ANCHOR PORTLAND CEMENT (B. S. and Co.'s). Sole Agent, R. MORISON STEWART, Jamieson-street.
KAURI PINE, N.Z.—800,000 feet 6 and 4 x 1 T. and G. Flooring, seasoned. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.
KAURI PINE, N.Z.—Shelving, Architraves, Skirtings, Mouldings, 4, 4.6, 5 feet F, Pickets. G. F. Mason.
KAURI PINE, N.Z.—1,000,000 feet ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 from 3 to 40 in. wide, seas. Mason.
COLONIAL PINE, ex Amphitrite.—Flooring, Scantling, Battens, ½ to 3 in. Boards, Laths, &c. G. F. Mason.
AMERICAN Clear Pine, Shelving, Doors, Laths, now landing. G. and S. Preddey, sawmills, Erskine-street.
OAK Shingles, Palings, Pickets, Laths, Posts and Rails, splendid sample at reduced rates. G. and S. Preddey.
MANTELPIECES, &c.—General Workers in Marble, Slate, and Stone. Patten Bros., 302, Pitt-street.
SLATE Treads, Borderings, Landings, Hearths, &c., very cheap. Patten Bros., marble and slate works, 302, Pitt-st.
FOUR HUNDRED perches Dressed Stone, Ashlar, Parapet Footings. J. Newland, near G. P. Office.

Produce, Provisions, &c.

CHEESE. CHEESE. CHEESE.
To Produce Merchants, Grocers, and others.
The undersigned have on SALE PRIME CHEESE, LARGE and MEDIUM SIZES, from choicest factories, N.Z. Also, PRIME CANTERBURY HAMS.
ELLIOTT and CLARKE, Produce Merchants, 6, King-street West.
ALL USE IT. IT IS AT EVERY PICNIC. IT IS IN EVERY KITCHEN.
It obtained the Gold Medal at the New Zealand Exhibition, and the Silver Medal at the Perth Exhibition.
It gives the finish to every dish, for gravies, soups, game, fish, or cold meats. It assists digestion, and increases the appetite. It has a place at Government House, and is seen at every respectable artisan's. The protectionists use it because it is colonial, the freetraders because it is cheap. It is the especial favourite with all classes because, as one of the Sydney clergymen wrote, "It is the best yet made." It is the AUSTRALIAN RELISH, made by WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 221, PITT-STREET; also 268, Pitt-street, op. Temperance Hall, and sold by every storekeeper. Price, one shilling.
THE GOLD MEDAL of the New Zealand Exhibition was awarded to WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO. for their Culinary and Pharmaceutical Preparations, in full competition with all the various European and colonial productions; and THE SILVER MEDAL of the Perth Exhibition was also awarded to him for the only article he exhibited there, viz., the AUSTRALIAN RELISH.
TO MAKE LIGHT BREAD and PASTRY, use the celebrated A. SOYER'S (of the Reform Club) BAKING or YEAST POWDER; warranted free from alum or any other deleterious article. Price, 6d per tin. Sold by all storekeepers. Wholesale or retail by WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 177, Pitt-street; also at 268, Pitt-street, opposite Temperance Hall.
EVERYBODY should use FEMELL'S FLOUR. It is made from the best wheat, in a mill replete with the latest improved NEW PROCESS MACHINERY. The price is very low, and the quality is guaranteed extra good.
NOTICE TO DAIRYMEN.
MAIZEMEAL FOR COW FOOD-FRESH GROUND EVERY DAY, at our Sydney Mills, Sussex-street.
M. BOYLSON and SONS.
M. BOYLSON and SONS, Millers and Grain Merchants, have on SALE own make Superfine, Household, and Seconds Flour; also, various leading brands of Adelaide Patentroller-made Flour, sacks and quarters; Wheat Meal, Sharps, Pollard, Bran, Corn, whole and cracked; Side-bearing Seed Oats, Feed Oats, Cape Barley, Chicken Wheat, Corn Meal for cow food.
VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 295, Sussex-street.
FLOUR.—Superfine, fine, household; Wheatmeal, Sharps, Pollard, Bran, Corn (whole and cracked), Cornflour, Cowmeal, Mill Dust, Wheat; all mill produce good and cheap. J. and J. Wearne, Goulburn-street, Sydney.
NEW Laid EGGS; families supplied weekly. Write J. H. Wilson, poultry farm, Upper Bankstown.
FOR SALE, prime Dederick-pressed Tasmanian Oaten Hay, full of grain. Apply T. and W. Willis, 15, Pitt-street.
C. B. BOND has on SALE Swede Turnips, 30s; Warrnambool Potatoes, 45s. 94, Sussex-street.
BUTTER. BUTTER. BUTTER.
The SOUTH COAST AND WEST CAMDEN COMPANY, 123 and 125, Sussex-street, have for SALE, BUTTER, in 1lb. tins, fit for export. Guaranteed best quality.
GEO. A. PORTER, Manager.

Auction Sales.

SMITH and COSGROVE (under instructions from owners) will sell, at Bazaar, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22 useful country horses, consisting of
Draught, van, cab, buggy, and saddle horses
6 spring vans
4 pagnel carts
2 tipdrays
4 new saddles and bridles
Draught horse, 4 years, new tipdray, and harness.
No reserve.
GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, at the HUNTER RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S WHARFS, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Lucerne hay, oaten hay, and maize.

Auction Sales.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and HARNESS.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
LIVERY: In this department charges moderate, and best of forage.
A special sale any afternoon, as arranged, of Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

HOODED OPPENHEIM BUGGY.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,
The above splendid vehicle, equal to new.

WELL-BRED HACKNEY.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from G. R. King, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
Gosford, chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Stanford, by Yattendon, from a mare by Dundee, by Kelpie, from Zingora, brother to Jackson, broken to saddle, good hack, and very fast.

HORSE, VAN, and HARNESS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
A bay gelding, harness, trial; also, van and harness, in good order.

2 NEW DRAYS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
2 new first-class tip drays.

To Private Gentlemen and Others.

One of the Neatest Sociable Turnouts in the City.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,
A useful brown mare, quiet in saddle, single and double harness, very stanch, used to tram; also, superior hooded sociable, with pole, shafts, lamps, and brake, nearly new, and good set of harness, making a splendid family turnout.

TO PRIVATE and PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock,
One of the nicest turn-outs in Sydney, comprising a very elegant phaeton, by Mulliner, of Leamington, a beautiful horse, goes in saddle or harness, and carries a lady, and set of brass-mounted English harness.

All the above are almost new, being sold as owner has no further use for the lot. Can be seen at Fennelly's Bazaar.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO.'S HORSE BAZAAR, PITT and CASTLEREAGH STREETS.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. will hold their regular Sale of Horses, Vehicles, &c., at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, commencing at 11 o'clock sharp, when the following will be offered:—
Draught, van, 'bus, cab, and all descriptions of light harness horses and hackneys.
Also
Buggies, vans, springcarts, tipdrays, harness, saddles, &c.

N.B.—Sales held at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon, as per arrangement.

HEAVY DRAUGHT, VAN, LIGHT HARNESS and SADDLE HORSES.

For SALE, at WILLIAM INGLIS and CO.'S BAZAAR, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from various owners to sell by auction, at the Bazaar THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 superior heavy draught mares and geldings, stanch in collar, and subject to trial
16 active cart and van horses, with trials
10 useful saddle and harness horses.

HANDSOME PAIR BLACK SHETLAND PONIES, TRAY BUGGY, AND SET OF SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from J. HELY, Esq., MARRICKVILLE, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 5th, at 12 a.m.,
PRIDE AND BEAUTY, a pair of very handsome black Shetland ponies, 4 and 6 years old, about 12.2 hands high, accustomed to run together, well mannered, and been driven by a lady; together with a miniature tray buggy and set of silver-mounted harness, the whole comprising one of the neatest turnouts of its class offered at auction for months.

HIGH-CLASSED HACKNEY, SADDLE, and BRIDLE.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A very stylish dark chestnut gelding, 4 years, a thorough good hackney, and fast on the flat; together with a saddle and bridle by one of the best Sydney makers, the lot only being parted with owing to owner having no further use for them.

FIVE CONTRACTOR'S HORSES.

FOR SALE at WILLIAM INGLIS and CO.'S BAZAAR, THIS DAY.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Two medium and heavy draught horses.
Particulars at sale.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

FOR SALE, THIS DAY, at the CITY HORSE BAZAAR, Castlereagh-street.

BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions from the various owners to sell by auction, at their City Horse Bazaar, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
18 saddle and harness horses, thoroughly broken, subject to trial
9 heavy draught horses and geldings, Morehead-street trials
11 active van and young cart horses, subject to trials.

VEHICLES of all descriptions for SALE.
STABLING for 120 head of STOCK.
CAMPERDOWN SALES, ANY AFTERNOON.

FIRST-CLASS HUNTERS and TROTTERS.

Just arrived from Auckland.

BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions from Mr. George Robinson, of Auckland, to sell by auction, at their City Horse and Cattle Bazaar, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m.,
TINMAN, chestnut gelding, 7 years old, 16 hands high, by Day Dawn, winner of several steeplechases in New Zealand.
LITTLE WONDER, roan gelding, 7 years old, by Traducer; broken to saddle and harness, perfect lady's hack, and the winner of 8 races
RAMBLER, bay gelding, rising 8 years old, 15½ hands high, great trotter, having won several trotting handicaps in New Zealand.

The above really first-class horses will be ON VIEW at the Bazaar To-morrow Morning.

FRESH COUNTRY HORSES from the HUNTER RIVER.

BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions from J. B. Christian, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, to sell by auction at their CITY HORSE BAZAAR, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m.,
Bay gelding, 16 hands high, broken to saddle and harness
Bay gelding, 16 hands, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness
Bay colt, 15 hands, broken to saddle
Two chestnut geldings, well matched, broken to saddle and harness.
THE ABOVE LOT OF USEFUL HORSES WILL BE OFFERED FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Also, on Account of SAME OWNER,
PURE-BRED ALDERNEY COW, in calf to ALDERNEY BULL.

FIRST-CLASS VICTORIA CARRIAGE.

BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions from Colonel Spalding to sell by auction, at their City Horse Bazaar, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m.,
VICTORIA CARRIAGE, in splendid order, built by Angus and Son.

FRESH COUNTRY HORSE, FROM HUNTER RIVER.

BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions from Mr. M'Guigan to sell by auction, at their City Horse Bazaar, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m.,
BAY GELDING, well bred, a splendid hack for either lady or gentleman.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Important SALE of DRAUGHT COLTS and FILLIES, direct from GNALTA STUD, the property of Messrs. E. W. Donnelly and Co.

BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. E. W. Donnelly and Co., of Gnalta Station, Western District, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on a day to be named,
40 splendid draught colts and fillies, in good condition, and from one of the best studs in the Western District.
Further particulars later on.

METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, MOORE PARK.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

BROWN BROS. and CO. beg to notify to BREEDERS and STOCKOWNERS that ENTRIES CLOSE on AUGUST 10 for above Show.

Persons desirous of favouring them with STOCK for SALE will kindly communicate at once in order that they may be included in their Catalogue.

SALES will be held on the SHOW GROUND and at their BAZAAR of HORSES and PEDIGREE CATTLE on MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTER SHOW SALES.

DRANSFIELD BROS. will sell by auction, at Homebush, on AUGUST 5,
30 prime fat cattle, George Rouse, Esq.
10 ditto ditto ditto, Richard Rowe, Esq.
200 ditto ditto sheep, Messrs. A. and E. Bowman
200 ditto ditto ditto, R. Kennedy, Esq.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited, will sell, at Homebush, by public auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 5th August, at 11 o'clock,
300 prime fat sheep, H. Geary, Esq., Morpeth.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited, will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Butchers' green skins.
Terms, Cash.

TWELVE o'clock THIS DAY, Metropolitan Meat Market, Darling Harbour, Beef and Mutton. H. M'Namara.

ALEX. WILSON and CO. will sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 5th instant,
30 extra prime and weighty bullocks, for Samuel M'Caughey, Esq., Goolgumbla.

BRUNKER and WOLFE will sell by auction, at H.R.N.S.N. Company's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Bales lucerne hay
Maize brooms, &c.
Terms, cash.

BEEF. BEEF. BEEF.

MESSRS. HILL, CLARK, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, 5th instant, at 9.30 a.m. sharp, at Messrs. John See and Co.'s Wharf,
6 bodies prime quality beef, from the Clarence.

TRADE NOTICE.

HILL, CLARK and CO. will sell at Homebush, THIS DAY, 5th instant,
150 prime fat cattle, for Messrs. M'Donald and Alexander, Canobie
90 ditto ditto ditto, for D. Beatson, Esq., Yugilbah
80 ditto ditto ditto, for F. Barnes, Esq., Dyraaba
1650 ditto ditto sheep, for Messrs. Blackwood and Patterson, Boorara
1300 ditto ditto ditto, for Exors (late J. Peters), Tubbo
500 ditto ditto ditto, for Western Agents
400 ditto ditto ditto, for J. T. Mutton, Esq., Dubbo
300 ditto ditto ditto, for C. Boyd, Esq., Rainham
300 ditto ditto ditto, for Western Agents
300 ditto ditto ditto, for Western Agents.

FAT STOCK FOR THURSDAY'S SALE.

LEEDS and SUTTOR will sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
285 prime fat bullocks, for Messrs. Armitage and Powell, Thargomindah
500 ditto ditto sheep, for D. H. Dunlop, Esq., Betterley
500 ditto ditto ditto, for J. Buckstone, Esq., Marulan
100 ditto ditto ditto, for F. A. Byrne, Esq., Warren
200 ditto ditto ditto, for Western agents.

MAIZE. BRAN. POLLARD.

MORT and CO., Limited, will offer by public auction, at their Grain Warehouse, Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
Bags maize, bran, pollard.
Terms, cash.

FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

HOMEBUSH, THIS DAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY will sell by auction, as above,
203 prime fat cattle, for Messrs. J. and W. Christian
50 ditto ditto, for Mr. A. Montgomery
40 ditto ditto, for Mr. J. Williams
16 ditto ditto, for Mr. R. M. Fitzgerald
1300 prime fat sheep from Walhallow.

R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO., Limited, will offer for Sale, by public auction, through their auctioneer, Mr. George Maiden, at their Warehouses, Darling Harbour, on FRIDAY, the 6th August, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Sheepskins.

PRODUCE SALE, BRIDGE-STREET.

Milling Wheats, Maize, Oats, Barley, Blue Peas, Bran, Cocksfoot seed.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN and MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, Limited, will sell by auction at their Warehouses, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 12 a.m. sharp,
The following produce:—
500 sacks milling wheats, long and short berried
400 ditto maize
390 ditto seed oats
200 ditto feed oats
250 ditto barley, malting and feed
100 ditto blue boiling peas
100 ditto bran
25 ditto cocksfoot grass seed.
In lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS: Net cash on delivery.

Homebush Corporation Stock Sale Yards.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 5, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat sheep, on account of H. Dunn, Esq., Kilmorey, Goulburn.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

INGLIS'S STOCK SALE YARDS, 827, George-street.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Stock Sale Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 5,
At 11 o'clock,
50 very superior milch cows, in full milk.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
30 prime fat calves, from Mittagong
45 ditto, from Liverpool and Penrith
60 prime fat lambs, from Campbelltown
50 prime fat pigs, from Bega
40 ditto, from Clarence Town
80 ditto, from Picton and Burragorang
45 ditto, suburban lots
30 store pigs.
At half-past 3 o'clock,
35 prime paddock-fed fat cattle.

TRADE NOTICE.

WILKINSON and LAVENDER will sell at the Municipal Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at usual hours,
2000 prime fat sheep, for Messrs. Tully, Armstrong, and Co., Barnato, rail Nyngan.
800 prime fat sheep, for Messrs. Rodier and Shaw, Coolabah, rail Nyngan.
And,
600 prime fat sheep, for Messrs. Mack and Austin, Narromine, rail Narromine.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 791, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle.
At a quarter-past 2 o'clock:
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, and store pigs
50 prime fat calves, per rail
70 ditto corn-fed porkers, per rail and steamer
40 ditto ditto ditto, from Bowral
40 ditto ditto ditto, from Moss Vale
60 store pigs, from Coolac
50 ditto ditto, from Burragorang
120 prime fat lambs, from Bathurst.
At half-past 3 o'clock:
Fat sheep and cattle.

OATEN AND WHEATEN HAY.

AT NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S WHARF.

ON FRIDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from Mr. J. A. Moore to sell by auction, on the Newcastle S.S. Company's Wharf, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
100 bales oaten and wheaten hay, branded RR over S.
300 ditto ditto ditto, W and X.

The above is A1 quality, and well worthy of the attention of intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.

SATURDAY, 7th AUGUST.

SCRIVENER and TAYLOR are instructed to sell by auction, at the Yards adjoining Cressey's Hotel, Liverpool,
About 60 head of cattle (some pure-bred pedigree Ayrshire cows)
12 horses, 22 pigs, 100 poultry
Drays and harness, and farm implements
Horse-power chaffcutter.
Also,
on account of Official Assignee in the Estate of J. H. Stanfield.
Interest in 15 allotments of land at Glenfield
Timber, posts and rails, billet wood, and right to cut timber in two adjoining bushes near Liverpool,
and
A quantity of book debts.
Also,
The book debts in the Estate of Mrs. Adams
A quantity of furniture, gal. iron, and sundries.
Particulars on application to the Auctioneers, SCRIVENER and TAYLOR, 277, Pitt-street, Sydney, next door to School of Arts.

P.S.—We have numerous inquiries for HOUSES to LET and for SALE, easy terms, in the suburbs.

FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

CASEY-TERRACE, TRAFALGAR-STREET, ANNANDALE.

SCRIVENER and TAYLOR are instructed by Mrs. Taylor, executrix of the late Mrs. Chowne, to sell by auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, August 6, at 11 a.m.,
Household furniture and effects in that estate, comprising dining-table, cane-seated chairs, tubular bedstead and bedding, double and single iron bedsteads, palliasses and mattresses, chests of drawers, tables, washstands, oilcloth, matting, kitchen furniture, utensils, crockery, &c.
Without any reserve.

S. and T. have some choice blocks of land at Minto and Ingleburn for sale on very easy terms, also allotments.
Call at office for particulars and plans of The Gift. Constant inquiries at our office for cottages in the suburbs, to let or for sale, on easy terms. 277, Pitt-street, next School of Arts.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

At the LABOUR BAZAAR Auction Mart.

THE CONTENTS of a 10-ROOMED DWELLING-HOUSE, removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale, comprising,
DRAWING and DINING ROOM SUITES, PIANOFORTES, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Walnut Tables and Whatnots, Telescope Table, Vases, Oil Paintings, Bookcase, Bedsteads and Bedding, Walnut and Mahogany Toilets, Wardrobes, Chests Drawers, Washstands and Ware, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Austrian Chairs and Couches, Tricycle, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction.
The above.

UNDER DISTRAINT FOR RENT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, at half-past 10 o'clock.

At 54, PYRMONT BRIDGE-ROAD, Pyrmont.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, unless previously satisfied,
The stock-in-trade, comprising crockery, tinware, holloware, stationery, toys, household furniture, pianoforte, morocco couches, chairs, chiffonier, pier-glass, carpet, vases, bedsteads, bedding, chests drawers, toilet tables, washstands and ware, &c.

THIS DAY, August 5, at 11 o'clock.

SALVAGE STOCK, from the Fire at the Warehouse of Messrs. VIRGOE, SON, and CHAPMAN.
Removed to Messrs. HILL, CLARK, and CO.'S No. 2 Store, Circular Quay (late Talbot's).

On account of whom it may concern.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, as above, The SALVAGE STOCK from the fire at Messrs. Virgoe, Son, and Chapman's Stores.

CATALOGUES are now issued, and orders for inspection of salvage may be had on application.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

On the Premises.
FRESH FOOD and ICE COMPANY, DARLING HARBOUR, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

SAWMILL MACHINERY and PLANT
Messrs. Goodsell and Co.'s Timber Factory, embracing—
Steam Engine and Boilers
Saw Frames
Breaking-down Gear
Travellers
Overhead Machinery
Benches, &c.

In fact, a complete SAWMILL OUTFIT.

By Order of the Agents for Owners.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, as above.
Particulars in catalogues.

THIS DAY, UNDER A BILL OF SALE.

SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by Clough
4 TRUNKS GIRLS' and LADIES' CLOTHING
Costumes, Skirts, Underclothing
GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

KELLETT and ALFORD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 14, Barrack-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 sharp,
The above, without reserve.
5 Casks CHINA and GLASSWARE
3 Ditto CUTLERY, Table and Pocket
4 Ditto Briar and Fancy PIPES
1 Ditto ACCORDEONS
1 Ditto 200 dozen Nickel Spoons and Forks
28 Bales BROWN and DRAPERS' PAPER
92 Lots Various Fancy Goods.

KELLETT and ALFORD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 14, Barrack-street, TO-DAY, Thursday, at half-past 11,
The above, without reserve.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at half-past 2 o'clock.

On the Premises, Trafalgar-terrace, Trafalgar-street, Annandale, near tram, Household Furniture and effects, comprising Bedsteads and Bedding, Washstands and Ware, Dressing Tables, Chest Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Dining Tables, Austrian Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, and Kitchen Utensils.

H. L. DUNN and SON have received instructions from Mr. Weavis to sell by auction, on the above premises, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock, the above.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, at half-past 10.

12 tons Assorted Coloured Paints and White Lead, Paint Brushes, Guttering, Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Gas and Water Tubing, Brass Cocks, Pumps, Drawback and Rim Locks, Sash Pullies, Hinges, Lower Bolts, Wood Screws, Spades, Shovels, American Axes, Picks and Handles, Carpenters' Tools, Augers, Wrenches, Hammers, Planes, Saws, Spokeshaves, Baskets, Saucepans, Oval Boilers, Frypans, Sad Irons, Tin Dishes, Basins, Buckets, Shoe and Whitewash Brushes, 3 Iron Ploughs, Scythes, large quantity of Wire and Wrought Nails (assorted), Chest of Second-hand Tools, &c., &c., also 3 large Iron Brackets and 3 Window-sills.

H. L. DUNN and SON have received instructions from Messrs. John Macintosh and Son to sell by auction at Sale Rooms, 280, Pitt-st., the above on TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at half-past 10.

For Positive Sale, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.

On the premises, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, 4 doors below Wright, Heaton's store.

Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

RILEY and SON have received instructions from Mr. Braithwaite to sell by auction,
The whole of his superior household furniture, comprising horsehair suite, oval tables, linoleum, oleographs, bedsteads and bedding, wardrobes, chests drawers, dining-room furniture, kitchen and pantry utensils.
As the proprietor has only been five months in the colony, the whole of the above are almost equal to new, and must be sold, as he has made arrangements for going to Melbourne.

AUCTION SALE AT MANLY.

ASSIGNED ESTATE W. A. ORAM.

CONTINUATION SALE.

By order of the Trustees, Messrs. Ford and Troup.

STOCK-IN-TRADE of a PLUMBER and GASFITTER.

H. TOWNSEND ROBEY has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, Fountain-street, Manly, THIS DAY, the 5th AUGUST, at 3 p.m.,
The above.
Terms cash.

MANLY. TIMBER SALE; MANLY.

AUCTION SALE.

7th AUGUST, at 3 p.m.

H. TOWNSEND ROBEY has received instructions from the executors of the late J. F. Fallon to sell by auction, at 3 p.m., on the ground, Undercliff Garden, Belgrave-street, Manly,
A large assortment of first-class timber, comprising hardwood, oregon, kauri, redwood, cedar, doors, mouldings, architraves, sashes, paints, nails, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 274, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Lewis Israel, of 101, Parramatta-street, consisting of clothing, boots, blankets, &c., at 11 o'clock; sundries and jewellery, at 3 o'clock.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
on the Premises, Matilda House, corner of Moore Park-road and Oatley-road.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—
Drawing-room Suite, Pier Glasses
Centre Tables, Canterburys, Whatnots, Pictures
Ornaments, Lustres, Carpets, Oilcloths
Telescope Table, Cutlery, E. P. Ware
Double and Single Bedsteads and Bedding
Duchess Toilets, Chests of Drawers; Wardrobe, with P. G. doors
Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

JOHN P. LISTER has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, Matilda House, corner of Moore Park-road and Oatley-road, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Superior household furniture and effects, as above.

To Connoisseurs, Pawnbrokers, Dealers, Sportsmen, Jewellers, and Others.

J. P. LISTER will sell by public auction at his Rooms, 272, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street (by order of the Executors), TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, the splendid assorted stock of the well known Pawnbroking and Jewellery Establishment of the late Mrs. Rose Joseph, of 262, Lower George-street, comprising,—
Gold and silver lever and stop watches, single stone clusters and half hoop diamond rings, ladies and gents. gold rings, gold and silver alberts, gold and silver lockets, gold brooches and earrings, diamond bracelets, gold and silver scarf pins, combination diamond pin and studs, gold studs and solitaires, silver plate, unset diamonds and pearls, lot very old gold and silver coins, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at half-past 10 sharp.

J. G. FLEMING and SONS will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 210, Pitt-street,
Cedar wardrobes, sideboards, washstands, hat-stands, commodes, safes, chiffoniers, office desks, chests drawers
Birch wardrobes, sideboards, safes, tables, duchesse chests, marble-top toilets
Half-tester bedsteads, stump bedsteads, French bedsteads, children's cots (brass rails), wire mattresses, carpets, blankets, Austrian chairs.
Also,
1 case assorted Japanese goods, viz., vases, plates, cups and saucers, fire screens, trays, tea-caddies, cigar-boxes, fans, chessboards, cashboxes, &c., &c.
2 garden rollers.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

At 108, Upper Dowling-street, Surry Hills. Near Moore Park.

Piano, Chiffoniers, Pier Glasses, Lustres, Vases, Rare old China, Cut Glassware, Electro Plate, Cutlery, Carpets, Oilcloth, Wardrobe, Chests Drawers, Suite, Bedsteads and Bedding, Pictures, Fenders, Loo Tables, Washstands, Handsome Toilet Glasses, Towel Horses, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have been instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. KELLETT to sell by auction, The whole of her household furniture and effects.
On the premises. Terms, cash.

HYAM HAINS has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, 24, Francis-street, Hyde Park, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
Household furniture and effects of a 4-roomed house.
No reserve.
HYAM HAINS, Auctioneer, Bennet-chambers, Market-street, Next Evening News Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, at Messrs. Alderson and Sons' Tannery Works, Bourke-street, Redfern, on FRIDAY, August 6, at 11 o'clock,
BUILDING MATERIALS of 2 HOUSES and SHED, about 90,000 bricks, in lots; corrugated iron; 2 tipcarts, 1 dray, 1000 window sashes; lots of square timber, drain pipes, pumps, picket fencing, 400-gallon tanks, running gear, pulleys, battens, iron columns, sewing-machine frames, casks of cement, and lots of sundries.
Terms, cash; no reserve.
Office, 143, King-street.

In the Insolvency Estate of Emmet Washington Mawson.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the Premises, Sutherland-street, St. Peters, on FRIDAY, August 6, at 3 o'clock, plasterers' plant, scaffolding, poles, &c.
Terms, cash. Office—143, King-street.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

THE INTERCOLONIAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, 96, Bathurst-street, will submit to auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st AUGUST, at 3 o'clock (through TATE BROTHERS, Sussex-street),
Their valuable block of freehold land, situated in DARLING-STREET, on the proposed tram line, and in the heart of BALMAIN, which property has been subdivided by Messrs. GUILFOYLE and PARSONS into building lots suitable for WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, or PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
The TITLE is TORRENS, and terms easy.
Lithos. ready.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNRESERVED SALE of 85 PACKAGES of MEN'S and WOMEN'S HOSIERY, WOOLLEN GOODS, CRIMEAN SHIRTS, CLOTHING, HATS, FLANNELS, STAYS, &c., &c.

Just landed, ex Rome.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by those concerned to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock sharp,
New goods in the above.
Full particulars at sale.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) 6th August, at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IRONMONGERS, GROCERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, &c.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE of 85 CASES SPONGES, in Surgeons', Coach, Bath, and Turkey.

IRONMONGERY, PAINTS, HOLLOWARE, COUNTER TWINES, CANVAS, BUNTING, WHITELEAD AND ZINC, OILS, &c.

Just landed, ex recent arrivals.

Also, On Account and Risk of those Concerned,
35 TONS No. 1 CLYDE PIG IRON,
15 Ditto No. 3 Ditto,
Ex Firth of Olna.

147-158—12 BALES HORSE HAIR, Ex Clynder.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by the shippers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY, 6th August), at 11 o'clock sharp,
An extensive consignment of the above, comprising—
H. G.
65-68—4 casks springs, gate latches, locks, &c.
69—1 parcel glaziers' diamonds, No. 1, 5, and 19
929—12 patent grinding machines
930—1 case flags and signals, assorted
7-8—2 bales merchant navy canvas, Nos. 1 and 2.
150 kegs white zinc paint, in 28lb.
&c., &c.
85 Cases SPONGES, as above.

The sale will commence with a choice assortment of samples in Saddlery, ironmongers' and engineers' goods, &c.
NO RESERVE.
TERMS AT SALE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Provedores, Shippers, and others.

IMPORTANT SALE by AUCTION.
100 CASES WHITE STARCH, in ½ and 1lb. boxes
100 ditto SINCLAIR'S ditto, in 4lb. packets
450 Boxes BRANDON'S CANDLES
100 Cases HALF SARDINES
200 ditto QUARTER ditto
40 Barrels PRIME SALMON
20 Bales HOPS
100 Cases WHYBROW'S EAGLE PICKLES
10 ditto DATES
25 Bales BLUE PAPER
10 ditto BROWN ditto
20 ditto GREY and BLUE SUGAR BAGS
40 Cases EDWARDS' SAUCE
100 ditto CHI LOO PICKLES
100 Kegs AMERICAN GOLDEN DROPS
10 Cases CIGARS.

NATHAN COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell the above by auction, at their ROOMS, 74, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, August 5, at 11 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

To Fancy and Furniture Warehousemen, Chair Buyers, Shippers, and others.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION, to close accounts.
237 CASES AMERICAN CHAIRS
New Astor, Grecian, Bull Crown
Two Spindle, Dowe's Grecian
New Crown, Cane Rockers.
In good order.

NATHAN COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their ROOMS, 74, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, August 5, at 11 o'clock,
237 cases American chairs.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

To Furniture Warehousemen, Commission Brokers, Chair Buyers, Shippers, and others.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION.
5 CASES THONET'S AUSTRIAN ROCKERS
50 DITTO AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD CHAIRS, No. 14
10 DITTO DITTO DITTO DITTO, No. 14
4 DITTO THONET'S AUSTRIAN SOFAS.
In guaranteed order.

NATHAN COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell the above by auction, at their ROOMS, 74, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, August 5th, at 11 o'clock.
TERMS AT SALE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

To Brewers, Shippers, Commission Agents, and others.

IMPORTANT SALE by AUCTION.
850 CASES GLUCOSE, Double Crown.
In Magnificent Order.

NATHAN COHEN and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell the above by auction, at their ROOMS, 74, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, August 5, at 11 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

To Marble Masons, Builders, Contractors, and others.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.
30 Cases ELEGANT MARBLE MANTELPIECES, White, St. Anne, Rouge, &c.
Also,
30 CASKS RED BEACH PLASTER OF PARIS
20 PACKAGES REGISTER GRATES
20 DITTO STOVES.
Just Landed.

NATHAN COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell the above by auction, at their ROOMS, 74, PITT-STREET, on FRIDAY, August 6th, at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.
NO RESERVE.

WM. CRANE, Jun., has received instructions to sell by auction, under distraint for rent, unless previously satisfied, on the premises, Pyrmont Bridge-road, near Harris-street, THIS DAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock,
Large quantity of fancy goods
Furniture, &c. Near Harris-street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, at 11 o'clock.

SALE OF POULTRY, comprising
LIGHT and DARK BRAHMAS
BRITISH BLACK RED and PILE GAME FOWLS
PILE BANTAMS
WHITE COCHINS, ROUEN DUCKS, &c.

To Poultry Fanciers, Private Gentlemen, and others.

WM. CRANE, Jun., has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 142, King-street,
The above choice poultry.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

THE NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET.

THIS DAY, 5th AUGUST, at 11 a.m.

ATTRACTIVE SALE of 28 ELEGANT PIANOFORTES, in WALNUT, BLACK and GOLD, and PALISSANDRE.

Ex R.M.S. John Elder, from London, consisting of
SPLENDID PIANOFORTES, in the FINEST ITALIAN WALNUT and EBONY and GOLD, by Simon, of Stuttgardt, expressly manufactured for this climate on the celebrated Lipp system
SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE PIANOFORTES, in WALNUT, EBONY, and ROSEWOOD, by the old-established firm of KIRKMAN and SON, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON, all full trichord cottage, 7 octaves, A to A
WALNUT COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, by L. F. Renardi, of Berlin
WALNUT UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTES, by Wagner, of Berlin
EBONY and GOLD ditto, by Schaller, of Leipzig
VERY FINE ITALIAN WALNUT COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, overstrung, 7 octaves, extra strong iron framed, by F. Naumann, Berlin
MAGNIFICENT EBONITE and GOLD ditto, overstrung, specially made to stand the Australian climate, by Schroder, of Dresden
ELEGANT PIANOFORTES in WALNUT, BLACK and GOLD, &c., by H. Vogel, of Berlin, embracing all the latest improvements
PALISSANDRE WOOD and WALNUT PIANOS, trichord oblique, by Wilhelm Strauss, of Berlin, in iron-bound framing, and with check repeater action.

Every facility will be offered to INTENDING BUYERS to form accurate and perfect judgments as to the merits of these EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE INSTRUMENTS, which are placed on the market in the fullest confidence that they will meet with the HIGHEST APPRECIATION of the MUSICAL PUBLIC. They are complete in every respect, with the latest CLIMATIC IMPROVEMENTS, and HIGHLY APPROVED by the most distinguished musicians of the day.

To Trade Buyers, Musical Instrument Vendors, Pianoforte Manufacturers, Shippers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will sell the above BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
NO RESERVE.
TERMS AT SALE.
ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE.

THIS DAY, 5th AUGUST, 11 a.m.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION of 13 CASES, Comprising AMERICAN CABINET ORGANS, the celebrated B. SHONINGER ORGAN COMPANY'S much admired make, Comprising
EUREKA CYMBELLA ORGANS, 7 and 9 Stops, two and four sets Reeds
Style 101, FIVE STOPS and two sets of Reeds
Ditto 102, SEVEN STOPS and three sets of Reeds
Ditto T2, NINE STOPS and full Organ knee swell
Ditto T4, ELEVEN STOPS and full Organ knee swell
UNIVERSAL CYMBELLA ORGAN, with Chimes, &c.

*** Every Instrument has the new device for CLOSING the PEDALS and KEEPING out DUST and vermin, and also constructed with Three-ply Boards, which will stand well in the Australian climate.

For SWEETNESS of TONE and ORCHESTRAL EFFECTS these ORGANS are UNSURPASSED.

To Musical Instrument Vendors, Pianoforte Dealers, Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Connoisseurs, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have received instructions from the Consignees to SELL the above by AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, No. 199, PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.
NO RESERVE.
TERMS AT SALE.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 5th AUGUST, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION, at the Residence, DOUBLE BAY, (by order of the holder of Bill of Sale), THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, comprising—
Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, by Bord, of Paris
Drawing-room Suite in Walnut, covered Fancy Cretonne
Oval Loo Table, Gipsy Table, Walnut Occasional Table
Tapestry Carpets, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Ornaments
Corner Brackets, Black and Gold Pier Glasses, Whatnots
Fender and Fire Irons, Dining Table, Austrian Chairs
Cedar Chiffonier, Cedar Bookcase, Marble Clock
Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine, Austrian Couch
Half-tester Tubular Bedsteads, Mattresses, Palliasses, &c.
Marble-top Washstands and Toilet Tables, Toilet Ware
Cedar Chests of Drawers, Towel Horses, &c.
Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, &c.

To Ladies and Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Warehousemen, Commission Agents, Brokers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will SELL the above by AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at the Residence, Double Bay.
NO RESERVE.
TERMS AT SALE.

THE NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET.

FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST, at 11 a.m.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE and EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION of 63 CASES SPLENDID ART FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT OVERMANTELS and MIRRORS, SUPERIOR BEDROOM SUITES, &c., &c., &c.

Ex Celestial Empire, from London.

Under instructions from Mr. D. H. Davis.

*** SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the HIGH-CLASS SUITES for DRAWING, DINING, and BED ROOMS, which, for GENERAL EXCELLENCE in DESIGN and FINISH, have never been EQUALLED in former selections.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE comprises
SETTEE SUITES in ELEGANT WALNUT FRAMES, upholstered in rich and delicate shades of Silk Brocatelle, Tapestry, Plush, and Cotelaines in Amber, Brown, Green, Olive, Old Gold, Terra Cotta, and Silver ground
INLAID WALNUT CHIFFONIERS (4ft., 5ft., and 5ft. 6in.), with plate-glass backs and marble tops
DITTO in RICH ITALIAN WALNUT, with recessed centres, and fitted with Bevelled Mirrors
EE CABINETS in AMERICAN WALNUT and Ebonite and Gold, with cupboard centres, plush, cove tops, and bevelled plates
Tables in Burr Walnut—Loo, Occasional, and Octagonal Gipsy Tables, Oval Occasional Chairs, Card Tables
WALNUT DAVENPORTS, Four Tier CORNER WHATNOTS, Square Cupboards, Chippendale Bookshelves
CANTERBURY WHATNOTS, ENCLOSED CABINETS
Music Stools, Wall Brackets, Cabinets
Revolving Stands, Mirrored Wall Brackets
OCCASIONAL CHAIRS, Fancy Work Tables
HIGHLY DECORATED OVERMANTELS, in Satin Wood, Walnut and Gold (choice new designs)
DITTO, in BLACK and GOLD of special character
GILT OVERMANTELS, with raised decorated Panels, Plush-lined Shelves, Bevelled Mirrors, &c.
BLACK and GOLD and Carved CHIMNEY-GLASSES.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
MASSIVE SUITES, in elaborately carved AMERICAN WALNUT, LIGHT and DARK OAK, SPANISH MAHOGANY, covered in dark green, drab, brown, and maroon morocco
MAGNIFICENT SIDEBOARDS, to match suites in AMERICAN WALNUT, OAK, and SPANISH MAHOGANY, with coved tops, cupboard backs, cellarettes, and bevelled mirror backs, with side shelves
EXTENDING DINING TABLES (with patent telescopic movement) of EE design, in walnut, light and brown oak
Work Tables, Coffee, Wine, and Occasional Tables
SECRETAIRE BOOKCASES, DINNER WAGGONS
SALIVARIANS
SUPERB OVERMANTELS, in WALNUT and OAK, with bevelled plates, carved panels, &c., en suite, with Sideboards and other Furniture.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.
VERY HANDSOME BEDROOM SUITES (4 feet, 6 feet, and 7 feet), consisting of Wardrobe, Toilet Table, Washstand, Pedestal Cupboards, Chairs, and Towel Rails of choice designs in carved and polished ash, ash and cedar, walnut and ash, and walnut and satin wood
TOILET TABLES and WASHSTANDS, in Walnut, Birch, and Mahogany of all descriptions, including very elegant Cheval Glasses, Bracket-top Cabriole, Cylinder Fall and other approved designs, all fitted with bevelled mirrors and marble tops
HALF-CIRCLE TOILETS, 3 feet, with marble tops
LARGE WARDROBES in Burr and Italian walnut and birch (7 feet, 6 feet, and 4 feet), with bevelled plateglass doors
COMMODES, square with arms, fluted and OG in Birch, Walnut, and Mahogany (patent pans)
PEDESTAL NESTS of DRAWERS, in Walnut and Mahogany
Full-sized CHESTS of DRAWERS, in solid Walnut and Birch
Revolving Shaving Stands, in Birch and Walnut
CRETONNE EASY CHAIRS
CHEVAL GLASSES, in Birch, Mahogany, and Walnut

HALL FURNITURE.
CUPBOARD HALL SUITES, in LIGHT and DARK OAK, richly carved, comprising Hatstand, with Bevelled Mirrors, Subject Tiles, Marble Tops, and Chairs en suite, dull-polished
LYRE-FRONT HATSTAND, with Marble Top and Drawers, Oak and Mahogany
Octagon Panel FRET-FRAME HATSTANDS, in AMERICAN WALNUT
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, in Birch, Oak, and Mahogany, Walnut and Whitewood, with Oak Backs, Marble Tops and Bevelled Mirrors
GLOVE BOX H. STANDS, Boot Brushes and Scrapers, Hall Chairs to match.

OFFICE.
OFFICE WASHSTANDS, square, enclosed and fluted, with fittings complete
CYLINDER FALL WRITING TABLES, in Oak, 4 feet 6 inches
MAHOGANY ditto, with fall down front
PEDESTAL ditto, in Oak and Mahogany
REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS
Nests of Pigeon Holes
Canvas, Flock, Feather Pillows
&c., &c., &c.

To Furniture Warehousemen, Ladies and Gentlemen Furnishing, Private Buyers generally, Commission Agents, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN are in receipt of instructions from Mr. D. H. DAVIS to arrange the above MAGNIFICENT SHIPMENT of HIGH ART FURNITURE, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199, PITT-STREET, on FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES on application.

ON VIEW THURSDAY, 5th AUGUST, and MORNING of SALE.

*** In consequence of the large number of lots to be disposed of, the sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

NO RESERVE.

LUNCHEON PROVIDED.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the RESIDENCE, No. 115, DARLINGHURST-ROAD, near Burton-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 5th AUGUST, at 11 a.m., of the BEAUTIFULLY-FINISHED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
GLASS, PLATE, CHINA
Very Handsome WRITING-DESK, fitted with pigeon-holes, stamp receptacles, drawers for official documents and writing materials, &c., splendidly finished throughout
Massive Walnut Extending DINING TABLES
Chiffonier
2 FINE OIL PAINTINGS
Splendid Brussels Carpets, Brussels Stair Carpeting and brass rods
Massive FENDERS with circular brass bars
Elegant Dining-room Chairs, covered in rich silk plush and tapestry
Handsome Walnut BEDROOM SUITE, Chests Drawers
Massive FULL BRASS BEDSTEADS
Ditto Black Enamelled and Brass Bedsteads
Wove-wire Mattresses, Heavy Horse-hair Mattresses
Bolsters and Pillows
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by public auction, at No. 115, Darlinghurst-road, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 5th August, at 11 a.m.,
The SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and 2 VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, and other effects.
Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

JONES, LAWSON BROS., and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, &c., 39, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street, beg to inform the General Public and Ladies and Gentlemen who are about to dispose of their FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, that they are prepared to hold OUTDOOR AUCTION SALES.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES to be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at our Rooms, at 11.30 a.m. sharp, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

SUSSEX-STREET. Valuable BLOCK of LAND (occupied by Messrs. M'Lean, Rigg, and Co.), on east side of Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.
COWPER WHARF. Splendid large BLOCK of LAND, surrounded by Dowling, Nicholson, M'Lean, and Wilson streets.
Extensive BLOCK of LAND, fronting Nicholson, M'Lean, and Wilson streets.
PETERSHAM. Six SHOPS, fronting Palace-street, between the railway line and Brighton-street. Mortgagee's sale.
PETERSHAM. BISCARRA, an attractive and comfortable residence in Wardell-road, close to the main Canterbury-road. In a deceased estate.
WAVERLEY. Good DWELLING-HOUSE, Mill Hill-street, Mill Hill-road, close to South Head-road, near Nelson-street.
COOGEE. Lots 25 to 28, Section 3, ORIENT ESTATE, adjoining Mr. Vickers' residence, Long Bay-road.
Lots 17 and 18, Section 1, ditto.
Lot 27, Section 2, ditto.
NEWTOWN. SOMERSET COTTAGE, in Laura-street, Camdenville, opposite the Public School.
LEICHHARDT. Detached W. COTTAGE, Davis-street, near Lord's-road.
Allotment 11, Section 1, PRITCHARD'S SUBDIVISION, Lord's-road.
ROCKDALE. Equity of redemption in new and substantial RESIDENCE on Lot 72, Section A, Alphington Hill Subdivision, Stoney Creek-road, opposite Mr. Kinsela's.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH. (558.)

CITY LAND.—Splendid BLOCK, in SUSSEX-STREET, a few yards south of Market-street, for SALE, at our Rooms, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11.30 a.m.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

MORTGAGEES' SALE.—SIX SHOPS, in PALACE-STREET, PETERSHAM, between Railway and Brighton street, for SALE, at our Rooms, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11.30 a.m.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

COWPER WHARF.—TWO EXTENSIVE BLOCKS of LAND, close to this important business position. Sale, at our Rooms, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11.30 a.m.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ORDER OF SALE.

NEXT TUESDAY.

WATKIN and WATKIN will offer by Auction, in their Rooms, 261, Pitt-street, at 11.30 a.m., the undermentioned PROPERTIES.

BOTANY (Botany-rd.) Four Shops and Dwelling Houses, built of brick on stone foundations, each containing Shop, 16 x 19.10; dining-room, 13 x 13; kitchen and washhouse on ground floor; four bedrooms and bathroom on first floor; land, 60 x 100; title freehold.
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP (near Fairfield). Nineteen Lots, with extensive frontages to main Liverpool-road, with depths up to 232 feet; terms, £5 per lot deposit, balance extending over a period of 3, 5, or 7 years. Plan on view.
CABRAMATTA TOWNSHIP. Lots 16 to 20, section 11, 330 x 207, double frontage.
ASHFIELD, Parramatta-road, between Chandos and Orpington streets. That well situated property having a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 200 feet, securely fenced, and on which are the builders' workshops occupied by Mr. Dray.

SHARES IN THE NATIONAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY, FULLY PAID UP.

Also, by order of the MORTGAGEES.

PYRMONT (Edward-street). Nos. 78 and 80, two w.b. Cottages, each containing 3 rooms, side entrance to each cottage; let well; title leasehold, 41 years to run; ground-rent £6 per annum.
SUMMER HILL (Fleet-street). An Allotment, 34 x 100, in Fleet-street, off Carlton-crescent, being lot 4, section 1.
NEWTOWN, Camdenville, Pearl-street. Brick Villa, known as Unity House, containing hall, dining and drawing rooms connected by folding doors, reception-room, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, &c., on ground floor; balcony, four bedrooms, and bathroom on first floor; also, large builder's workshop, stables, coachhouse, and timber-yard on land—120 feet to Pearl-street by a depth of 90 feet to a lane at the rear. Freehold title.

RUMSAY-STREET, BALMAIN, near Bald Rock Ferry.

UNRESERVED FURNITURE SALE.

GARRARD and HAMILTON have received instructions from E. H. Sullivan, Esq., to sell by auction at his residence, Balmoral House, on FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 6th, at 10.30 a.m. prompt,
The whole of his new household furniture and effects, consisting of drawing-room suite, tables, bedroom suite, carpets, chiffonier, chairs, crockery, &c., &c.
GARRARD and HAMILTON, Auctioneers, Montagu-street, Balmain, and 132A, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MONTHLY AUCTION SALE.

GARRARD and HAMILTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Central Auction Mart, Montague-street, Balmain, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, August 7, 1886, at 3 p.m.,
Byrne-street—Allotment of land, 100 yards from Iron Cove Bridge, 30 x 81. Title, freehold. To be sold cheap.
Weston-street—Building known as "Hall of Science," suitable as a committee room or lecture hall. Land 30 x 103. Torrens' title.
Darling-street East, opposite Bowling Green.—Building, containing D.F. shop, three rooms, kitchen, washhouse, counter and show-cases. Also, at the rear, W. B. Cottage, containing three rooms, &c.; water laid on. To be sold in one lot. Splendid investment. Terms, if required.
Evans-street—Substantial brick house, containing four rooms, hall, kitchen, also workshop at the rear, side entrance, water laid on. Title leasehold, 96½ years to run. Ground rent, £8 per year. A chance seldom met with.
Further information to be obtained at the rooms.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.

Insolvent Estate of SYDNEY H. H. HAYDEN, of St. Peters, Storekeeper.
On the Premises, Cook's River-road, St. Peters.
Under instructions from the Official Assignee.
LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES, LEASE of PREMISES.

C. F. W. LLOYD and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., on the Premises, St. Peters, The above.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

To Millowners, Engineers, Furnishers and others, in want of FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

LENEHAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the workshops of Firkin and Co., Gibbons-street, off Marian-st., Botany-road, Redfern, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
One 20 horse power multitubular boiler, large funnel, a first-class steam pump, 10cwt. of bar iron, stove, boiler, fountains, &c.
Also, a splendid rosewood piano, horse, harness, and cut-under buggy, and furniture; also a lot of sundries, &c.
To make Room. The above for positive sale. Without reserve. In lots to suit purchasers. Offices & salerooms, 41, Goulburn-st.

IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM CLARK, under instructions from S. LYONS, ESQ., OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10 and 11, commencing each day at 11 o'clock sharp.

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES and OPEN STOCK.

An extensive assortment of Seasonable Goods.

CLOTHING.
Woollen Moles, Printed Moles, Men's Tweed Suits, Dragonal Suits, Fancy Tweed Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Fancy Tweed and Dragonal Sacs, Boys' and Youths' Mole Trousers, Boys' and Youths' Fancy Suits, Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Overcoats, Jersey Suits, Pajamas, Knickers.

SHIRTS and HATS.
Men's and Boys' Cotton Shirts, All Wool Crimeans, Merino and Flannel Undershirts, Men's White Shirts, Men's Regatta Shirts, Flannel and Merino Pants, MEN'S and BOYS' HARD and SOFT FELT HATS (fashionable shapes), Glengarry Caps, Smoking Caps.

HOSIERY and MERCERY.
Men's Merino Half Hose, Brown Half Hose, Cashmere Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hat Falls, Belts, Braces, Ties, Umbrellas, Linen Collars, Fancy Scarfs.

WOOLLENS.
Blue Venetians, Worsteds, and Fancy Coatings, Three-quarter Fancy Scotch and Silk Mixed Tweeds.

MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
White, Grey, and Scarlet Blankets, Grey Calicoes and Sheetings, Mexican Twills, Crewdson's Longcloths, Hessians, Turkish and Honeycomb Towels, Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, Toilet Covers, Table Damasks, Napkins, Navy Canvas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of TENTS and TARPAULINS, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Pins, Needles, Cottons, Laces, Stay Busks, Brooks' 400-yard Reels, Coat and Vest Buttons, Dress Buttons, Garter Elastic, Thimbles, Shirt Pearls, Tapes, Hair Brushes, Underclothing, &c.

TERMS, CASH.

CATALOGUES IN PREPARATION.

JAMES RODD and CO. are instructed by S. Lyons, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 10 and 11, commencing each day at 11 o'clock sharp,
Assets in the above estate.

The sale will be continued throughout each day with a short interval for lunch.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1400414

Funerals

THE FRIENDS of the late JOHN KEATING are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from St. Vincent's Hospital THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. WILLIAM J. DIXON, Undertaker, 40 and 169, Riley-street; Forest Lodge, tram terminus.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN CORKERY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, John Bennett; to move from his late residence, King-street, Rockdale, at half-past 12 o'clock THIS DAY, for Necropolis. WOOD and COMPANY, Undertakers, 807, George-street South, and Darling-street, Balmain.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. GEORGE GODBEER are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, the Atlantic Hotel, Mort-street, Balmain, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock sharp, to the Necropolis. P. KIRBY, Undertaker, 84, Hunter-street, and Weston-road, Balmain.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES HENDERSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Rebecca; to move from his residence, Premier-street (Warren), Marrickville, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Petersham Station, thence to the Necropolis. MELVILLE and SON, Undertakers, 225, King-street, Newtown.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES BELL, of Young-street, Redfern, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved AUNT, Mrs. Henderson; to move her late residence, Premier-street, Warren, Marrickville, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Petersham Station, thence to the Necropolis. MELVILLE and SON, Undertakers.

Meetings.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of Members will be held at the Club Rooms, Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely, to receive the Treasurer's Account of the Funds and Disbursements of the Club, and to Elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year, to take office on the 1st September following.

By order.
HENRY CORNWELL,
Hon. Secretary.

CITY BOWLING CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Pavilion, Cook Park, on FRIDAY, 13th August, 1886, at 5 p.m., "To reconsider resolutions for proposed new green."

LIME MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Members are requested to attend a
MEETING, to be held at JONES and CO.'S
Lime Store, Regent-street,
on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 p.m.
Members will please bring lists of names to be posted.
WILLIAM C. HILL, Secretary.
Victoria Wharf.

NO. 15, L.O.L., Meets TO-NIGHT, 7.45, in Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown. H. W. Swan, hon. sec.

NO. 25, ENNISKILLEN, L.O.L.—Regular Meeting To-night, P. Hall, 7.45. Full attendance requested.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The Regular Monthly MEETING of the Committee will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY A. PODMORE,
Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Chief Banking House, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST next, at noon, to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the Bank from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000 by the creation of 12,500 new Shares of £20 each.
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, June 25, 1886.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT, FINANCE, and LAND COMPANY, Limited.

The Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at No. 163, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 13th August proximo, at 11 o'clock a.m.
Business:
To receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet.
To declare Dividend.
To elect two Directors in the room and stead of B. James, Esq., and C. C. Skarratt, Esq., J.P., who retire by rotation, and being eligible for re-election have given the requisite notice accordingly.
To elect two Auditors in the room and stead of Dr. Harman Tarrant, M.P., and W. H. Chater, Esq.
To transact any other business that may be brought forward in accordance with the Articles of Association.
Candidates for the office of Director must give notice of their candidature FOURTEEN DAYS previous to the 13th August proximo.
WILLIAM CLARKE, Manager.
Sydney, 24th July, 1886.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed in accordance with the Articles of Association during the 14 days immediately preceding the general meeting.

THE SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN WOOD AND COAL COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the First Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders stands adjourned, and will be held at the Oxford Hotel, King-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, at 8 p.m., to receive the Report of Directors and Balance-sheet for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1886.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN WEEKES, Secretary.
Hay-street, 30th July, 1886.

BASALTIC GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Company will be held at 8 o'clock p.m., THIS DAY, 5th August, in Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street, Sydney, when the following resolutions, passed at extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held 22nd ultimo, in Tattersall's Hotel aforesaid, will be submitted to the shareholders for confirmation:—
1st.—That the Basaltic Gold-mining Company, Limited, be, and is required to be, voluntarily wound up under the provisions of "The Companies' Act, 1874, N. S. W.," section 180, subdivision 2.
2nd.—That Mr. James S. Ponder and Mr. H. F. Marr be appointed liquidators.
JAMES S. PONDER, Secretary.

PINNACLE GROUP SILVER-MINING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 42, Arcade, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 3.30 p.m., to receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to 30th June.
T. H. HALE, Manager.

PINNACLE GROUP SILVER-MINING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, June 28, the Directors have agreed to let the mine and plant on tribute for a term of five years, with the option of renewal for a further term of five years.
All shareholders desirous of taking up shares in the new Pinnacles Tribute Company can do so, pro rata to the shares now held by them in the Pinnacle Group Silver-mining Company.
Applications, accompanied by allotment money of 1s per share, must be lodged in the Office of the undersigned not later than WEDNESDAY, 1st September, where a copy of the agreement now lies for inspection.
Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from MONDAY, 23rd instant.
T. H. HALE,
42, King-street, Arcade.
Sydney, 3rd August, 1886.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Mr. C. E. JEANNERET is a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in this Association.
Sydney, August 4, 1886.

Lectures.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Seventh LECTURE of the course will be delivered THIS EVENING, August 5th, at 7.30, in the Society's Rooms, and the succeeding Lectures will be delivered at the same place and time every Thursday Evening. A Class in Practical Pharmacy and Chemistry will meet after each lecture.
Admission, Free.
W. T. PINHEY, Secretary.

LECTURE.

THACKABIDDY V. WANTABIDDY.

Rev. J. B. GRIBBLE'S LECTURE,
TO-NIGHT, 7.30,
"HORRORS OF THE FAR NORTH-WEST."

MASS MEETING,
OPEN AIR,
DARLINGHURST (near Gaol).

Chairman, D. Robertson, Esq.

Collection in aid of Aborigines' Protection Association of N. S. W.

BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The following FREE LECTURES will be delivered in the Technical Hall, Pitt-street:—
"COMMON CROPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES," by Mr. ANGUS MACKAY, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 5th August, at 8 p.m.
"METALLIC POISONS," by Mr. F. WRIGHT, on FRIDAY, 6th August, at 8 p.m.
EDWARD DOWLING, Secretary.

DR. GRATTAN GUINNESS conducts his LAST MEETING in this colony in Oddfellows' Hall, Waverley, TO-NIGHT, 7.45.
Welcome for all.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY OF N. S. W.

Third LECTURE, by Rev. A. GOSMAN, Hawthorne, Melbourne, Y. M. C. A. Hall, MONDAY, August 9. Subject—"What has the Bible done for the world?"

ROYAL FORESTERS' HALL (Standard Theatre).

Professor GEORGE CHAINEY will give instruction in Physical Culture, Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Expression, THIS EVENING, August 5, at half-past 7.
ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

GAIETY THEATRE. — SUNDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, PROF. G. CHAINEY'S LECTURE will be entitled "A MODERN PILGRIM'S PROGRESS; or Some of my Experiences since leaving the Church."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES.
TUESDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1886.
FIFTH LECTURE, in the Large Hall, by
Rev. Dr. GILCHRIST.
THOS. ROWE, Esq., F.R.I.A., Vice-President, will take the chair at 7.45 p.m.
Subject: "William the Silent, and the Rise of the Dutch Republic."
Special collection in aid of the Mission Work of the Association.
Admission, ticket.
DAVID WALKER, General Secretary.

Stock and Stations.

FOR SALE, cheap, South Ballidooran, 20,000 ACRES, unstocked, 30 miles from Dubbo. Usual commission allowed to agent effecting sale. Julius Caro, Box 602, General Post Office.

Municipal Council Notices.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Want-street, between Stanley and Spring streets, will be CLOSED against traffic during the building of a culvert there.
By order of the Mayor.
W. REDFEARN, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, Burwood,
August 2, 1886.

MUNICIPALITY OF KOGARAH.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ASSESSMENT upon all the RATABLE PROPERTIES within this Municipality has been made by the Council thereof, and that a RATE of ONE SHILLING in the £ for the current municipal year has been levied by the Council, under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867.
A COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS will be holden on THURSDAY, the 19th August, at the Police Court, Newtown, for the purpose of hearing APPEALS against the above Assessment. Notice of Appeal must be given to the Council Clerk in writing SEVEN DAYS at least before the holding of such Court.
The RATE BOOK is open for inspection between 6 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
F. VOGEL,
Council Clerk.
Temporary Council-chamber, Kogarah,
July 31, 1886.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.

MIDDLE WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned gentlemen were this day duly Nominated as Candidates for the office of Alderman for the Middle Ward, viz.:—
EVAN JAMES WILLIAMS, Norton-street, Leichhardt, Builder
GEORGE RODWELL, Wetherill-street, Leichhardt, Carpenter and Builder
WILLIAM BULLOCK WRAGGE, Norton-street, Leichhardt, General Merchant.

A POLL will be taken on SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, 1886, commencing at 8 o'clock a.m., and closing at 3 o'clock p.m.

Polling Place: Council-chambers, Parramatta-road, Leichhardt.

SAML. G. DAVISON,
Returning Officer and Mayor.
Council-chambers, Parramatta-road,
August 2, 1886.

MUNICIPALITY OF CONCORD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council intend to alter the level of the Concord-road.

Plan showing the proposed alteration may be seen on application to the Overseer within the next fourteen (14) days.

W. K. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.
Council-chambers, Concord,
4th August, 1886.

Business Announcements

ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SILKS, VELVETS	MERCERY
DRESSES	RIBBONS and GLOVES
MOURNING GOODS	HABERDASHERY
MANTLES and COSTUMES	FANCY GOODS, TOYS
UNDERCLOTHING	STATIONERY
UMBRELLAS & SUNSHADES	HOSIERY
FLOWERS and FEATHERS	PRINTS, WOOL CLOUDS
BOOTS and SHOES	MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
HATS and CAPS	BRUSHWARE
FURNITURE, FENDERS, and IRONS	CROCKERY & GLASS WARE
	CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE
MILLINERY (FRENCH and ENGLISH)	BEDSTEADS and BEDDING
	BERLIN WOOLS, BOOKS
MANCHESTER and SCOTCH GOODS	PERFUMERY and SOAPS
	JEWELLERY
BLANKETS and QUILTS	CLOCKS
CARPETS and MATTINGS	WALTHAM WATCHES
FLOORCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS	TRAVELLING REQUISITES
	TIN & IRON HOLLOWARE

ESTIMATES GIVEN for FURNISHING THROUGHOUT.

Also, for REFITTING and DECORATING.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and should be addressed in full—
ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS,
PALACE EMPORIUM,
HAYMARKET, SYDNEY.

London Address—
14, EDMUND'S-PLACE,
ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WE have This Day DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP by mutual consent. Mr. LANGLEY will in future carry on the business on his own account. All outstanding liabilities will be paid by him.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1886.
JAMES COWAN,
WILLIAM LANGLEY.
Witness—FRANK J. SMITH, Managing Clerk to Messrs. Shepherd and Crossman, Solicitors, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Gladstone Steam Sawing Mills,
Druitt-street, Sydney.
Messrs. COWAN and LANGLEY are desirous of taking this opportunity of thanking the public for their kind support during the continuance of the above partnership. Arrangements have been made by Mr. LANGLEY which will ensure to customers the best material at the lowest possible prices.
Joiners' work on hand and made to order.
Turning architraves, skirtings, and mouldings.
Band saw and fret saw work executed.
Every attention will be paid to orders received by post.
Gladstone Steam Sawing Mills, Druitt-street.
WILLIAM LANGLEY, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership hitherto existing between W. FRASER MARTIN and JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON, as Property Auctioneers and Agents, in the name of Martin and Hamilton, has This Day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, John Campbell Hamilton taking over all the firm's liabilities, paying all its debts; and to whom all moneys due to said firm are to be paid. His receipt will be a sufficient discharge for all sums due to the said firm.
W. FRASER MARTIN.
JOHN C. HAMILTON.
Witness—J. MACDONALD,
143, King-street.
Sydney, July 31st, 1886.

Referring to the above, we, the undersigned, have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as Auctioneers, Property and General Agents under the name or style of GARRARD and HAMILTON, and will carry on the business formerly conducted by Messrs. Martin and Hamilton, at 122A, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; and also the business for some time carried on by Mr. Jacob Garrard, at Balmain and Sydney Arcade. The business addresses of Messrs. Garrard and Hamilton will in future be 122A, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; and Montague-street, Balmain.
JACOB GARRARD.
JOHN C. HAMILTON.
Sydney, July 31st, 1886.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, THOMAS LESLIE USHER, HENRY HEADLEY, and WILLIAM LANGHAMER, and carried on as Brewers and Maltsters at Wodonga-place, Albury, under the style or firm of Headley, Langhamer, and Company; and at Maitland-street, Narrabri, under the style or firm of Usher and Company, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All moneys due to the Albury firm of Headley, Langhamer, and Company, and all moneys owing by that firm, will be received and paid by Messrs. Headley and Langhamer. All moneys due to the Narrabri firm of Usher and Company, and all moneys owing by that firm, will be received and paid by Mr. Usher. Dated at Albury this seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1886.
T. L. USHER.
H. HEADLEY.
W. LANGHAMER.
Witness—JNO. WILKINSON,
Solicitor, Albury.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify that they have this day, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP as Hotelkeepers at Tumbulgum, Tweed River, New South Wales. The business will in future be carried on by Mr. W. H. BRETT, who has obtained transfer of license, and will collect all accounts and liquidate all liabilities.
Signed this 30th day of July, 1886.
PATRICK SMITH.
WILLIAM H. BRETT.
Witness—C. BUDD.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, under the style of CLOSE, SCROGGIE, and CO., have entered into Partnership as Merchants and Commission agents, at No. 17, O'Connell-street, Sydney, and will also carry on the old-established business of Campbell and Co., so long conducted by the late Honorable John Campbell.
ROBERT CAMPBELL CLOSE.
JAMES SCROGGIE.
Sydney, 22nd July, 1886.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, and carried on under the name and style of W. F. MARTIN and CO., Commission Agents, has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. W. F. Martin himself taking the business over, and will in future carry it on in his own name.
Accounts due the late firm must be paid promptly.
JOSEPH NEVILLE.
J. B. AIRD.
181, Sussex-street, Sydney, August 3, 1886.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOOK DEPOT.
The business of the above establishment will for the future be conducted in the New Depot, No. 176, Pitt-street, two doors south of former premises.

REMOVAL.—W. P. MOORE, Solicitor, from 81, Elizabeth-street, to Barristers'-court, opposite.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
STARKEY and TAYLOR, Chartered Accountants, from Denman Chambers, Phillip-street, to Warne and Reid's Buildings, 32A, York-street.

REMOVAL.—The Offices of GEORGE JAMES SLY, Solicitor and Notary, from Wentworth-court, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, to Warne and Reid's new buildings, 32A, York-street, Sydney (two doors from King-street).

Machinery.

FOR SALE, a 6-horse ENGINE and BOILER, complete, with 3 Circular Saw Benches attached; can be seen at work at the Liverpool Station, G. S. R., where full particulars can be obtained from
Mr. S. WHITTAKER,
Liverpool.

PRINTING MACHINE for SALE.—A Hoe's Rotary MACHINE, capable of printing a newspaper the size of the Sydney Mail, or considerably larger if necessary, at the rate of 8000 copies per hour. Apply to John Fairfax and Sons.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.—Robison's patent will discharge more water, with the power applied, than those of any other maker in the world.

ROBISON BROS. and CO., Engineers, Melbourne.

BRICK-MAKING MACHINERY, Engines, and Boilers. James Dunn and Co., Tattersall's-chs., Hunter-st.

FOR SALE, Aerated Water-making MACHINERY, complete as fixed, with or without lease of premises, 7, Cleveland-place. Apply T. G. Green, 216, Castlereagh-street.

COPPER STILLS, Condensers, Jacketed Pans, Hot-water Apparatus; Coppersmith, Brass Founder, Plumber, Licensed for Water and Gas. W. ROBISON, 67, Sussex-street, 5 doors from Erskine-street.

BICYCLE for SALE, 52-inch. Apply E. Fitzgerald, 17, Bank of Australasia chambers, Jamieson-street.

WANTED, new or secondhand PRESS, suitable for pressing soap. Apply, stating price, Die, Herald Office.

Tenders.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.

TENDERS are invited for Preparing the Roadway, Spreading and Blinding White Metal on Shaftesbury-road, as per specification, which may be seen here during office hours, 4 to 5.30 p.m. daily.
Tenders to be addressed to the Mayor, endorsed "Tender for Metalling," and reach this office by 12 noon SATURDAY, the 7th instant.
W. REDFEARN,
Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, Burwood,
2nd August, 1886.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.

TENDERS are invited from professional men to take the Permanent Levels in the borough as per specification that may be seen here during office hours, from 4 to 5.30 p.m. daily.
Tenders to be addressed to the Mayor, endorsed, "Tender for Levels," and reach this office by 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.
W. REDFEARN,
Council Clerk.
Council-chambers,
Burwood, 2nd August, 1886.

CROP OF ORANGES AND LEMONS.

TENDERS for the Purchase of a Crop of Oranges and Lemons on 12 acres of land, near the Darling Mills (being portion of the Rocky Hall Estate), will be received up to AUGUST 9, by the undersigned, from whom all particulars can be obtained.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. A. BRODIE and CO.,
Auctioneers,
George-street, Parramatta; and
55, Sydney Arcade, King-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF CONCORD.

TENDERS are invited for the formation of Concord-road from Patterson-street to Wellbank-road.
Plan and specification may be seen on application to the overseer, who will be in attendance at the Council-chambers on Monday and Tuesday next, between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m.
Tenders to be addressed to the Mayor, and lodged with the Council Clerk not later than 7.30 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 12th instant.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. K. CHAPMAN, Mayor.
Council-chambers, Concord, 4th August, 1886.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of Hospital Buildings at Kiama, to be constructed of wood and iron on stone foundations.
Plans and particulars may be obtained on application to J. A. INGLIS, Hon. Sec. Hospital Committee, at Kiama; or at my Office, Wentworth-court, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Endorsed tenders to be delivered to J. A. INGLIS, Esq., on or before MONDAY, the 16th instant.
CHAS. A. HARDING,
Architect.
August 2, 1886.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited to the 16th August for the Erection of a Cottage Villa, Carrington Avenue, Strathfield.
For plans and further particulars apply to
ELLIS and SLATYER, Architects,
Scott's-chambers,
96, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS required for the Erection of a House in Surry-street. For plans, specifications, and particulars, apply to
HUMPHREYS and CRACKNELL,
Consulting Engineers and Architects,
Bond-street-chambers,
George-street, Sydney.

TENDERS are invited for Dam over Milson's Creek, Lane Cove, mile above bridge.
Plans, &c., at Jeffrey's Store, Ridge-street, North Shore, and at the works of Waugh and Josephson, engineers, Brisbane-street.

If intending tenderers take the 2.15 Lane Cove boat to-day (Thursday) they will be shown site.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for extensive alterations and additions to business premises, Darling Point, for P. Bowers, Esq. Plans and all particulars can be obtained at my office.
H. C. HIND, Architect,
418, George-street.

TENDERS are invited up to the 12th instant, for the Erection of a Terrace of four Houses, in King-street, Randwick.
Plans and specifications at my office, corner of Enmore-road and Station-street, Newtown.
J. E. HOLLAND, Architect.

TENDERS are invited, till the 8th instant, for Terrace Seats, &c., for the Carrington Athletic Grounds, Surry Hills. Plans, &c., at the office of
JAMES S. HANNAN, Architect.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS are invited for new Staircase and alterations to existing staircase, at Haymarket Arcade, for Mr. Geo. Barr. Particulars at my office, Wentworth-court, Elizabeth-street. CHAS. A. HARDING, architect.

TENDERS for Asphalting; lowest tender not necessarily accepted. M. Franks, 113, King-street, Newtown.

TENDERS for Additions to Kitchen, &c., Trebartha, Roslyn-st., D'hurst. Mr. Bass, 267, Geo.-st., opp. Bond-st.

TENDERS.—To Painters and Paperhangers.—Labour and material. Apply 20, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TO CARPENTERS.—Tenders wanted for Villa, labour only. S. Benjamin, Tillock and Wellesley sts., Summer Hill.

TO IRONWORKERS.—TENDERS required for iron Fencing and Gates. Chapel, Metropolitan-road, Enmore.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS wanted for cutting hearth, &c. Apply on job, Henrietta-street, Chippendale.

86-73. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney,
August 5th, 1886.

WOOD-PAVING, BATHURST-STREET AND YORK-STREET.

TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th August, for—
1. Wood-paving Bathurst-street, from George-street to Pitt-street.
Also York-street, from Erskine-street to Margaret-street.
Specifications, &c., to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

WANTED, TENDERS for Slating Cottage, Railway-parade, Kogarah, facing railway line. Apply on job.

GENUINE TRINIDAD ASPHALTUM.

ASPHALTUM BLOCKS
ASPHALTUM FANCY TILES
ASPHALTUM PAVING
ASPHALTUM DAMP COURSE
ASPHALTUM PAINT.

Used for stables, sidewalks, streets, concrete roofs, yards, underground tanks, cellars, and ships' bottoms, &c.; everlasting and cheap.
PATENT ASPHALTUM CO. of N.S.W., Limited, 313, Kent-st.
H. A. JONES, Manager.

KIAMA (Bombo) BLUE METAL, all gauges, and Screenings, clean. 31, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

Military Notices

SYDNEY SCOTTISH RIFLES.

SPECIAL PARADE TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, drill order. Pipe band will attend.
Undress trousers are now obtainable at Messrs. Henderson and Co.'s Warehouse.
By order.
GEORGE WILSON,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Municipal Elections.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.
A MEETING of the Electors of this Borough will be held on MONDAY, the 31st day of August instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Town Hall, for the Election of an Auditor, in place of Charles Alphonsus Fogarty, Esq., disqualified.
Nominations must be in writing, and delivered to me seven days before the said day of Nomination.
GEORGE ANDERSON,
Mayor and Returning Officer.
Waterloo, August 4, 1886.

Professions, Trades, &c.

A LIMITED number of good MEN to Canvass new Work; refs. required. 335, Kent-street.

A SMART Lad wanted as CASHIER and Invoice Clerk, in city store; wages, £1 commence. Box 890, G. P. O.

AT South Australian Governesses' Institute, 230, Castlereagh-st.—Wanted, Nur. Governesses; musical. Apply early.

AT 108, Bathurst-st., G. Institute.—Wanted, Catholic Governess for country, English, music, needlework.

AGENTS wanted, in town and country, by the Australasian Trust Management, Assurance, and Investment Company, Limited, whose objects offer a wide and somewhat novel field for active representatives. Offices—Corner of King and Elizabeth streets, Sydney.

BOOKBINDER wanted. Apply Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., Hosking-place.

BOOKBINDING.—Smart PAGER wanted. Murray and Henderson, 38, Clarence-street.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, good TYERS-OFF. Apply F. Abigail, 589 and 591, George-street.

BRICKLAYER wanted, for small job. Apply 10 and 12, Park-street, 8 o'clock.

BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a young MAN, accustomed to the butchering. J. Carnegie, Alfred-street, N. S.

BOILERMAKERS and ENGINE SMITHS wanted, steady employment.
ROBISON BROTHERS and Co.,
Engineers, Melbourne.

CAP (cloth) HANDS wanted, constant. Apply at once, S. Davis, 256, Pitt-street.

CARPENTER wanted. Apply J. Miles, corner Kippax and Waterloo streets, Surry Hills.

CARPENTER wanted, 3 days' work. Victoria Stables, 98, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club.

CARPETS and Floorcloths.—MAN wanted, for laying. Apply H. Phillips, Mark Foy's, Oxford-street.

CARVERS wanted. Apply Centennial Hall.

CASH BOYS wanted. Apply at once, John Hunter, George and Market streets.

CIGARETTE MAKER wanted. Apply at 689, George-street, Haymarket.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wanted for a week. 24, Selwyn-street, Paddington.

COMPOSITORS wanted. Apply 9 a.m., Batson and Co., 105, Clarence-street.

ENERGETIC MAN, with £50, may obtain permanent and profitable employment. Industry, Herald.

EXPERIENCED NEEDLEWOMAN wanted, Davis's machine. Keary's Hotel, 195, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

GOVERNESSES and Tutors' Institute, 55, Hunter-st., require R. C. Governess and Tutor, Lady for Queensland.

GROCERS.—Wanted, single young Man, understands books and collecting orders. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-st.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, for the country (Moss Vale), a Resident GOVERNESS for one pupil; she must be an experienced teacher, proficient in English, French, and Music. Apply by letter to Mrs. Gorman, Jessie-terrace, Upper William-street South, Sydney.

GENTLEMAN, young, with £200, would join another in sound business, or would be pleased to meet another with the same amount with a view to partnership. Address 1889, Herald.

HAIRDRESSER.—Wanted, good HAIRCUTTER and Shaver, Balmain, board, lodging, 30s. 323, George-st.

HAIRDRESSER'S Apprentice wanted, respectable, knowledge of trade pref. 37, George-st. W., op. T. Brewery.

MEDICAL.—Tasmanian PRACTICE, near Hobart, income £750; low premium. L. Bruck, 35, Castlereagh-st.

MEDICAL AGENCY CO.—Good country PRACTICE for SALE, splendid district. 39, Castlereagh-street.

MEDICAL AGENCY CO.—PARTNER wanted, old-established Practice; bonus, £500. 39, Castlereagh-street.

MEDICAL.—PARTNERSHIP or good opening desired in Sydney or suburbs by M.D. of experience, lately arrived in the colony; highest references. Apply by letter to W. S., Herald Office.

MEDICAL MEN and CHEMISTS.—Unopposed country PRACTICE, worth over £600 per annum, drugs £50, premium £100, terms. Apply Medico, Post-office, West Maitland.

OFFICE BOY wanted, aged 14. Apply by letter, stating salary, to Industry, Herald Office.

PARTNER wanted, house and debts collecting agency, young man, small capital. Rex, P.O., William-street.

PARTNER wanted, in a lucrative established business; capital required, £100. Grant and Davidson.

PLUMBERS, Galvanised, Ironworkers.—More good HANDS wanted. 7.30 sharp. Simpson, Petersham.

PARTNERSHIP offered in sound, old-established manufacturing business in the city of Melbourne; about £2000 required. Address Alpha, care of Gordon and Gotch, Sydney.

REPORTERS.—Wanted, an intelligent MAN for the Cumberland Mercury. Apply Fuller, George-street.

RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted for shop, and learn business, comfortable home. Mrs. Pearl, 29, Castlereagh-st.

TAILORESSES.—Trousers HANDS wanted at once. Don Tailoring Company, 682, George-street.

TAILORESSES and Improvers, who can do button-holes, wanted at once. 3, Foveaux-street, S. H.

TAILORESSES.—Trousers Makers.—Wanted, 100 outdoor HANDS at once. Finlayson, 722, Geo.-st., Haymarket.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Trousers Hands and Improvers for coats. 71, Geo.-st. N., oppo. Sailors' Home.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Trousers Hands; also Apprentice, work with man. Cansdell Bros., Leichhardt.

TO BREWERS.—Wanted, a MAN, with thorough knowledge of brewing yeast. Address A. B., Herald.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a competent WINDOW-DRESSER. Buckingham and Pepper, 510, George-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a smart Junior Counter HAND. Apply to C. J. Christie, 571, George-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, first-class Hair-Cutter and Shaver. T. B. Scurrah, 91, King-street, city.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, 2 IMPROVERS. Apply T. Hawkins and Son, Erskineville-road, Newtown, at 8.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a first-class MACHINIST; highest wages. J. and W. Vicars, 297, Sussex-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Trousers and Vest HANDS (indoors). 801, George-street.

TO BREWERS, Spirit Merchants, Grocers, Clothiers, and Pawnbrokers.—Wanted, Employment, Traveller or Warehouse; thoroughly understands above trades, smart and energetic; 4 years' ref.; wages mod. J. W. B., 121, Princes-st., Church-hill.

TO CHEMISTS.—A qualified CHEMIST required; good salary to first-class man. Apply, personally or by letter, at once, Co-operative Drug Store, George and Margaret streets, Sydney.

TO COMMISSION AGENTS and OTHERS.—Wanted, a Person to complete a Syndicate formed to raise £1000 for venture likely to return £10,000. Address B. C., General Post Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a smart business young Man, with a little capital, as PARTNER in an established tailoring business in one of the leading streets in Sydney. Address Merchant Tailor, Herald Office.

TO GROCERS, IRONMONGERS, and Others.—Sydney firm willing to allow their Travellers to accept commissions is open for applications. Commissions, care of Gordon and Gotch.

TO SILVER SMELTERS.

The undersigned is prepared to receive Applications for the position of HEAD SMELTER, at the Eveleen Silver Mine, Port Darwin. A thorough knowledge of smelting silver ores will be necessary. Apply by letter, or wire on or before the 10th, to
Captain JAMES DUNSTAN,
care of T. H. HALE,
42, Arcade, King-street,
Sydney,
from whom any particulars can be obtained.

WANTED, strong Lad as STRIKER. Apply at once, Hopkins' coach factory, Macdonaldtown.

WANTED, Apprentices and Improvers to the dress-making. Mrs. Collins, 79, Crown-st., near William-st.

WANTED, a smart JUNIOR. Apply Friday, 10 o'clock, H. Woolnough and Co., York-street.

WANTED, for Western-road, an experienced Boot Traveller. By letter only to Taylor and Co., 22, York-st.

WANTED, a PACKER, for the fancy trade. Apply personally, R. Precious and Co., 60, King-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to repair HOUSES; also, a BOY. Steam Cooperage, Darling Harbour.

WANTED, a good Paperhanger. Apply between 8 and 9, Derby Hotel, Regent-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a young Woman, as Needlewoman, and to assist in housework, refs. req. 207, Albion-street, S. H.

WANTED, BRICKLAYER, for building-in large iron pan. 56, Paddington-street, Paddington.

WANTED, IMPROVERS and Apprentice to Millinery. Palmer and Robb, 450 and 452, Elizabeth-st. S.

WANTED, first-class Shorthand Writer; Pitman's sys. Testimonials in phgraphy., Phono. 122, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, Rubble MASONS. Apply early, with tools, to Cox, Prince Alfred Hospital.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST for plain work. No. 7, Liverpool-street, off Glenmore-road.

WANTED, young MAN, accustomed to butchering. Apply W. S. Luckey, Blue's Point-road, North Shore.

WANTED, couple of MASONS. D Jones's new Premises, corner George and Barrack streets.

WANTED, a YOUTH for retail ironmongery. Write to W. A. Hewitt, Newcastle.

WANTED, a YOUTH for earthenware department. Write to W. A. Hewitt, Newcastle.

WANTED, 3 MEN, handy with paint brush. Apply Ryde bridges.

WANTED, first-class HARNESS-MAKER for heavy work. Five Dock Hotel, Five Dock.

WANTED, Tutor for 3 boys; German, French, &c.; country; £60 and keep. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a WRITER. 9 o'clock, 282, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a MAN to lay flooring. Mort's Store, Circular Quay.

WANTED, STONEMASON. Apply Pherson, Figtree Point, Balmain.

WANTED, PARTNER in 5-acre farm; good chance for young man with small capital; situated Canley Park. Apply H. Bertram, Canley Vale Post-office.

WANTED, Gentleman of means, join advertiser, bringing out entirely new mode of propelling steamboats; success certain. Address R. F. E., Melbourne G. P. O.

WANTED, first-class DRAPER for country store. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock Thursday. A. M'Arthur and Co., York-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER, a gentleman having a small capital, fully competent in all respects to manage a country newspaper. Address Literary, Herald Office.

WANTED, a few MINERS, for coal mining, strong men, unaccustomed to coal mining, but able to work, can be engaged. Apply Glue's Labour Agency, 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a smart young MAN, well up in grocery; none other need apply. Mark Isaacs, Engine-street, Haymarket before 10 o'clock.

Situations Wanted.

A GOOD Plain Cook wishes SITUATION; no washing; country or suburbs pref. X., 92, Queen-st., Woollahra.

A JOINER (steady), accustomed to good work, wants EMPLOYMENT, bench preferred. London, Herald Office.

AN experienced Gardener wants SITUATION; milk; good testimonials. D. W., Mr. Foster, 144, William-street.

A RESPECTABLE young Person desires a Situation as general servant in small family. Hope, P. O., Waterloo.

A RESPECTABLE young Woman wants Situation, as General Servant. Apply No. 7, Bowman-st., Darlington.

AS Housekeeper to gentleman; good cook. Address M. L., care of Foster, William-street.

A SURVEYOR'S Assistant desires Engagement in surveyor's office, fair draftsman. Address B. G., Herald.

AT Mrs. SHEPPARDE'S, 116, Bathurst-st.—Waiting, young Woman (child 3), C. and L., General Servant.

A YOUNG Man seeks EMPLOYMENT, in store or office; well up in grocery trade. Alpha, 52, Botany-street.

A YOUNG Gentleman, good and quick writer, would like some Clerical work. Clerk, Herald.

A YOUNG Lady desires SITUATION as Mother's Help—fond of children. R. P., Herald Office.

A RESPECTABLE young woman (Scotch) wishes Situation, Housemaid or gen. Servant, no washing. A. B., Post-office, Paddington.

A YOUNG Lady, from Christchurch, requires SITUATION in private bar first-class hotel. Good experience. Address Eva, General Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, just out from England, desires an ENGAGEMENT as Manager, or position of trust, in wholesale flour and produce trade; 15 years' experience. For further particulars, E. J. B., Herald Office.

AT 108, Bathurst-street, G. Institute.—Waiting, M. Couples, in every capacity; exp. Cook, wife H. maid; several Clerks, Bookkeepers, superior Butler, Waiter, Groom and C. Gardener, exp. Cooks; first and second Cooks, hotel or club.

AT 108, Bathurst-street, G. Institute.—Waiting, respectable widow, with a girl 11; H. Keeper or G. Servant; superior Parlourmaid, suburbs pref.; English L. Maid, good dressmaker; Upper and Under Laundress, good refs.

AT 108, Bathurst-st., G. Institute.—Waiting, superior Finishing Governess, Medium and Nursery G., with good refs.; superior young L. Help, S. Housekeeper, sup. widow, W. Housekeeper; exp. English Cook, exp. hotel Cook, good plain C.

A YOUNG Lady desires ENGAGEMENT as Nursery Governess, well-educated, thoroughly domesticated, would not object to country.
Apply by letter,
A. T.,
Herald Office.

BAKERS.—SITUATION wanted as Second or Single, can drive; good refs.; age 30. C. M., Herald Office.

BY elderly Kent Man, House SERVANT, kitchen, useful; references Sydney. Moderate, P. O., Paddington.

BY excellent Cooks, female; C. and L., Laundress, H., and P., &c.; refs. Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-st.

BY good Man (23), groom, garden, milk, drive, mow, &c. Refs. Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-street.

BY middle-aged Man, garden, milk, useful in house, refs., known office. Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-st.

BY Married Couple (Scotch), garden, milk, groom; wife cook, laundress; refs. Simmonds', 222, Castlereagh-street.

BY Cooks, Bakers, Waiters, Milkmen, Carters, useful Men, in and out door. Simmonds', 222, Castlereagh-street.

BY superior Married Couples, every capacity, for farms, stations, hotels. Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-street.

BY competent Cook, where Kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. Address E. P., care Foster, William-street.

BY SISTERS, COOK, Laundress, or General House, Parlourmaid, or Nurse, Prot., refs. 217, Castlereagh-street.

DRESSMAKER disengaged, competent, good fit, day or week. C. P., Post-office, Glebe Point.

DRESSMAKER to lady requiring one, good fitter, terms mod., own machine. Bella, P.O., Edgecliff, Woollahra.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Machinist; thoroughly competent. E. L., Herald Office.

DAILY TUITIONS wanted by a young Lady having first-class home testimonials, and one from another colony; terms moderate. Address instructress, Post-office, Marrickville.

GERMAN Gardener, competent, fresh arrival, desires ENGAGEMENT; wages moderate. Gardener, Herald.

GIRL, as General Servant, needlework, sleep home, Sunday free, single gent. N. Berardi, off 132, Phillip-street.

GOOD Soapmaker (foreman) seeks Employment; refs.; late of Kitchen, Apollo, Melb. S. M., 346, Cleveland-st.

HIGHLY qualified ladies' English NURSE disengaged. 111, Botany-street, Moore Park.

LADY HELP, musical very good needlewoman, fond of dressmaking, seeks SITUATION. S. P., Post Office.

LEGAL.—Advertiser, who is thoroughly experienced in town and country practice, all branches, wishes for MANAGEMENT of office in country for two or three months; or is open to good permanent Engagement either town or country. Lex. Herald Office.

MAN, young, wants SITUATION, groom, garden, milk; personal references. J. F., Herald Office.

MIDDLE-AGED SALESWOMAN wants Situation, confectionery, fruiterer's, or place of trust. A. C., Herald.

MONTHLY NURSE Disengaged end of week. Mrs. Whelan, 54, Wells-street East, Redfern.

NEW arrival wants SITUATION in general store up country; experienced, refs., security. G. D., Herald.

RESPECTABLE Girl wishes a place, gentleman's family, House or P. Maid; good refs. 160, Macquarie-st.

RESPECTABLE Person wants SITUATION with homely family. By letter, M., 151, Devonshire-st., S. H.

SAWMILLER.—Wanted, Situation, as Working Foreman, town or country; first-class turner. Machine, Herald.

SHORTHAND Clerk.—SITUATION wanted, legal or mercantile office, moderate salary. Phono., Herald Office.

SITUATION wanted, good needlewoman, would assist in housework. A. B., 90, George-street, Redfern.

SITUATION wanted, by married man, as Farm Labourer and general useful, wife as Cook. Apply G. Pember, care of Mr. C. Waters, Bowral.

SITUATIONS wanted as Governesses, Lady Helps, 3 Dressmakers, Nurses, Waitresses, Parlourmaids, Housekeepers, Cooks, Barmaids; all new arrivals in Sydney, with references. Miss Hall's agency, 122, Bathurst-street. Established 10 years.

THOROUGH good G. Ser. waiting Engagement; ref.; country preferred; near Burwood. 243, King-st., Newtown.

THOROUGHLY domesticated young Girl Disengaged for small family; refs. Apply 173, Bourke-street.

TO BAKERS.—Situation wanted as Second Hand by steady man. Bermondsey Cottage, Vincent-street, Balmain.

TO DENTISTS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Improver; salary no object. Apply Improver, Herald Office.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Young Man would like trade work to supplement small business; short distance from Sydney. Address Time, Herald Office.

TO BUILDERS.—Young man, bricklayer, 20 years of age, wishes EMPLOYMENT as improver for 6 or 12 months; wages no consideration. Address Bricklayer, General Post Office.

TUTOR DISENGAGED, English, piano, singing elem. French and Latin, drawing, etching satin; painting, in oils, water, or poonah; chrystoleum; drilling; good references; moderate salary required. State salary to Piano, care of Gordon and Gotch, Sydney. Open for a week.

TRAVELLING COMPANION.—An educated gentleman, returning to England by an early steamer, would in consideration of either first or second class passage, give his services as Companion to an elderly or invalid gentleman, or take charge of one or more lads going home for education; thoroughly accustomed to travel; unexceptionable references. Address, first instance, Homewards, care of Herald Office.

UPHOLSTERER wants Employment, shop or private; good refs. Le Nevue, Oxford-street Post-office.

WAITING, at Mrs. Smee's Registry, Lackey-street, thorough Cooks, Laundresses, H. Maids, N., Sum. Hill.

WAITING, at the Home, Grooms and Coachmen, Clerks and Grocers.

WANTED, by young Man, SITUATION as Improver to hairdressers; learnt trade. Apply 424, Pitt-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Housemaid, town or country; willing to assist in bar. 387, Crown-street.

WANTED, by respectable Woman, Offices to clean. H. P., Herald Office, Sydney.

WANTED, good situation, Hairdresser and Wig Maker, for Monday. C. L., Craig and Aitken, 650, George-street.

WANTED, WASHING or SCRUBBING, by the day. Mrs. Small, Burren-street, Macdonaldtown.

WANTED, by young married Man, SITUATION, Groom, Coachman, milk, garden, good refs. T. W., Herald.

WANTED, by respectable widow, Situation as General Servant; no children. C., 243, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by respectable young Woman, any kind of Employment during day. A. B., P. O., Newtown.

WANTED, by respectable Widow, 25, as W. House-keeper; country pref. A. S. M., P. O., Newtown.

WANTED, by experienced Ladies' Monthly NURSE, Disengaged; good refs. S. R., 150, Dowling-st., Win'loo.

WANTED, by good Laundress, WASHING and Ironing by the day. M. T., Paddington P. O., Oxford-st.

WANTED, by experienced Ladies' Monthly Nurse, disengaged, good refs. S. K., 150, Dowling-st., Woolmlo.

WANTED, by sober, steady young Man, Situation as bread carter or driver. J. H., 2, Foveaux-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid, private fam. Maggie, 22, South-st., Rushcutter Bay.

WANTED, by good Dressmaker, fit well, SITUATION, assist in housework; three days. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, by respectable young Woman, a Situation as Nurse. Apply to K. G., 41, Foveaux-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Working Housekeeper, town or country. M. C., Oxford-street Post-office.

WANTED, Situation as House and Parlour Maid; Balmain pref. Apply Mrs. Young, Rowntree-st., Balmain.

WANTED, Situation as General Servant; Balmain preferred. G. L., Mrs. Russell, Thomas-street, Balmain.

WANTED, by respectable young Person, SITUATION, Cook, Laundress, small family, country. Apply A. W., 90, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, by respectable young girl, SITUATION to assist in light household duties, treated as one of the family. Address by letter, A. C., 125, Oxford-street.

WANTED, by a Tasmanian Solicitor, of three years' practice, a SITUATION as Managing Clerk in a solicitor's office. Address F. L., G. P. O., Hobart, Tasmania.

WANTED, by young Man, 23, SITUATION as Footman or Butler, in gentleman's family; London experience. Address X. T., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a respectable German person, SITUATION as Needlewoman; no objection to light housework. J. H. B., 181, Elizabeth-street.

WAITING, thorough C. and L., G. Servants, H. and P. Maids for town and country, open three days; young widow, child, low wages, town or country. M'Mahon, 250, Crown-street.

WANTED, by a young widow with one child 16 months old, a SITUATION as Housekeeper, town or country. Address, by letter, A. H. A. Thompson, Wickham Post-office, Newcastle.

WANTED by a steady, sober, young man, SITUATION as Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Labourer, used to the work, lately from New Zealand. Address New Zealand, 553, Harris-street, Ultimo, Sydney.

WANTED by a young man from New Zealand, SITUATION as Boot and Shoe Maker, can do rivet and peg work, also repairing. Address New Zealand, 553, Harris-street, Ultimo, Sydney.

WANTED, by a young Lady, of good address and appearance, with undeniable references, a SITUATION in a confectioner's or fancy goods establishment. Address, for one week, Metta, Post-office, Summer Hill.

YOUNG Woman wishes SITUATION as Housemaid or Nurse. E. Muir, 57, Walker-street, Redfern.

YOUNG Lady desires SITUATION as Barmaid; can speak French and play. L. N., Herald Office.

YOUNG person would give Services for PASSAGE to England; good sailor. Apply by letter, 129, Glebe-road.

YOUNG Lady, experienced teacher, desires RE-ENGAGEMENT for young pupils; English, French, music, singing, drawing, and dancing. Please state terms to W. D. C., Herald Office, Sydney.

Servants Wanted

A GENERAL SERVANT, with reference, wanted. Apply at 714, George-street, Haymarket.

A GENERAL SERVANT, small family; country girl pref.; wages, 10s. 259, Womerah-avenue, Darlinghurst.

A GOOD General SERVANT wanted. Bronte, Morton and Kent streets, Petersham.

A SERVANT wanted, light duties, 2 in family. No. 7, George-street West, Burwood.

AT 108, Bathurst-st., G. Institute.—Wanted, M. Couple for farm, wife G. Servant, make butter; Boots, useful, hotel.

AT 108, Bathurst-st., G. Institute.—Wanted, exp. C. and L. for 3 fam., 16s, Protestant; Woollahra, 17s, 4 fam.; Laundress and H. Maid, 16s, suburbs and country; several G. Servants, city, suburbs, and country; exp. Nurse and N., 15s.

BOY WANTED. W. Bullard, 342, George-street.

BOY wanted. Castell chemist, Rushcutter Bay.

BOYS wanted. Apply Anglo-American Preserving Company, 122, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

GENERAL SERVANT.—Steady GIRL wanted, about 17; good home. Mr. James Brown, 317, George-street.

GENERAL Servant wants SITUATION, Petersham. By letter, A. Z., care T. H. Lythgo, greengrocer, Stanmore-rd.

GENERAL Servants, Housemaids, useful Girls wanted, Davies' Registry Office, Parramatta-road, Leichhardt.

GIRL, General SERVANT, small family; references. 1, Bartlett-terrace, Oxford-street, Paddington.

GOOD General SERVANT wanted, 1 in family. Mrs. Scott, Symington, Parramatta-road, Ashfield.

HOUSEMAID wanted. Apply to Mrs. Campbell, Rosemont, Woollahra.

HOUSEMAID wanted. After 11, Mrs. Markey, 12, Regent-street, near railway station.

MAN wanted, make himself generally useful. Don Tailoring Company, 682, George-street.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted; man as competent gardener and useful; wife as competent cook. Apply, in afternoon, to Mrs. Oliver, Sheloota, Neutral Bay.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a respectable middle-aged Working HOUSEKEEPER, to reside with clergyman and family, in country place. State salary, and reply by letter, with references, to Rev. F. R. Newton, Mount Vincent, E. Maitland.

MEN who want good SITUATIONS, try the Express Registry Co., 60, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, upstairs.

PERSON wanted for daily housework. 47½, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

REQUIRED good General SERVANT; small family. Mrs. Haydon Cardew, No. 1, The Grove, Queen-st., Wool'a.

TO GARDENERS.—Wanted, a competent Kitchen GARDENER. Apply to Mr. Bissett, head gardener to Mr. J. Young, Kentville, North Annandale, Leichhardt.

USEFUL young GIRL, or elderly Woman, family two; references. Hollandia, top Ocean-street, Woollahra.

VANMAN.—Wanted, steady experienced MAN. Apply 40, Park-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, must cook and wash well; references. After 10, 9, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a tidy Girl as NURSE. Apply Mrs. Lins, The Corso, Manly.

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WANTED, a sober Cab DRIVER. Apply early at 2, Ross-street, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, for housework; no washing. Mrs. Burnet, 92, Queen-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, good useful young General SERVANT. Hedley, Point Piper-road, Woollahra, off Moncur-street.

WANTED, COOK, Pathan, only first-rate need apply. James Heath, 174, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN to repair and clean up a house. Apply No. 354, George-street West.

WANTED, WOMAN, to clean 3 cottages. Apply Brown's cottages, Albion-street, Annandale.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID; references. Mrs. Milford, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Midday WAITRESS. Town Hall Coffee Palace, 521, George-street.

WANTED, a good RUNNER for a boarding-house, good commission. 141, Albion-st., near Crown-st., S.H.

WANTED, a smart LAD for parcels. S. Whiddon, 135, Oxford-street, City.

WANTED, useful GIRL. Mrs. Steenson, jun., 663, George-street.

WANTED, two BOYS, to carry out and serve shops; know town, &c. 339, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a WAITRESS. 579, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, useful GIRL, housework, fond children. 3, Agnes-terrace, Davis-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, respectable Girl as HOUSEMAID, Belmore Arms Hotel, 435, Pitt-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, good General SERVANT; gas stove. Apply at Herrickville, Alt-street, Ashfield.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT, refs. required. Mrs. Sharpe, 46, Burton-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, Parlourmaid, for hotel; 2 Servants, for station, also Man Cook, wife laundress. 14, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a competent professed COOK (female). Apply Woollahra House, Rose Bay.

WANTED, respectable Girl, Protestant, as NURSE. Apply Kallara, Liverpool-road, Summer Hill.

WANTED, RUNNER, for boarding-house. 134, Princes-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, able to drive; refs. Mr. J. M'Grath, Fennelly's Bazaar, Pitt-street, 9 sharp.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Martin, William-street, Burwood.

WANTED, a COACHMAN, for the suburbs. Apply Prince, Ogg, and Co.

WANTED, young MAN, for round. Field, butcher, Parramatta-road, Petersham.

WANTED, an aged WOMAN as Housekeeper, strictly honest. Apply Mrs. Rochhead, Botany, near King-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, to sweep and clean offices. Apply Mr. Lloyd, Bond-street-chambers, 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Miss Young, Tighe's-buildings, Crystal-street, Petersham.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; refs. Apply between 11 and 10 o'clock at 40, College-street.

WANTED, at the Home, respectable Boys, Cooks, and Waiters, Men for farms and dairies.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as General SERVANT; refs. required. 15, Paddington-st., Paddington.

WANTED, respectable GIRL about 16, to assist in housework. Apply Mrs. Carter, 86, Queen-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, a Little GIRL, 14, to mind a baby. 327, Riley-street.

WANTED, Respectable Man as BOOTS. Club Hotel, King-street, Newtown.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. 117, Regent-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a horse and otherwise useful. 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN for General Housework; references. 254, Pitt-street, opp. Royal Arcade.

WANTED, middle-aged Man, as Cook, for country, also Man, for outdoor work. 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Mrs. Gardiner, The Corner, Randwick.

WANTED, a smart Second COOK. 202, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, useful GIRL, to assist. 18, Boyce-street, Glebe Point.

WANTED, 2 handy Carpenter's Labourers. Apply at Bijou Theatre, Pitt and Park streets.

WANTED, a Girl, as General Cook and Servant. 155, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, Pick and Shovel MEN. Apply Vulcan Brick Works, St. Peters.

WANTED, Message BOY. Apply, with references and wages expected. Box 5, King-street P. O.

WANTED, steady MAN, to drive or rent cab. 451, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, family of three. 358, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, General SERVANT, small family. Mrs. E. O'Brien, cor. Caroline and Abercrombie sts., Eveleigh.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. S. Mackley, jeweller, 101 and 103, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Cummins, Brooklyn, Clifton-avenue, Burwood.

WANTED, a respectable little Girl as NURSE and otherwise useful. Mrs. Vial, Gordon-st., Paddington.

WANTED, steady COOK and LAUNDRESS, Sutherland House, 36, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, smart WASHERWOMAN to-day and every Monday. Merton House, 141, Princes-st., Sydney.

WANTED, honest young MAN, for dairy work. D. W. Walker, Birch Grove Dairy, Balmain.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, another kept; Protestant preferred. Apply 158, Forbes-street.

WANTED, steady GIRL for housework, at once. Bells Hotel, No. 1, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, respectable GIRL to make herself useful, 3 in family. Reference req'd. 42, Gipps-st., Belmore Park.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 14, to mind a baby. 144, Victoria-street North. Sleep at home.

WANTED, a good Shirt IRONER. Apply Mc. Vicars' Laundry, 112, Victoria-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, wash, and plain cooking, references. Mrs. Preddey, Booth-st., Balmain.

WANTED, a good HOUSEMAID, at once. Apply Tasman House, 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

WANTED, smart Midday WAITERS, permanent; references required. Aarons' Exchange Hotel.

WANTED, General SERVANT or useful Girl. Mrs. Funnell, opp. Post-office, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, experienced Female COOK; reference required; open four days. Jas. Main, Main's Hotel, West Maitland.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also a smart HOUSEMAID. Apply, after 1 o'clock, Mrs. Davies, 23, Upper William-street South.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS (Protestant), for Homebush. Apply at the Home, Clarence-street North, between 11 and 12 on Thursday morning.

WANTED, a POULTERER, and to make himself general useful; board and lodge indoors. Apply Balfour House, Avoca-street, Randwick.

WANTED, respectable WOMAN to assist in housework and look after children for a month. Reply prompt, S. B., Herald, with references.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to assist in housework. Apply Mrs. W. G. Hibble, No. 1, Clifton-terrace, Codrington-street, Darlington.

WANTED to Hire 6 CARTS, each with one horse and driver, for employment at the Military-road, Dover Heights Estate, Bondi. Apply Chief Clerk, Roads and Bridges Department.

WANTED, General SERVANT, young (Protestant); must be good cook and laundress; gas stove; wages liberal. Apply Mrs. Hogg, Brisham-terrace, Ocean-street, Double Bay.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid, 15s, for suburbs, splendid place, meet lady 11 o'clock; a H. and P., 12s, hotel, Mount Victoria; a Married Couple—wife C. and L., man groom, drive, milk, &c., £80. Simmonds', 222, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, young Man, cart motel, 15s; a Groom and Gardener for hotel, Kempsey, 15s; a Married Couple—wife laundress, man garden, milk, drive cart, £75 (suburb), good places. Simmonds' Reg., 222, Castlereagh-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
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N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be £2 16s per annum.
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ADVERTISEMENTS are classified as far as possible for convenience of readers. Advertisers will oblige by indicating, in the first line, under what particular heading the advertisement should appear. While every care is taken in classification, no responsibility is accepted.
While every care is exercised in regard to the due insertion of advertisements, the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for non-insertion, through accident or from other causes; and the proprietors reserve to themselves the right of omitting advertisements that they may deem objectionable, even although such advertisements may have been received and paid for in the usual course of business.
For the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements may be sent to the Herald Office; but the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in this respect.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
*** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, August 5, 1886.

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